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1937-1938

*Salpiglossis*



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**KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS**

COR. JEPPE AND LOVEDAY STREETS

P.O.BOX 6786

**JOHANNESBURG**

**NOTICE—This Catalogue cancels all Price Lists previously issued by us.**

## **Suggestions to Customers**

**Our constant aim is to make the highest quality the first consideration, and next to put our Prices as low as Good Seed can be sold.**

**WHEN BEST TO ORDER.**—Kindly send us your General Order as Early as Possible. By having your Seeds on hand, you will be ready to plant when conditions are just right. Then keep sending during the season for any other Seeds you may need or for more of the same if necessary.

**HOW BEST TO ORDER.**—Please use our Order Sheet herewith. Particular care is essential to have Name, Post Office, Station, District, &c., **distinctly and very plainly written on each and every order or letter** sent us; also give full forwarding instructions. To avoid mistakes please do not write letters on same sheet as orders.

**CASH WITH ORDER.**—It is necessary that each Order be accompanied with the Cash. **We send no goods C.O.D.** (collect on delivery), **nor do we give credit**; this rule is imperative, as it saves much confusion, delay, or annoyance. To avoid small balances, the full amount of order should be remitted. Any excess of payment we will return with invoice. We guarantee to fill your Order satisfactorily.

**DELIVERY.**—Every Order, however large or small, is carefully filled by a competent well-trained staff and, as a rule, forwarded with dispatch after it reaches our office. We take much pride in promptness and accuracy in filling orders. We make no charge for packing and pack as lightly as is consistent with safety, so as to reduce cost of carriage. Our prices include Free Delivery by Post or Rail (at our option) within the **Union of South Africa, South-West Africa, and Portuguese East Africa** of all Seeds in **packets** (Beans, Peas, and Farm Seeds excepted) to the value of **5/- and upwards** when **Cash accompanies Order**. All Orders **under 5/- value**, or Orders for **Beans, Peas, Farm Seeds, and Garden Implements, &c.**, likewise all Orders from **Rhodesia, Bechuanaland**, or any place where postage is higher than the **Union** rates, must include **full amount of postage**. When postage is not provided for as required, Orders will be modified accordingly and Customers can re-order the deficiency. **No Accounts will be opened** for small sums or balances resulting from short remittances.

**SEEDS BY PARCEL POST.**—Rates of Postage are as follows:—

For the **Union, for South-West Africa, and for Portuguese East Africa**—

Parcels weighing up to 4 oz. **2d.**—Parcels weighing up to 8 oz. **4d.**—Parcels weighing up to 1 lb. **6d.**  
—For every additional lb. or fraction thereof **6d.**

For **Rhodesia (South)**, **1/1** per lb. or fraction thereof

For **Rhodesia (North)**, **1/3** per lb. or fraction thereof

For **Bechuanaland Protectorate**, **1/-** per lb. or fraction thereof

**NOTE.**—Where an odd lb. is ordered under these rates, **Gross weight** will be sent in order to save postage.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE.**—We can personally recommend the seeds offered in this catalogue as being the best of their respective kinds, and customers may purchase them with the fullest confidence as to their reliability and high quality; but while we exercise the utmost care to have everything pure and reliable, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, growth, purity, productiveness, or any other matter connected with any Seed we send out, and will not in any way be responsible for the crop or failure of crop. Notwithstanding any statements made by us to the contrary or inconsistent with this clause, or anything contained in any documents being contrary to or inconsistent with this clause, the terms of this clause shall prevail, unless the benefit thereof has been expressly waived by us in writing.

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS.**—If you have changed or intend to change your address, please let us know that we may correct it in our books, so that our Catalogues may be mailed to your new address as issued.

**WHY  
WE SHOULD  
BE YOUR  
SEEDSMEN?**

WE DEAL IN SEEDS ONLY, and our sole aim is to get the **VERY BEST**. To do **THIS ONE THING WELL** absorbs our whole time and attention, and is the sole reason why we do not handle Trees, Shrubs, Plants, or other Nursery lines. If you want the

— BEST SEEDS UNDER THE SUN —  
you must get Kirchhoff's. We know you want the best; that is why you should send us your Order.

**FINALLY a Word about Our Catalogue.**—We have made many changes in an effort to make it better than ever, and we hope our Customers will find it a pleasure to peruse those pages from cover to cover. Whether you expect to plant a small bed, a garden, or a number of fields, we trust your efforts will be—in the words of some of our Customers—“ **gloriously satisfactory.**”

Faithfully yours,

**Seed Stores and Offices—**  
Cor. Jeppe & Loveday Sts.

**Tel. Address—“ Kirchoffs ” Johannesburg.**

**Trial Grounds—Bezuidenhout Valley.**

**Phone—33 8160.**

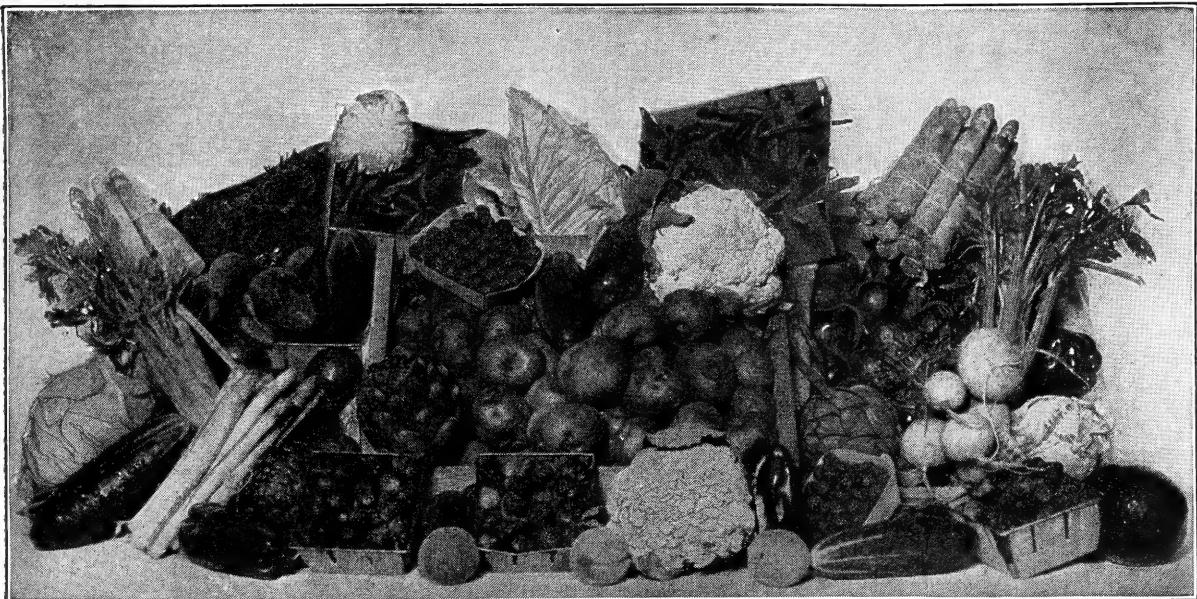
**F. KIRCHHOFF & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.**

**P.O. Box 6786,**

**JOHANNESBURG**



**NOTE.**—If you have no use for this Seed List, we shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly hand it to a friend to whom it may be of service.



# KIRCHHOFF'S Vegetable Seeds

OUR VEGETABLE SEED DEPARTMENT  
embraces only such varieties as are desirable  
or of known value. The List has been carefully  
selected, and descriptions are chiefly derived from our  
experience and observations, extending over more than  
forty years. We have endeavoured to make them as  
accurate and helpful as possible to aid the purchaser  
in making selections. The Cultural Directions, while  
reliable, will not apply in every detail to the extreme  
sections of South Africa, as the times mentioned are  
approximate only and vary according to climatic con-  
ditions and districts.

** You cannot get Better  
Seeds at any price . . .**

as the growth of all Seeds is carefully tested before  
sending out, and Customers ordering from us may rely  
on being supplied with the best and newest varieties,  
all of good growing quality.

— For —  
Successful  
Gardens ::

## CHOICE COLLECTIONS of Vegetable Seeds

### YOUR OWN SELECTION

|    |                |      |
|----|----------------|------|
| 12 | PACKETS<br>FOR | 5/-  |
| 25 | PACKETS<br>FOR | 10/- |
| 50 | PACKETS<br>FOR | 20/- |

### NETT CASH WITH ORDER

Post Free to any part  
of the Union.

Each Packet is full-sized, the same  
as you would get if each was  
ordered separately.

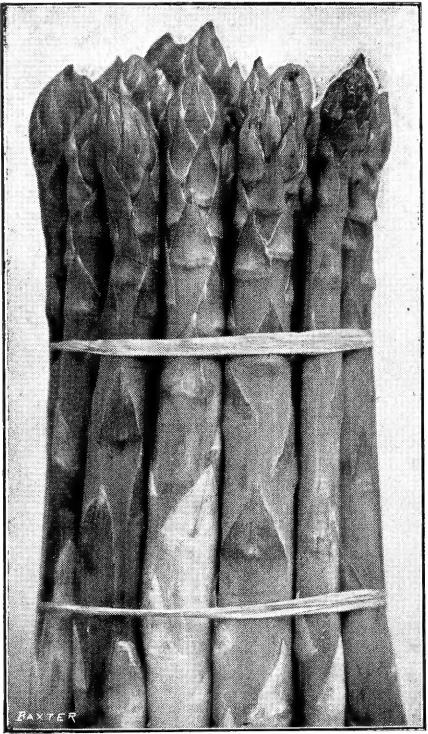
If Peas, Beans, or Sweet Corn are  
ordered, 2d. per packet should be  
added for Extra Postage.

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants,  
Market Gardeners, and Florists.—Write us!

If Beans are ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order. For places outside the Union, see Postal Rates, inside of Cover.

Where an odd pound is ordered, Gross Weight only (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage.

## Artichoke (ARTISJOK)



ASPARAGUS—COLOSSAL

Sow in tins or beds from September to December about 1 inch deep. Transplant seedlings into rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. Soak the seed 24 hours in warm water before sowing. Deep rich soil is best suited. It is a perennial, but requires re-sowing every 2 or 3 years.

**Large Green Globe.**—The largest and best flavoured of all Artichokes. Flower heads green and nearly round, of which the scales and bottom are eaten, either boiled or raw as a salad, or used for pickling when still in an undeveloped state. Per pkt. 6d.

## Asparagus (ASPERSIE)

Soak the seed 24 hours in warm water before sowing, and sow from September to December in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep. When well up thin to 4 inches apart in the rows and cultivate often. The following spring the roots will be ready to transplant into permanent beds, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure; the richer the better. Set the roots in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 1 foot apart in the rows, the crown of the root should be 4 to 6 inches below the surface of the ground. Never cut too closely. A sprinkling of salt and a dressing of fresh wood ashes and manure after plants die down each year is advisable.

**Colossal.**—Very vigorous, large, strong white shoots of excellent quality. Per pkt. 6d.

## Broad Beans (TUIN of BOERBONE)

1 lb. will sow about 50 feet.

May be sown in autumn and in early spring. Sow in drills about 2 feet apart, the Beans about 4 to 5 inches apart in the rows, and about 2 inches deep. Break off the tops when bloom shows well, which will encourage them to set their pods. Succeed best in well-manured soil.

**Hang-Down Extra Long Pod.**—Unsurpassed for size, quality, and productiveness. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

Kindly add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb.  
for Postage to your Order.

Where an odd pound is ordered, gross weight (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage.

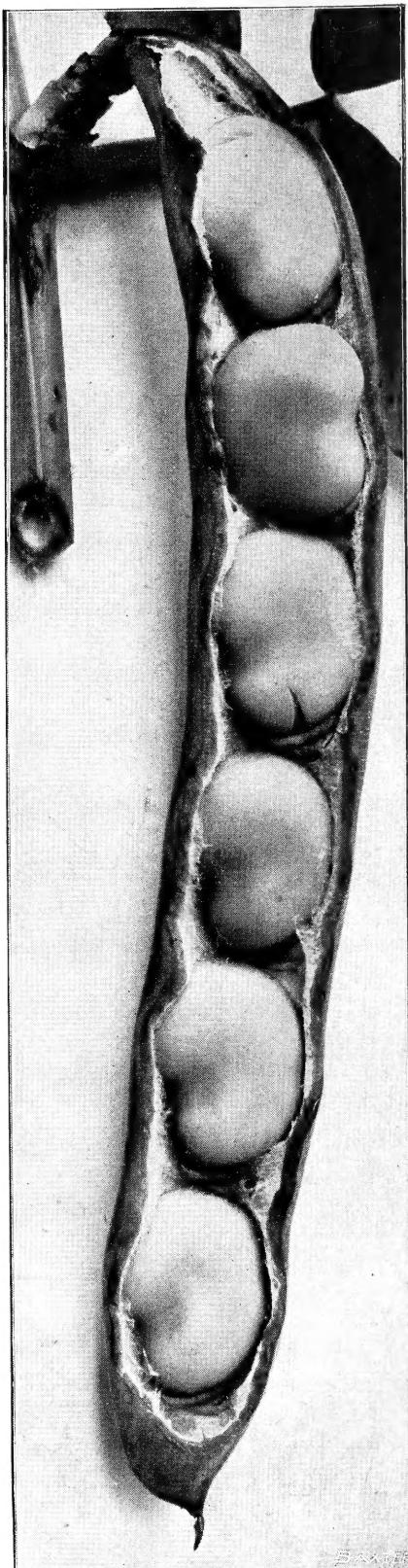
## Dwarf French or Bush Beans STAMBONE

1 lb. to about  
50 feet of row.

Beans should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and when frost has ended, say from the middle of September to early in February. The soil should be rich and mellow. Sow in rows about 15 to 18 inches apart, the beans 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows and about 2 inches deep. Keep soil well stirred and the rows free from weeds. Never cultivate when the plants are in bloom, as it prevents the flowers from setting pods, or pick beans when foliage is wet, as it may cause blight or rust. For a succession plant every two weeks.

**Stringless Green Pod.**—Early, vigorous and productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, thick, round, and fleshy; dark green in colour, strictly stringless, tender and brittle. Quality extra fine. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

**Case Knife (Snybone).**—Best of the FLAT-podded varieties. Pods are of large size, 7 to 8 inches long, thick, flat, slightly fibrous; light green, brittle, and fine for "Snaps." Beans flat and ivory white. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.



HANG-DOWN EXTRA LONG POD

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners  
plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

## **Telegrams: "KIRCHOFFS"**

**1937-1938**

**Telephone : 33-8160**

# KIRCHHOFF'S Seed Store

**Cor. JEPPE-LOVEDAY STS.  
BOX 6786**

# JOHANNESBURG

*Please despatch by.....to.....*

(State here by Post or Rail)

*Full Name* ..... (State here by Post or Rail)

*Full Address.....*

**Amount sent**

Date .....

*Nearest Station* .....

All Orders for Seeds (in Packets only) of 5/- value and upwards which do not include heavy seeds such as Peas, Beans, Farm Seeds, &c., are sent Post Free to any place in the Union of South Africa, when Cash accompanies Order.

All Orders of a smaller value than 5/-, and all Orders containing Peas, Beans, Farm Seeds, or Horticultural Requisites, &c., and all Orders from places **outside** the Union, where Postage is **higher** than the Union rates, **must include Postage**, or Order will be reduced proportionately.

The postage on parcels in the Union, for South-West Africa, and for Portuguese East Africa is 2d. for the first 4 ounces,—4d. for parcels up to 8 ounces,—and 6d. for parcels up to 1 pound;—for every additional pound or fraction thereof, 6d.

For Rhodesia (South) 1s. 1d., for Rhodesia (North) 1s. 3d. and for Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1s. for every pound or fraction thereof. Kindly add amount of postage to your order.

**PLEASE NOTE.—Agricultural Parcel Post rates do NOT apply to our Seeds.**

1937-1938

**F. KIRCHHOFF & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.** give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any Seeds they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop or failure of crop. Notwithstanding any statements made by us to the contrary or inconsistent with this clause, or anything contained in any documents being contrary to or inconsistent with this clause, the terms of this clause shall prevail, unless the benefit thereof has been expressly waived by us in **writing**. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned, carriage prepaid, and money will be refunded.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—We shall esteem it a great favour if you will give us below the names and addresses of any of your friends who are interested in gardening. We wish to send them our Catalogue.

|       |          |
|-------|----------|
| NAME. | ADDRESS. |
| ..... | .....    |
| ..... | .....    |
| ..... | .....    |
| ..... | .....    |

**Kirchhoff's Seed Store**

**P.O. Box 6786**

**Johannesburg**



**Have you signed  
your name and full address?**

CANADIAN  
WONDER



## Dwarf French or Bush Beans—continued

**Canadian Wonder.** — The most largely planted variety of French Beans in South Africa. Showy rich green pods about 8 to 9 inches long, with more or less string; solid, meaty, and of good flavour. Beans a rich mahogany red. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

### Yellow Podded Wax or "Butter" Bean.

—Pods are broad, flat, and fleshy, averaging 6 to 7 inches in length, and make the finest show on the market or table on account of their rich lemon-yellow colour and straight handsome shape. Strictly stringless, free from fibre, brittle, and of an exquisitely rich "butter" flavour. Seeds are black. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 2/-. (For illustration, see page 4.)

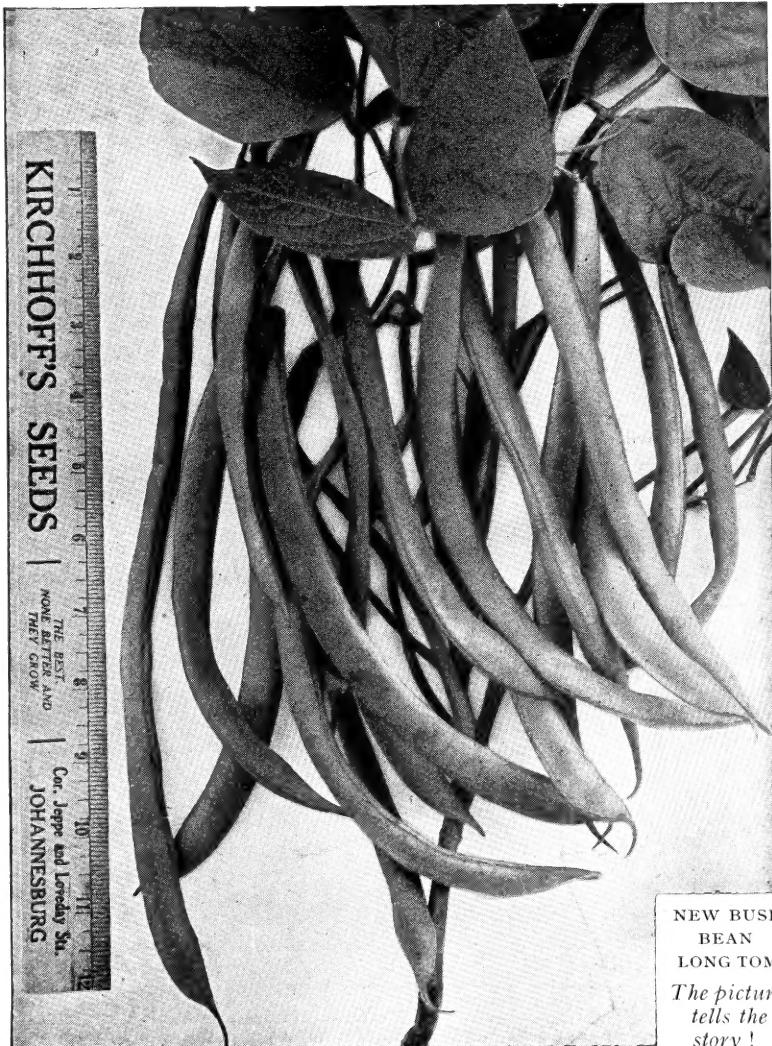
**Victory.** — In value, distinction, merit, and sterling worth this Bean is a wonder. Pods are beautifully rich green, of immense size, thick, broad, and meaty, and unsurpassed for quality and productiveness. Splendid for private use, for market or exhibition. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

### The wonderful New Bush Bean— LONG TOM

Unsurpassed for exhibition and general purposes.

Most prolific variety of superlative quality, and we confidently predict a great demand for *Long Tom* when it has once become known. *Long Tom* is an immense cropper and comes into bearing very quickly. The pods are of great size, often measuring from 10 to 12 inches in length, and are thick, fleshy, and nearly stringless. If you are looking for something that is really a grand thing for all purposes, then plant *Long Tom*. This is the Bean of the future. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 2/-.

Kindly add 2d. per pkt. or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order.



NEW BUSH  
BEAN  
LONG TOM  
*The picture  
tells the  
story !*

If Beans are ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order. Where an odd pound is ordered, Gross Weight only (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage. For places outside the Union, see Postal Rates, inside of Cover.

If Beans are ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order. For places outside the Union, see Postal Rates, inside of Cover.

## Pole or Runner Beans

### — RANK of KLIMBONE —

1 lb. for about 100 poles.

Use 8 feet poles, placing them about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet apart in the rows each way. Plant 6 to 8 beans around each pole about 2 inches deep, and when well started thin out to 3 or 4 plants to a pole. Pinch off the ends when plants over-run top of the poles. Runner Beans may also be sown near a fence or building and trained on strong strings or trellises. Do not plant before the soil is thoroughly warm.

**Everbearing.**—Vines are strong and climb well and bear an enormous crop of beautiful silvery-green pods, which are tender, crisp, stringless, and of the highest quality. Best Runner Beans for either the home garden or the market. Per pkt. 6d. ; per lb. 2/-.

**Scarlet Runners.**—A great favourite not only as an ornamental climber but for the delicious edible pods which succeed the bright scarlet pea-shaped sprays of bloom. Pick when still young, as the beans become spongy when ripening. Per pkt. 6d. ; per lb. 1/6.

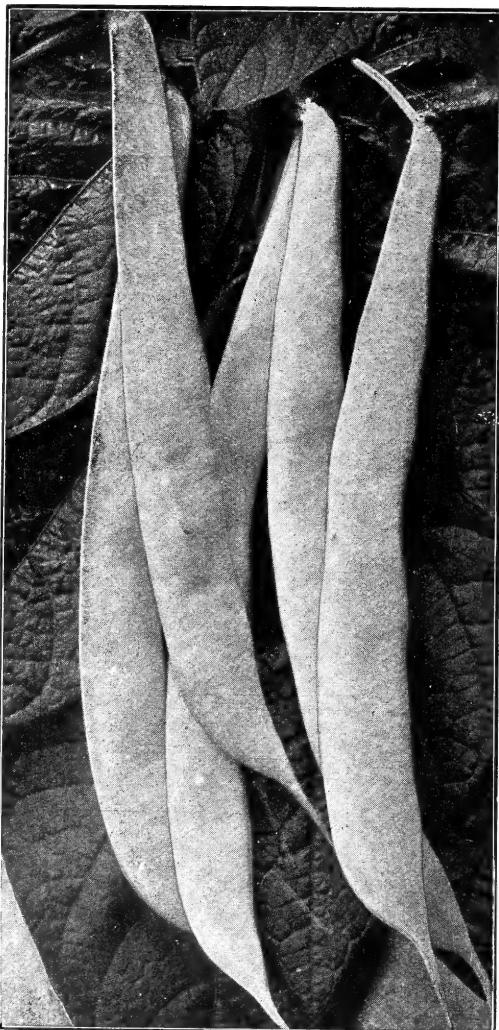
**Abundance.**—Undoubtedly the best of all Pole or Runner Beans and a marvel of continued productiveness. The pods hang in great clusters from top to the bottom of the vine and can be gathered by the handful ; they are very large, 10 to 12 inches in length, of a beautiful rich green colour, plump, broad, and almost solid meat, meltingly tender and of superb flavour when cooked. Per pkt. 6d. ; per lb. 2/6.

**Kindly add 2d. per pkt. or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order.**

Where an odd pound is ordered, **gross weight** (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage.

## Lima Beans

1 lb. to about 50 feet  
— of row —



YELLOW PODDED WAX OR "BUTTER" BEAN. (See page 3)

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.



ABUNDANCE  
RUNNER BEAN

Being tender and seed liable to rot in the ground if it is cold, Lima Beans can only be planted when all danger of frost is over and the soil thoroughly warm. Sow in light rich soil in drills 2 feet apart, the beans about 4 to 6 inches apart and about 2 inches deep, with the eye downward.

### Burpee's Bush.

Plants large and vigorous, about 2 feet high and extremely prolific. Pods 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, containing 3 to 5 beans, which are large, thick, meaty, and of most excellent quality. Per pkt. 6d. ; per lb. 2/-.

**Kindly add 2d. per pkt.  
or 6d. per lb. for  
Postage to your Order.**

Where an odd pound is ordered, **gross weight** (packing included) will be sent to save postage.

*Keep the Pods of all Beans well gathered as soon as they are ready for use. It will prolong the bearing period.*

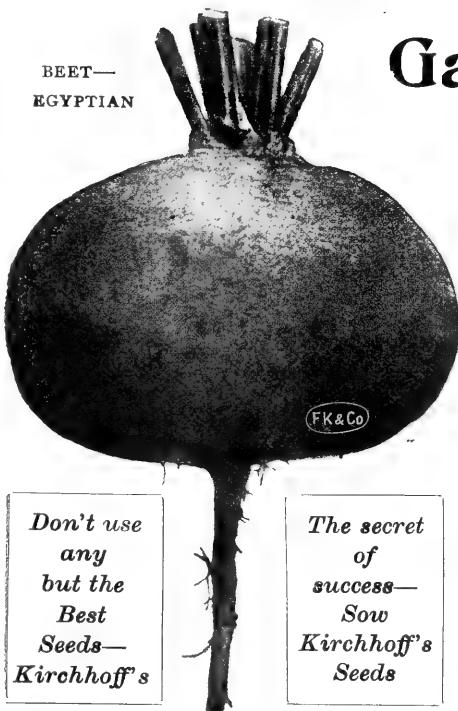
### THREE THINGS NECESSARY

to secure a good crop of  
VEGETABLES—

**PURE SEED**  
**SUITABLE SOIL**  
**CLEAN CULTURE**

As a rule never let the same crop or kind of Vegetables occupy the same ground or bed two years in succession.

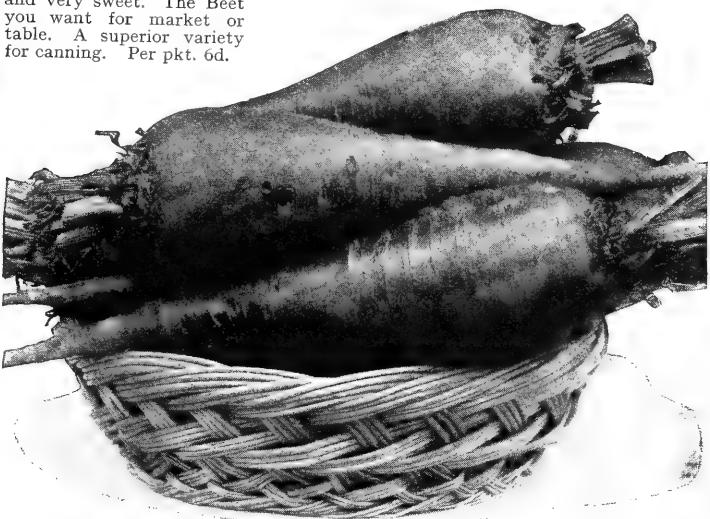
BUY KIRCHHOFF'S AND OBTAIN PERFECTION



## Garden Beet (ROOI of TUINBEET)

The soil should be rather light and rich, but with no trace of recent fresh manure. Sow from August to April thinly in rows drawn 15 to 18 inches apart, making the drills about 1 inch deep, scattering the seed thinly. After sowing *firm the ground well* and keep the seed-bed moist. Thin out early to about 4 to 6 inches apart and keep free from weeds by frequent hoeing. Young Beet plants are superior to Spinach and Turnips for "greens."

**Eclipse.**—Very uniform in shape, foliage, and colour of flesh. The shape is globular; the top exceedingly fine; the flesh is deep red throughout and quite free from "rings," the texture being fine-grained and the flesh crisp and very sweet. The Beet you want for market or table. A superior variety for canning. Per pkt. 6d.



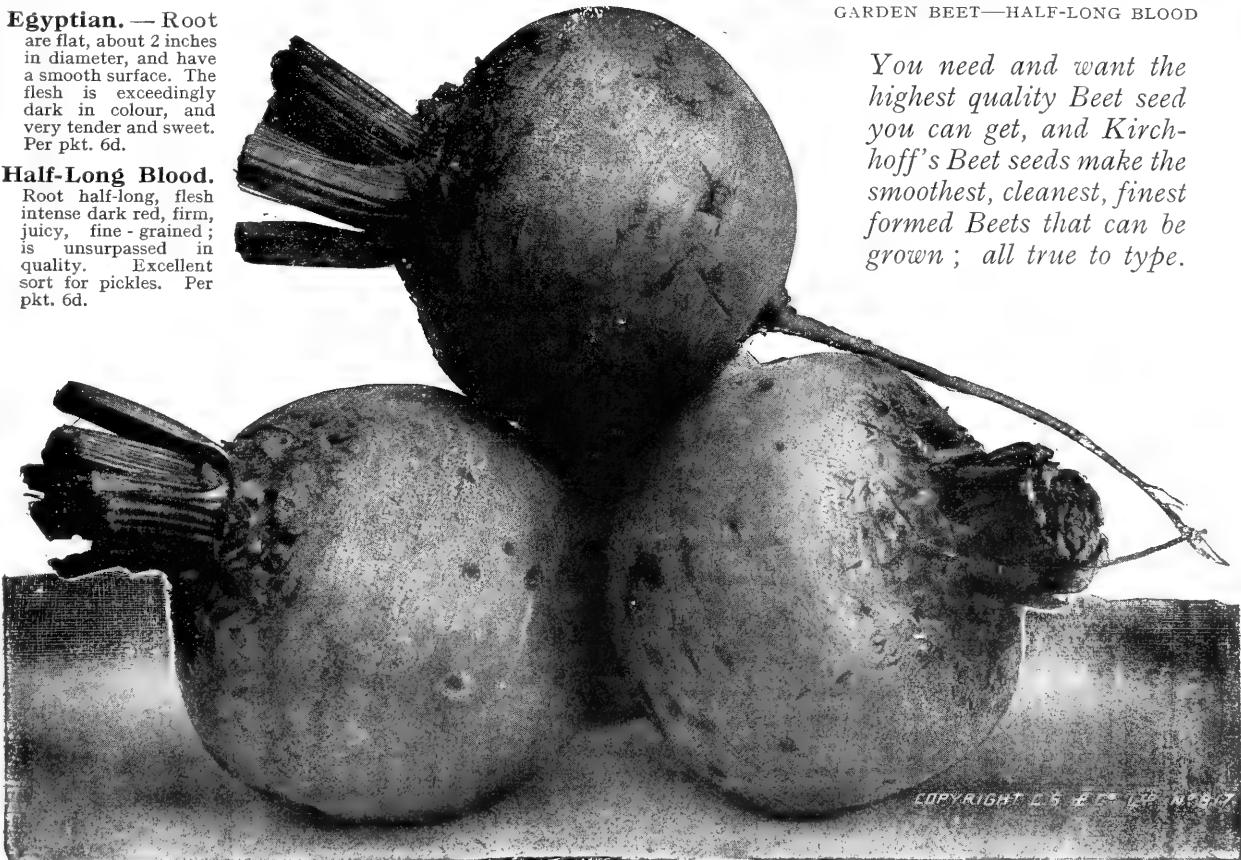
GARDEN BEET—HALF-LONG BLOOD

**Crimson Globe.**—A splendid Beet of perfect Turnip shape, skin blood-red; flesh deep dark red, with slightly darker zonings, almost approaching black; very crisp, tender, and sweet. Per pkt. 6d.

**Egyptian.**—Root are flat, about 2 inches in diameter, and have a smooth surface. The flesh is exceedingly dark in colour, and very tender and sweet. Per pkt. 6d.

**Half-Long Blood.** Root half-long, flesh intense dark red, firm, juicy, fine-grained; is unsurpassed in quality. Excellent sort for pickles. Per pkt. 6d.

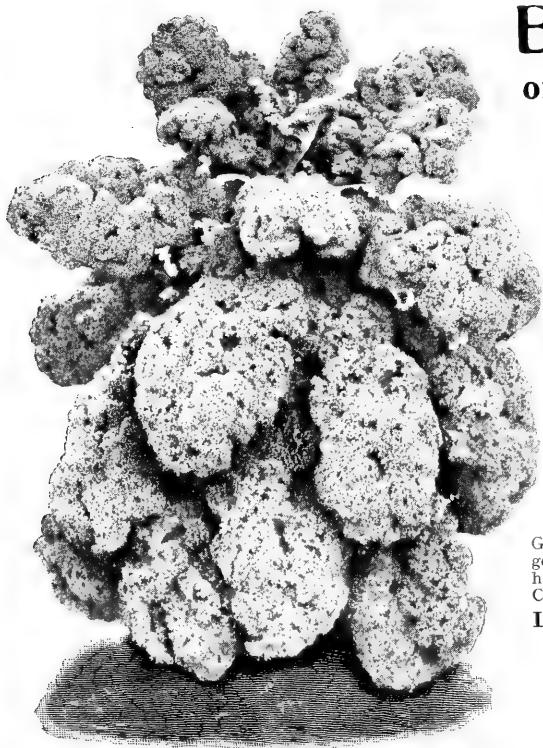
*You need and want the highest quality Beet seed you can get, and Kirchhoff's Beet seeds make the smoothest, cleanest, finest formed Beets that can be grown; all true to type.*



COPYRIGHT 1915 KIRCHHOFF'S LTD.

GARDEN BEET—ECLIPSE

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule.



MOSS CURLED BORECOLE

### A VEGETABLE GARDEN

Small or Large is a profitable asset to every home, as it reduces the cost and makes for an improvement in living. Make the soil as rich as possible, keep it loose and fine and free from weeds. Should the weather be too dry, or other adverse conditions for the successful germination of the seeds prevail, do not be discouraged, but sow again, and if necessary even a third time. Gather the products of your garden as soon as ready and while young and tender. Give your garden proper care and attention and the results will more than repay.

## Borecole or Scotch Kale (BOEREKOOL)

Sow from January to April in beds about  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and transplant into rows 2 feet apart, allowing 18 to 24 inches space between the plants in the row. Requires well-worked rich soil. Not in its best condition until touched by frost.

**Moss Curled.** — Very densely crisped and curled rich green leaves. Fine for late autumn and winter use. Per pkt. 6d.

## Broccoli (BROCOLI)

Greatly resembles Cauliflower, but is generally considered rather more hardy. Cultivate in same manner as Cauliflower.

**Large White Mammoth.** — Most valuable variety; heads fine and well protected and snow-white. Per pkt. 6d.

## Brussels Sprouts (SPRUITKOOL)

Sow in beds from January to March  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and in rows 1 foot apart. Thin to 2 or 3 inches apart. When the plants are about 6 inches high set out in good soil every 18 inches in rows about 2 feet apart. The culture is the same as for Cabbage.

**Matchless.** — The most desirable variety in every way, stems growing about 30 inches high and are thickly set with compact "sprouts," 1 to 2 inches in diameter, of greyish green colour. The "sprouts" are miniature cabbages growing closely on the stem of the plant, a small head being formed at each leaf-joint. Plants are hardy and considered the most delicately flavoured vegetable of the entire cabbage family. Per pkt. 6d.

BAXTER  
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—MATCHLESS

## New Customers

and planter has the harvest in view when he selects his Seedsman; his Seeds are the foundation of his crop; he requires the best Seeds that grow and the varieties that pay best. It has been our constant effort and study to ascertain what is best for our climate, what will succeed best, and where to grow our supplies. We have no hesitation in saying that our efforts have been successful. Leading Gardeners and Planters use our Seeds, knowing them to be the best.

WE SELL ONLY ONE GRADE OF SEEDS—ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners  
plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

# Cabbage (KOPKOO)

Cabbage is a gross feeder and well repays heavy manuring and high culture. It is best to have three sowings made—one in July and August, one in November and December, and the main sowing from January to March. Sow in tins or prepared seed-beds in drills about 3 to 4 inches apart, dropping the seeds 5 or 6 to the inch. Thicker sowings mean spindling unhealthy plants. Cover the seed about  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, firm the soil after covering, and then water the bed thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not too wet. Thin out early, and when plants are well established set out in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, and about 2 feet apart in the row. Transplanting should be done, so far as possible, on cloudy days or just before a rain, and firm the soil around the plants; water freely in dry weather. Cultivate frequently and very shallow, as the roots come near the surface. Do not fertilize soil in seed-beds to make it any richer than the open ground in which crop is to be grown.

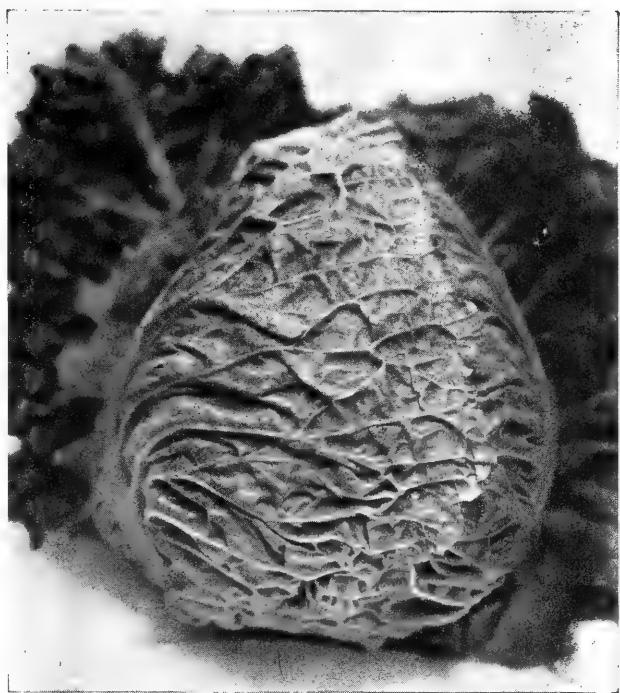
The SAVOY and RED CABBAGES are generally preferred for winter use, and their seed is therefore best sown from January to March.

**Cape Spitzkool (Sugarloaf).**—Stands pre-eminent as the finest Cabbage for South Africa; the conical heads, when matured, average 10 lbs. each and sometimes more. Unusually crisp and sweet and unexcelled in every way. Per pkt. 6d.

**Mammoth.**—Medium early; the plants are pale green in colour, and form large, round, very attractive heads. Thin ribbed, but hard and solid. If you want a big crop, grow this variety. Pkt. 6d.

**Main Crop.**—A valuable early Cabbage; large round hard heads, of a light green colour, and of excellent quality; short stemmed; vigorous grower and yielder. In great demand both for home garden and market. Per pkt. 6d.

**Castle.**—The heads are a rich glossy green, uniform in size, sharply conical in shape and very solid. The quality is very superior, sweet, and tender. One of the best for either the market or kitchen garden, and a sure header. Per pkt. 6d.



CAPE SPITZKOOL



MAMMOTH CABBAGE

**THE  
PLAIN  
TRUTH.**



Every ounce of our Cabbage Seeds is grown expressly for us under contract for seed purposes exclusively. All undersized poorly developed Cabbage Plants are destroyed, and only the finest, choicest, and most perfectly developed Cabbages are left to remain in the fields from which are selected

OUR SEEDS.

**YOU CAN  
RELY UPON  
THEM.**

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.



BRUNSWICK CABBAGE

### CABBAGE—continued

**Brunswick.**—Large flat hard heads, of choice quality, short-stemmed. Well-known popular variety, and you will do well by planting it. Colour a rather dark green, holding up splendidly in transport. Per pkt. 6d.

**Surehead.**—Heads dark bluish green, large, broad, very solid, somewhat flattened on top and weigh from 10 to 15 lbs. each. Invaluable for the home garden and superior to all others for market use. Per pkt. 6d.

**Prize Drumhead.**—Sureness in heading and regularity in growth places this variety high in the list. Heads are large, hard, and heavy, and of a fine deep green colour. Quality very fine, and suitable alike for garden or field culture. Keeps well. Per pkt. 6d.

### Red Cabbage (ROOIKOOL)

**Red Rock.**—Heads are large, hard, round, ball-shaped, very compact, and of an intense dark red colour throughout. Best variety of RED CABBAGE ever introduced; most desirable for table use, salads, and pickling. Pkt. 6d.



RED ROCK CABBAGE

### Chinese Cabbage (PE-TSAI)

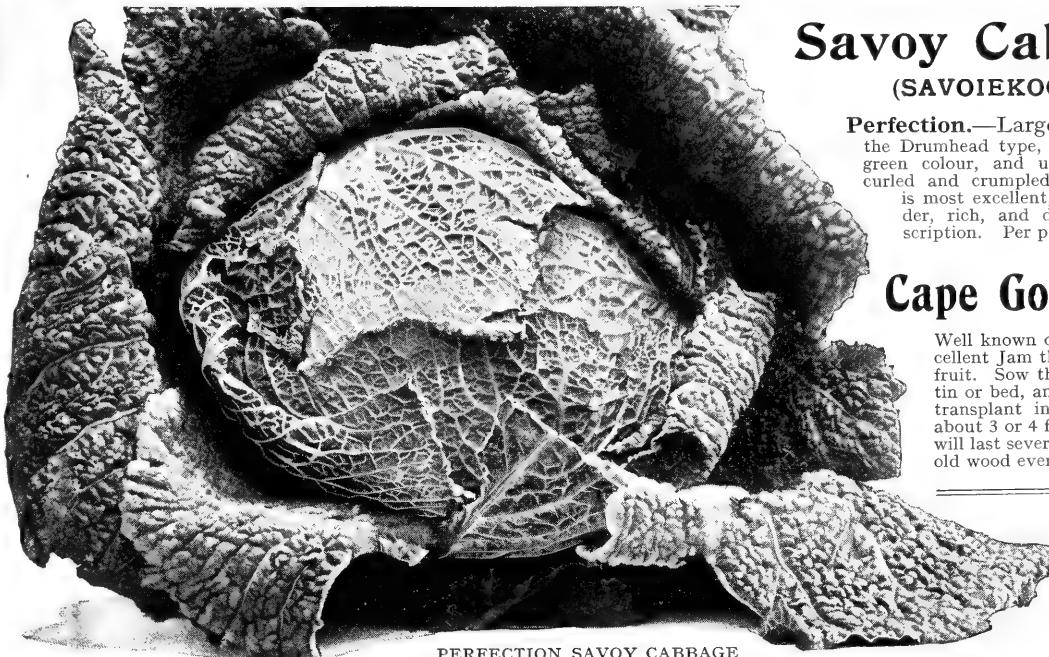
An exceptionally fine vegetable of the Cabbage family from China, growing like a Cos Lettuce, and when the outer leaves are stripped off, shows a picture of Lettuce and Celery combined. When well grown Pe-Tsai makes a head of about 15 inches long and 4 to 5 inches in diameter, blanching to a beautiful white. Very palatable when boiled quickly, minced, and seasoned with butter. May also be eaten raw as a salad, or boiled like Spinach. As Pe-Tsai is a cool-weather plant, sow seed like Red Cabbage or Savoy from January to March. Per pkt. 6d.

BUY KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS

#### CABBAGE and CAULIFLOWER

Seedlings should never be left too long in the seed-beds or they will sustain too great a check in transplanting. To prevent bolting, transplant when seedlings are about 6 to 8 inches high.

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.



PERFECTION SAVOY CABBAGE

## Savoy Cabbage (SAVOIEKOOL)

**Perfection.**—Large solid heads of the Drumhead type, with very deep rich green colour, and uniformly beautifully curled and crumpled. As to quality, it is most excellent, crisp, delicate, tender, rich, and delicious beyond description. Per pkt. 6d.

## Cape Gooseberry

Well known on account of the excellent Jam that is made from this fruit. Sow the seed in spring in a tin or bed, and when large enough transplant into the open ground about 3 or 4 feet each way. Plants will last several years; cut out the old wood every year. Per pkt. 6d.

KIRCHHOFF'S  
SEEDS  
HAVE  
NO EQUAL

## Carrot (GEEL WORTEL)

Carrots are not only one of the most wholesome of foods, supplying precious vitamines, but when half-grown are one of the greatest delicacies possible to place on the table. They grow best in a friable rich and fertile soil, which, however, should not be freshly manured. Seed should be sown thinly in drills about 12 to 15 inches apart; cover the seed  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep and *press the soil firmly on the seed*; thin out gradually to 3 to 4 inches apart. Sow from August to March. Weed timely, thin out early and liberally, and hoe often and deeply between the rows.

**Ox Heart.**—Roots are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ins. wide at top and taper to a 2-in. diameter at bottom. Length from 4 to 5 ins. Very free from core and of finest quality for table use. Both skin and flesh are of a highly coloured orange-red. Per pkt. 6d.

**Chantenay.**—Splendid rich orange-red; stump-rooted 6 to 7 ins. long, broad at neck, narrowing gradually to a blunt end; fine for bunching, flesh fine-grained, splendid flavour; best Carrot grown, and very popular with market gardeners. Pkt. 6d.

**Nantes.**—Roots cylindrical, about 6 inches long; flesh a beautiful scarlet colour and almost coreless, sweet and tender. Excellent for the home garden. Per pkt. 6d.

**Short Horn.**—Very popular early table variety, stump-rooted, delicate and fine grained,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches long; skin orange-red. Per pkt. 6d.

**Intermediate.**—Very heavy yielder; valuable both for table use and for stock; well-grown roots average 8 ins. long by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 ins. in diameter at the shoulder; colour a rich orange throughout. Pkt. 6d.

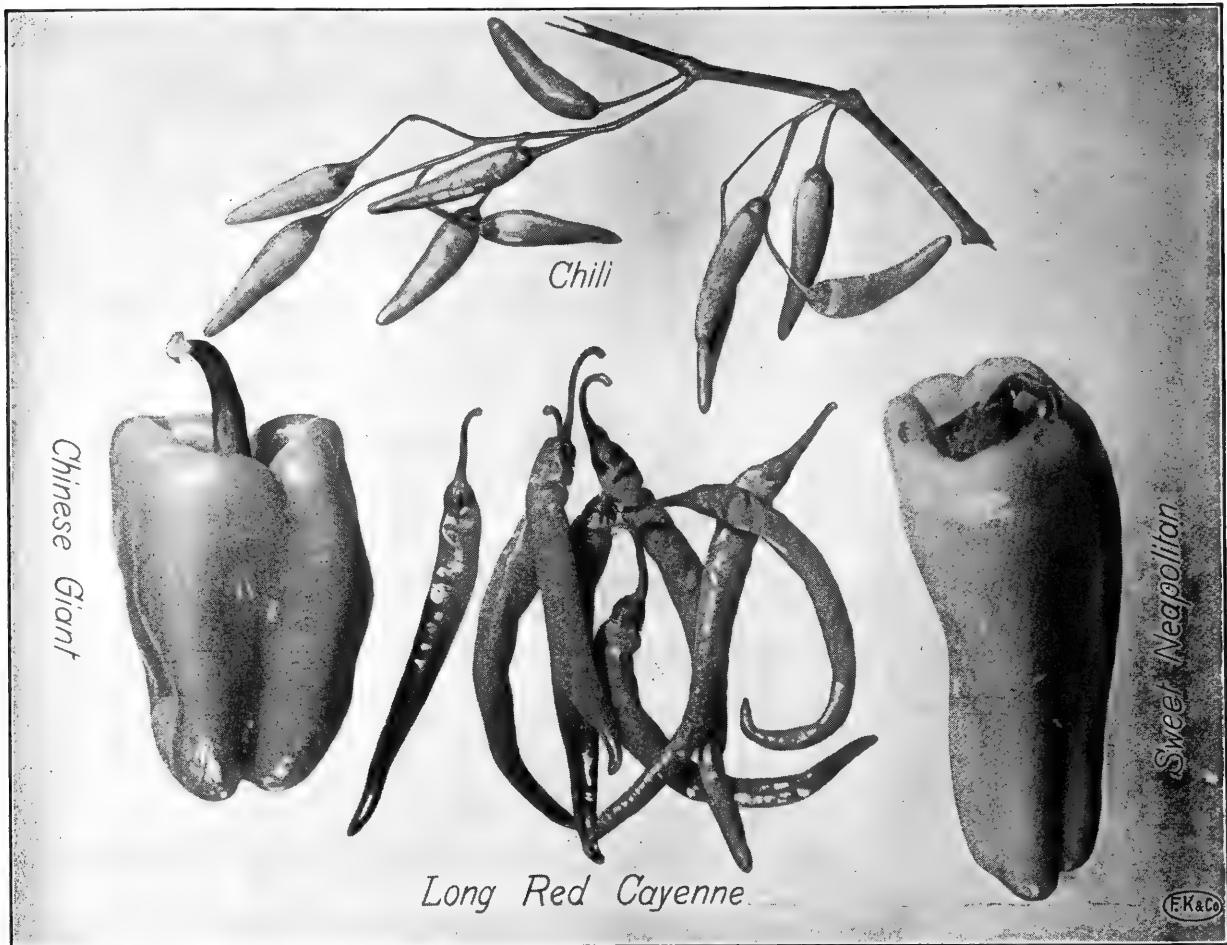
**Altringham.**—Roots are of large size, growing to 12 ins. in length and 3 ins. in diameter; smooth, fine-grained, and of deep orange colour; splendid for stock-feeding. Per pkt. 6d.

CARROTS deserve a most general cultivation, as the young tender roots are excellent, stewed or boiled. Make several sowings of our Carrot Seed, which has long held an unparalleled record for the superior crop it produces.



**White Belgian.**—A very productive and highly nutritious variety for stock-feeding, growing 12 to 16 inches in length. Colour a pale yellow. Per pkt. 6d.

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—  
KIRCHHOFF'S.



## Capsicum or Pepper (RISSIES)

As Pepper Seed does not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees, the seed for earliest crop should be started in hotbeds, in protected boxes or tins, etc., in August; further sowings may be made from September to November in the open ground in a prepared seed-bed. Prick out the young plants as soon as they can be handled; when about 3 inches high, and all danger of frost is over, set out into the open ground in rows about 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. **Do not grow sharp and mild peppers together—they will mix.** Peppers require a light rich soil and a warm situation and some rich fertiliser stirred into the soil when the plants are about 6 inches high will be found very beneficial to the crop. As the plants begin to produce fruit, draw the earth up around the stem as a partial support.

**Chinese Giant.**—Fruits are about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length and 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and brilliant scarlet in colour when mature. Flesh thick and very mild, and fine for stuffing; makes excellent salads. Per pkt. 6d.

**Sweet Neapolitan.**—The ideal variety for the home and market garden. Very thick-meated large fruits, some 5 to 6 inches long by about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches thick, of a beautiful rich glossy bright red colour. A splendid mild variety and of incalculable value to market gardeners and pickling establishments. Per pkt. 6d.

**Long Red Cayenne.**—Pods are slender, often curved and twisted, and about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 inches long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter. The colour is deep green when the fruit is young and bright red when fully ripe. Very hot and fiery in flavour, and largely used for pickling and for dried peppers. Per pkt. 6d.

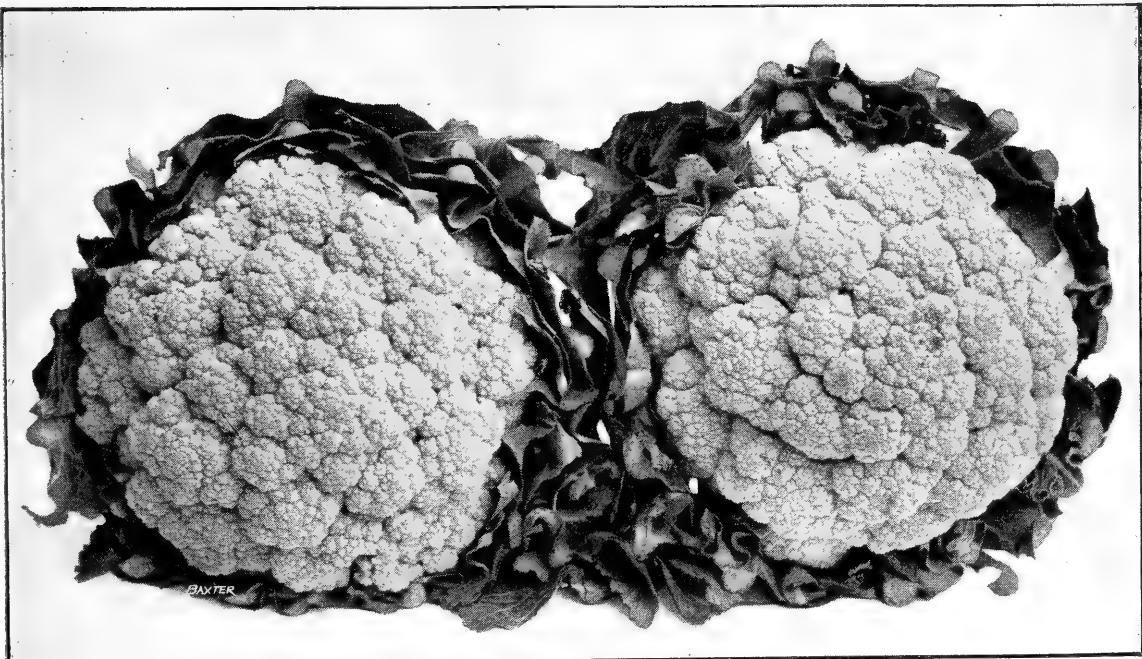
**Chili.**—Plants are literally covered with bright red pods, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick. Extremely strong and pungent when ripe. Used for seasoning, sauces, and pickling. Fine dried for winter use. Per pkt. 6d.

### THE COST OF SEEDS

*is the smallest item of outlay in producing a crop. The digging and plowing, the raking or harrowing, planting, cultivation, and harvesting all cost more, and yet the*

**Quality of the Seeds is of the greatest importance.**

*The value of a crop is out of all proportion to the cost of the Seeds. A thoroughbred always costs more than a plug. Same is true of high-grade Seeds as compared to cheap Seeds—trash.*



CAULIFLOWER—EARLY ITALIAN GIANT

## Cauliflower (BLOMKOOL)

stunted. Harden off and set out plants during showery or dull weather in rows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet apart and from 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. Water for a few days until established; cultivate thoroughly and often, and do not allow the young plants to become checked at any time for want of water; when heading, tie outside leaves loosely over the head to protect it from the sun.

**Gilt Edge.**—A first-class Cauliflower, producing quite early very large white firm heads of great solidity and highest quality. We commend this strain with the assurance that it will give entire satisfaction for market or private use. It will please you and pay you this year and every year. Per pkt. 6d.

**Early Italian Giant.**—The variety "par excellence" for South Africa. The pure white heads grow to a large size, are very solid and compact, and of robust habit and thoroughly protected by the foliage. Stems short and stout. It's exactly the Cauliflower you want, no matter whether you garden for market or for home use. It follows *Gilt Edge* in maturing. Per pkt. 6d.

**Late Italian Giant.**—This is a fine large heavy variety that matures about a month later than our *Early Italian Giant*, and is very popular with market gardeners throughout the country. Per pkt. 6d.

**Monarch.**—An exceptionally fine strain of **VERY LATE** Cauliflower, its close pure white large heads always tempting the eye and appetite. Per pkt. 6d.

☞ *CAULIFLOWER SEED* is probably the most important and exacting of all Vegetable Seeds. ☞  
☞ No gardener can afford to plant doubtful stock at any price. All our Seed is extra selected. ☞

**Chervil** Sow seed from August to November in shallow drills 1 foot apart, and thin early to 8 or 10 inches apart in the row. Prefers a cool and moist situation. Leaves are used for flavouring soups and stews, and for garnishing. Cultivate and use like Parsley. Per pkt. 6d.

**Chicory** Sow early in spring, in good mellow soil, in drills  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep and 12 inches apart, and thin to 6 inches apart in the lines.

**Large-rooted Magdeburg.**—The leaves when blanched make an excellent salad. The roots are dried, roasted, and ground, and largely used for mixing with Coffee. Per pkt. 6d.

**Improved Large - leaved.**—Largely grown in France as a salad. Does not head, but forms a tight bunch of leaves which are of excellent quality; leaves large, broad, and undulated; roots are of no value. Per pkt. 6d.



CHICORY



CELERY—MAMMOTH WHITE

### WATER CRESS

Highly esteemed for salads and garnishing. Does well without care in mucky situations or on the edge of streams, in shallow water, ditch, pond, etc. Perfectly hardy. Per pkt. 6d.

You can always be proud to say to anyone

#### "THIS WAS CROWN FROM KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS."

There's a mighty good reason why Kirchhoff's Seeds are the Standard of South Africa. Results from cheap seeds show poor crops, poor gardens, dull flower colours and small flowers. As it is you can plant Kirchhoff's Seeds, fresh and ready to grow, and know that with a fair season and proper cultivation you will have as fine a crop as it is possible to grow on your land. Our Garden Seeds have been bred and selected for the most delicious table vegetables; our Flower Seeds for the richest colours and largest improved blooms. It pays you well to plant Kirchhoff's Seeds.

**They are not Ordinary Seeds—There's a lot of difference.**

## Celery (SELDERY)

Sow seed from September to January about  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep in tins or prepared beds; keep moist until seed germinates, usually in about a month. As soon as the plants are 3 inches high, transplant into a prepared bed, setting them 4 inches apart. Cut tops occasionally to make stocky growth. When grown 6 inches, and fine stocky plants, set in **richly manured** deep soil, in furrows about 3 feet apart, and about 6 to 9 inches from plant to plant. Select the best plants only for transplanting. Water if dry weather follows transplanting. During the next two months all the attention required is to keep down weeds. When quite well grown earth up a little, and continue doing so at intervals until only the tops of the leaves are visible. **Never hoe or earth up when the plants are wet with dew or rain, or the stems will rust.**

**Mammoth White.**—An easily blanched and fine-keeping tall growing showy variety. Stalks thick, broad, very large and solid, crisp, and of delicious rich flavour. Pkt. 6d.

**Mammoth Red.**—Flavour exceptionally fine; very sweet and nutty, strong healthy grower. Per pkt. 6d.

### Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery (KNOL SELDERY)

Sow in the same way as Celery. When plants are stocky, transplant to beds of **rich** deep soil, 6 inches apart in rows 15 to 18 inches apart. Cultivate thoroughly, but as the roots are the edible portion it *requires no earthing-up*.

**Giant of Prague.**—The edible portion is the large swollen root, which is highly valued for flavouring soups and stews, and most desirable when cooked and prepared as a salad. Per pkt. 6d.

### CELERY SEED FOR RHEUMATISM

Celery Seed is now recognised as one of the best Cures for Rheumatism. A teaspoonful of seed infused in a cup of boiling water, and allowed to stand for about half-an-hour, may be taken freely.

Per oz. 1/-; per  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 3/-; per lb. 10/-.

Postage extra.

**NOTE.**—This seed is not for sowing.

### CRESS (KERS)

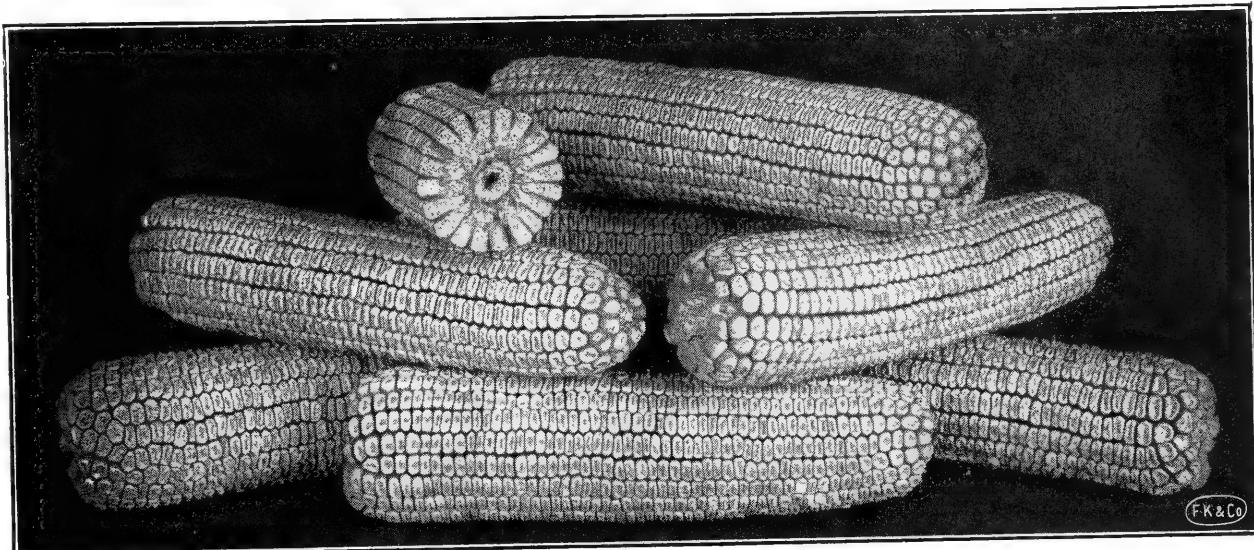
**Curled Garden.**—Very quick growing, of pleasant pungent flavour; should be sown thickly in shallow drills at short intervals; keep moist. Per pkt. 6d.



CRESS—CURLLED GARDEN

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

— USE OUR YEARS OF EXPERIENCE —



## Sweet Corn or Sweet Mealies

(SUIKER of GROEN MIELIES)

1 lb. for about 150 feet of row.

Mealies are liable to rot if planted in cold or wet ground, and it is therefore **not** safe to begin planting **before October**. Sow seed in rows about 3 feet apart, and place 4 to 6 seeds at a distance of every foot, covering the seeds from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep; after the young plants are up the two strongest of them only need remain. Sweet Corn requires fresh rich soil, and is improved by top-dressing during growth. Hoe often, water freely, and cultivate thoroughly to secure a good crop. Break off sideshoots. Successive plantings should be made every two weeks until January. About 20 pounds to the acre.—**Please note that Sweet Corn is very uncertain to germinate.**

**Burlington Hybrid.**—The best "Bread-mealie" grown, and the ideal variety for the home and market garden. Cobs about 8 inches long with white deep grains. Robust, early, productive, and of fine quality. Can be planted early in October. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

**Golden Bantam.**—Ears are 8 rowed, 6 to 7 inches long, just the right size for serving on the cob. Kernels are a rich golden yellow, tender and with a flavour exceptionally sweet and delicious. Early and hardy. Plant towards the middle of October. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 2/-.

**Stowell's Evergreen.**—The leading Sweet Corn. Ears are 8 to 10 inches long and 16 to 18 rowed; grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, remaining longer in the green state than any other. Do not plant before end of October. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 2/-.

If ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage.

Where an odd pound is ordered, **gross weight** (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage.  
For places outside the Union, see Postal Rates, inside of Cover.

## Corn Salad (VELDSLAAI)

Used as a substitute for Lettuce in Winter and early Spring. The plants produce an abundance of small very green leaves. Cultivation same as Lettuce. Per pkt. 6d.

**CONFIDENCE.**—*In no trade or profession is it likely that so much confidence is required as when buying Seeds. :: ::*

*You cannot afford to run risks, as none but the **Best Seeds** are good enough for your garden—Kirchhoff's.*



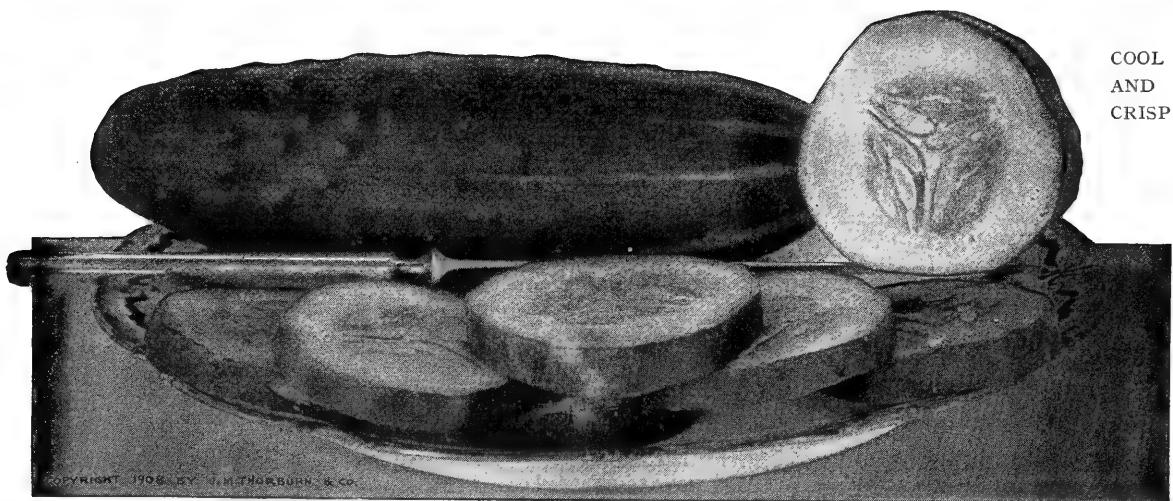
**PROPER SEED :: SELECTION ::**  
*year after year makes our strains improve. We want the very best grown for you :: ::*

CUCUMBER—LONG GREEN ATHENS. (See page 14)

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule.

If SWEET CORN is ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for postage to your Order. Where an odd pound is ordered, Gross Weight only (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage. For places outside the Union, see Postal Rates, inside of Cover.

COOL  
AND  
CRISP



COPYRIGHT 1908 BY J. M. THORBURN & CO.

## Cucumber (KOMKOMMERS)

Cultivate in "hills," which should not be less than 4 feet apart each way. The "hills" should be dug about 2 feet in diameter and 18 inches deep. Secure some well-rotted manure, mix an equal bulk of good soil well with it, and fill up holes with this rich compost to almost level with the surface. After danger from frost is over, drop about twelve seeds in each "hill" about half-inch deep, and when plants are well started thin out, leaving only three or four of the strongest. Keep plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run; after that confine cultivation to pulling out any weeds that appear. Pick the cucumbers as soon as large enough for use, for if left to ripen the plants soon cease bearing. Gather cucumbers by *cutting*, not tearing. If the season is dry, water freely.

Early crops may be grown by planting the seed in August in frames or indoors upon pieces of sod (grass side down) or in paper pots, etc., as they can be readily lifted to the garden when danger of frost is over, without disturbing the young plants growing upon them.

**Cool and Crisp.**—Fruit very full and uniform; half-long, straight, slender; skin dark green, covered with knobs. Best for pickling or slicing; if you want to limit yourself to any one sort select this. Average size about 8 by 3 inches. Pkt. 6d.

**Fordhook Famous.**—Fruit long, thick, and tapering at both ends, crisp, solid, and of the most delicious flavour. Fine for large pickles or slicing; colour light green. Average size about 14 by 3½ inches. Per pkt. 6d.

**Cumberland.**—Flesh firm, very crisp and tender. The young cucumbers are thickly set with small spines and possess the distinctly roughened surface so much desired for small pickles; colour light green. Average size 8 by 2½ inches. Per pkt. 6d.

**Long Green Athens.**—Unexcelled in quality and productiveness, very popular both as a slicer and for salting, fruit slender and smooth, crisp and solid. Colour dark green, distinct and desirable. Averaging 14 by 3 inches. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 13.)

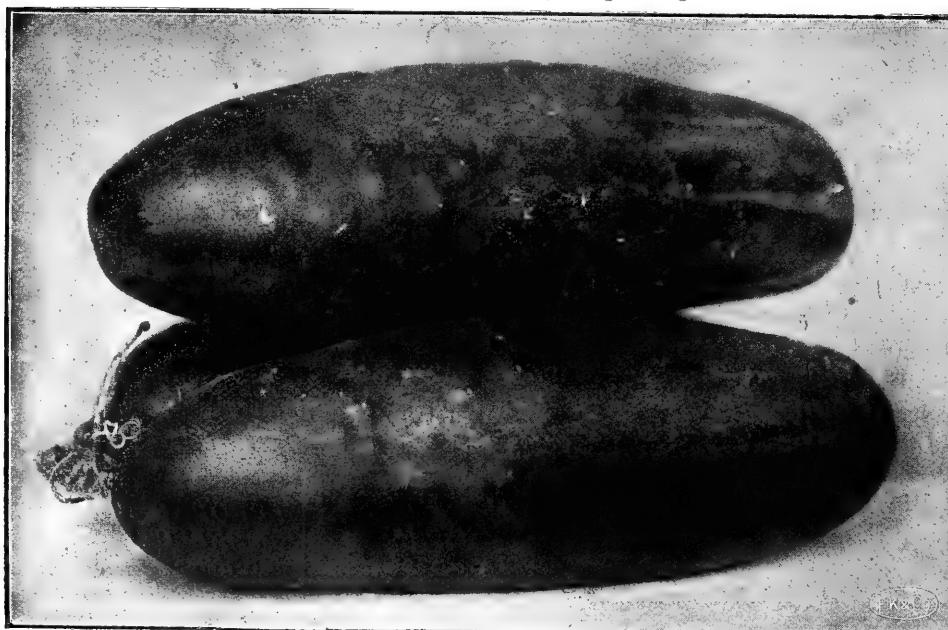
**London Long Green.**—A standard well-known table sort. Flesh white, firm and free from bitterness; colour deep rich green. When fully ripe it is the best of any for sweet and mustard pickles. Average size is about 14 by 3 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

**Paris Gherkin (Cornichon).**—Used exclusively for pickling; fruits 2 to 3 inches in length. Per pkt. 6d.

**Perfection.**—Fruit smooth, tapering at both ends, flesh crisp, solid, and with few seeds and of superb quality for slicing; in colour a dark glossy green; most popular for either market or table. Average size about 10 by 2½ inches. Per pkt. 6d.

**Early Fortune.**—An almost ideal Cucumber in shape, tapering slightly at both ends; the rich dark green fruits average 9 inches in length, and measure 2½ inches across in the centre of the fruits, where they are thickest. The flesh is pure white, firm and crisp, with small seed cavity. Most popular for the home garden, and a sure profit maker for the market grower. Per pkt. 6d.

THE BEST SEEDS  
TO GROW ARE  
KIRCHHOFF'S



EARLY FORTUNE

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

## Egg Plant (EIER PLANT) (Bringal)

deep, and when seedlings are about 2 inches high or have formed two rough leaves, prick out into tins or boxes to stand 3 inches apart. When the ground is warm and all danger from frost is past, transplant carefully into well manured soil, setting the plants  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet apart each way. When about 1 foot high draw the earth up to the stem. As seed germinates slowly, some bottom heat may be given, where it can be done. It is a good practice to pinch off the ends of the branches after the plants begin to bloom so that only 3 or 4 fruits will set.

**Early Round Purple.**—Fruit from 4 to 6 inches long and round-oval in shape and of a rich glossy purple colour. Flesh white, and for flavour it cannot be surpassed. Per pkt. 6d.

**Early Long Purple.**—Fruit dark purple, club-shaped, from 6 to 8 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter; firm flesh, of the very best quality. Per pkt. 6d.

## Endive (ANDYVIE)

One of the most delicious salads when blanched; if boiled, makes fine "greens." Sow a few in August and September, and for a main crop from February to April, in rows about  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep and 12 inches apart. When about 3 inches high, transplant into good ground in rows about 18 inches apart and about 12 inches apart in the row. When nearly full grown and dry, gather the leaves together and tie at the top to blanch the heart. Do not tie up when the leaves are wet or they will soon rot.

Be sure to give Endives a trial as they are a really fine salad crop for your garden and also make beautiful garnishing.

**White Curled.**—Leaves pale green, finely curled, making the plant appear mossy, and when centres are blanched, a most beautiful creamy white. The flavour is pleasantly bitter, stimulating and zest-giving. Per pkt. 6d.

## ESCAROLLE or BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN.

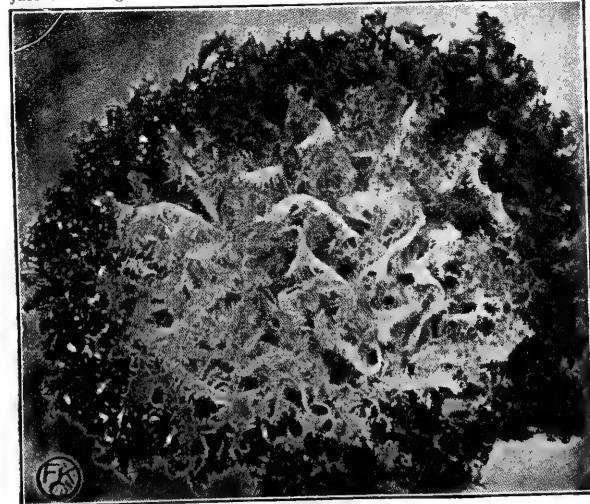
This variety has more or less twisted and waved bright green leaves with thick and nearly white mid-ribs. The inside leaves form a somewhat loose head which blanches to an attractive creamy white. Very crisp and tender. Per pkt. 6d.

A HERB PATCH  
is a most useful acquisition  
to the kitchen . . .

## Herbs (KRUID SAAD)

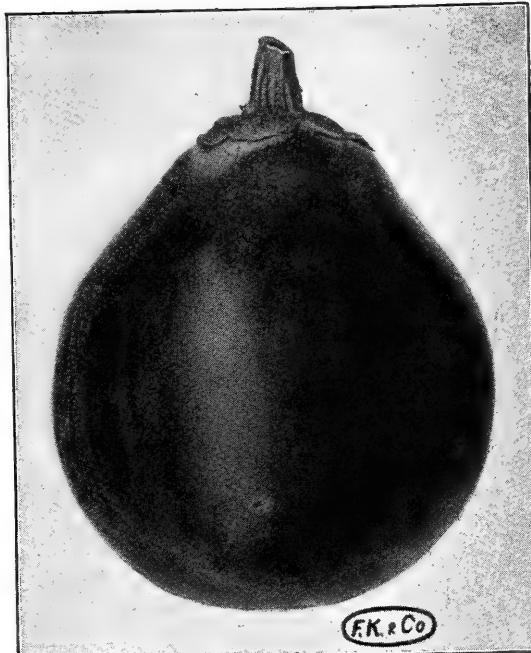
An assortment of Pot Herbs is one of the most desirable features of the home garden as they are indispensable to the cook and many kinds most useful for perfuming and medicinal purposes. Sow the seeds in autumn and spring in tins, boxes, or seed-beds, harden off gradually, and plant out as soon as they are strong enough in rows about 12 to 24 inches apart, setting the plants about 6 to 12 inches apart in the row, according to variety. Cultivate frequently and keep free from weeds. Herbs delight in a rich mellow soil.

To PRESERVE FOR USE.—Harvest on a dry day just as plants come into full bloom, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage very fine, and put in jars or air-tight bottles. Those marked with an \* are perennials.



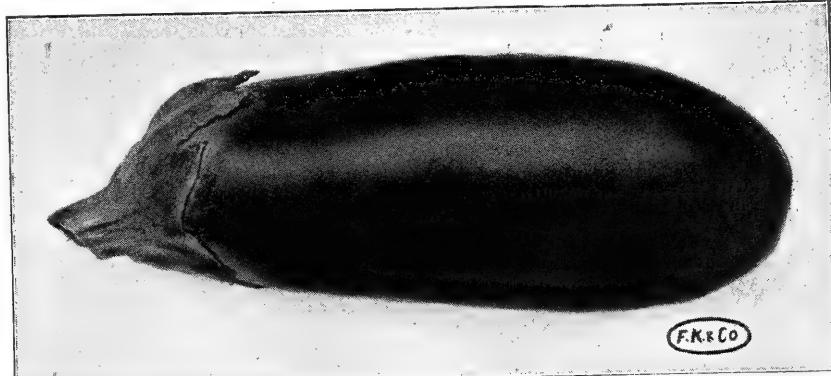
ENDIVE—WHITE CURLY

A vegetable that should be more largely grown, as it affords an excellent substitute for meat. Sow seed in September and October, in tins or boxes, about  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch



F.K. & Co

EGG PLANT—EARLY ROUND PURPLE



F.K. & Co

EGG PLANT—EARLY LONG PURPLE

**ANISE** (*Anys*).—For garnishing, flavouring, and for cordials; seeds have aromatic flavour and are used in pastry . . .

**BASIL** (*Basilicum*).—Used for flavouring soups, stews, and other dishes. The flavour is similar to that of Cloves . . .

**BORAGE** (*Bernagie*).—Excellent for bees; leaves used for flavouring and in salads. The sky-blue flowers are an addition to any flower garden . . .

**CARAWAY** (*Komyn*).—The seeds are used for flavouring bread, pastry, cheese, sauces, etc. . . .

\***CHIVES** (*Bieslook, Uiegras, Schnittlauch*).—Hardy perennial, belonging to the Onion family, and grown exclusively for their tops, which are used for giving mild onion-like flavour to soups, stews, salads, etc. . . .

**CORIANDER** (*Koljander*).—Used for flavouring liqueurs, seasoning meat, and the making of confectionery and pastry . . .

**DILL** (*Dille*).—Used in pickling Cucumbers; for preserves, soups, sauces, and stews. Seeds strongly aromatic . . .

\***LAVENDER** (*Leventel*).—Leaves used for seasoning and the flowers for perfume . . .

**MARJORAM** (*Marjoraan*).—Aromatic and fragrant; for seasoning soups, stews, dressings, sauces, and sausages . . .

**PURSLANE** (*Postelein*).—Used in salads and for pickling . . .

\***ROSEMARY** (*Roosmaryn*).—Fragrant odour and warm bitter taste. Leaves used for flavouring meats and soups . . .

\***SAGE** (*Salie*).—Leaves used for seasoning meats and poultry stuffing. Soak seed in water for 24 hours before sowing; slow to germinate. Most popular garden herb. Cut leaves as plant blooms and dry quickly in shade . . .

**SAVORY** (*Bonekruid*).—Used for seasoning and flavouring soups, for stews, sausages, etc. . . .

\***THYME** (*Tiemie*).—Used for seasoning during summer and dried for winter; delicious flavouring for all stuffings. Leaves used in a tea for relieving nervous headaches . . .

\***WORMWOOD** (*Wildeals*).—The dried leaves are used as a tonic, vermifuge, and dressing for fresh bruises; **fine poultry tonic**. Fragrant spicy odour and very bitter taste . . .

All 6d. per pkt. each.



KOHL RABI

## Kohl Rabi (Knol Kool or Koolraap)

The Turnip-shaped bulb formed above the ground is the edible part. The flavour seems to combine that of Cabbage and Turnip. When young and tender they are fine for table use; when matured they keep splendidly and are excellent for feeding stock. Kohl Rabi may be sown like Cabbages and transplanted, or sown direct in rows 18 inches apart and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep and thinned out to 9 inches apart. Any good soil produces a crop. Sow September to March.

**Purple Vienna.**—Skin bluish purple, but flesh white and of good flavour. Per pkt. 6d.

**White Vienna.**—Bulb light green, flesh white and tender; you will relish having it on your table. Per pkt. 6d.

**KALE**—See BORECOLE.

## When you Buy KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS

You don't indulge in a speculation; you invest in a certainty. There is no doubt about the results. You buy the Best Seeds which the world produces.

## Leek

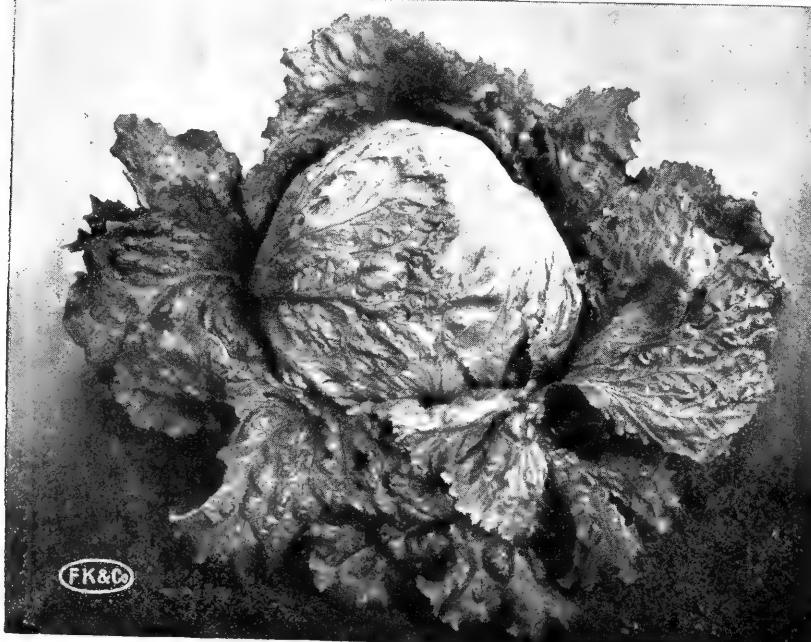
— (PREI) —

Sowings may be made from July to October, and again from January to April, in drills  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and when seedlings are about 6 inches long set out in rows 12 inches apart and about 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Plants should be slightly trimmed before setting out. When the plants begin to get some size, the earth should be gradually drawn up around the plants in order to blanch the stems or necks, which increases the tenderness and fine flavour. The richer the soil the better the Leeks. Cultivate and water freely.

**Italian Giant**—Broad vigorous dark green leaves, and long, thick, pure white stems of fine flavour. Very hardy. Much used for soups, stews, etc., milder and more tender than the Onion. Pkt. 6d.



LEEK—ITALIAN GIANT



FK&Co

LETTUCE—NEW YORK. (See page 17)

## Cabbage Lettuce

— (KOPSLAAI) —

Sow from March to September for winter and spring use, in beds about  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and transplant when fit into rows about 15 inches apart, allowing about 10 inches space between the plants in the row. For summer culture make the sowings from October onwards, where the plants are to remain, in rows 18 inches apart. Make soil very fine and firm and sow thinly, and thin the plants when in the fourth leaf to at least 12 inches apart, as Lettuce will not thrive in crowded rows. Best results are obtained in a situation where plants are in shade part of the day.

The great secret of growing fine Lettuce is rich soil, frequent hoeings, ample space for development, and a plentiful supply of water.

MAMMOTH BUTTER



DON'T USE ANY  
BUT THE BEST SEEDS—  
KIRCHHOFF'S

## Cabbage Lettuce—contd.

### CRISP-LEAF VARIETIES

**New York (Neapolitan).**—Superb for home garden or for market. Heads extra large, very solid, crisp but tender; outside leaves deep green, beautifully crinkled and curled; inside creamy white and deliciously sweet. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 16.)

**Drumhead or Malta.**—Very reliable header; globe-shaped, large well-formed heads, firm and hard; outside leaves blistered and crumpled and glossy bright green, inside almost white; unexcelled for tenderness and crispness. Per pkt. 6d.

**Iceberg.** — Large solid handsome head, leaves curled at the edges, crisp, brittle, and bright green; inside crystal white. Per pkt. 6d.

PLAN TO HAVE SALADS AND GREENS for at least one meal each day, as this is the only remedy for a too concentrated meat diet.

### SMOOTH-LEAF or BUTTERHEAD VARIETIES

**Imminency.**—Large firm Cabbage-headed variety of fine buttery flavour; broad and smooth outside leaves of dull dark green; inside a bright yellow colour. Per pkt. 6d.

**Mammoth Butter.**—Large compact Lettuce of excellent quality; leaves broad, almost smooth, but wavy at the edge. Colour outside a fine glossy green, heart a rich golden yellow. A good heat resister. Per pkt. 6d.

## Cos Lettuce

— (BINDSLAAI) —

These are of upright growth, quite distinct, and are considered by most growers to be the most refined type of Lettuce. When about a week short of maturity, it is usual to draw the outer leaves together and tie them, blanching the inner heart and greatly enhancing its noted crispness and fine flavour. The culture is the same as for Cabbage Lettuce.

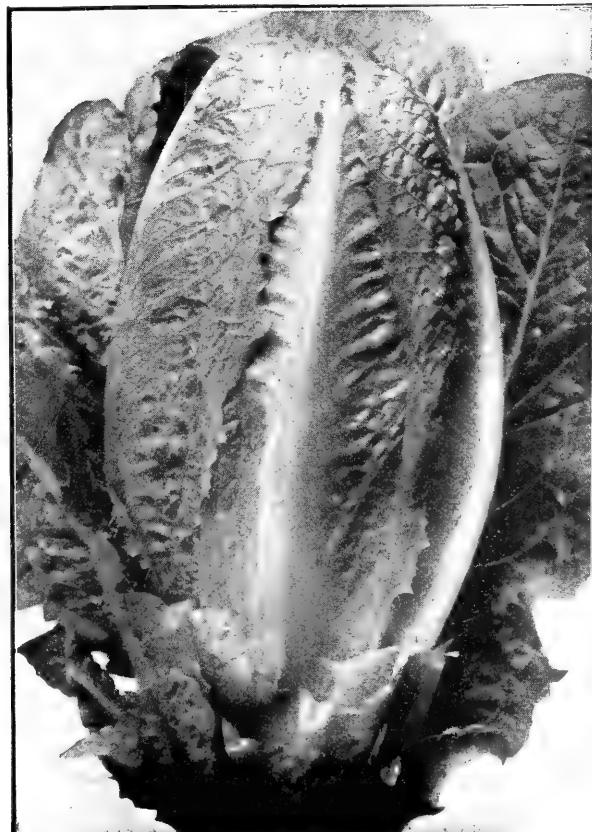
**Paris White Cos.**—A large strictly self-folding type with long narrow oval leaves. Crisp, juicy, and mild in flavour. Colour a light green. Per pkt. 6d.

**London White Cos.**—This is the most crisp and tender of all Lettuces. Outer foliage deep green; hearts immense and very solid, blanching to pure white; very tender and of delicious flavour. A salad of the very highest quality. Pkt. 6d

### A Prize for Poultry-Keepers. NEW CHICKEN LETTUCE.

Here is a genuine Lettuce, which will yield as much or more chicken or rabbit feed as any "greens" plant. It makes a large loose head, and then as it runs to seed throws out numerous suckers bearing large leaves, which can be pulled off each stem like a Kale. Per pkt. 6d.

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established.



# Sweet Melons

(SPANSPEKKE)

5 to 6 feet apart each way. Pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Soot, ashes, lime, charcoal dust, etc., are excellent to sift over young plants when the dew is on to prevent the attack of insects. Cultivate often but not deep, and provide for an ample irrigation.

**The Cape (Spanspek).**—The most popular Melon grown. Fruit very large, often weighing 10 lbs. and more, varying in shape from oblong to oval. Ribs very distinct and netted all over. Flesh salmon-pink, rich and sugary. Average size 12 by 9 inches. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets. Pkt. 6d.

**Perfection.**—Fruit nearly globular, tapering slightly towards the stem end, 9 to 10 inches in diameter and weighing from 8 to 12 lb. each. Skin a rich olive-green and almost without ribbing or netting. Flesh a light salmon tint, remarkably thick and solid, very sweet and juicy. Exceptionally good keeper. Per pkt. 6d.

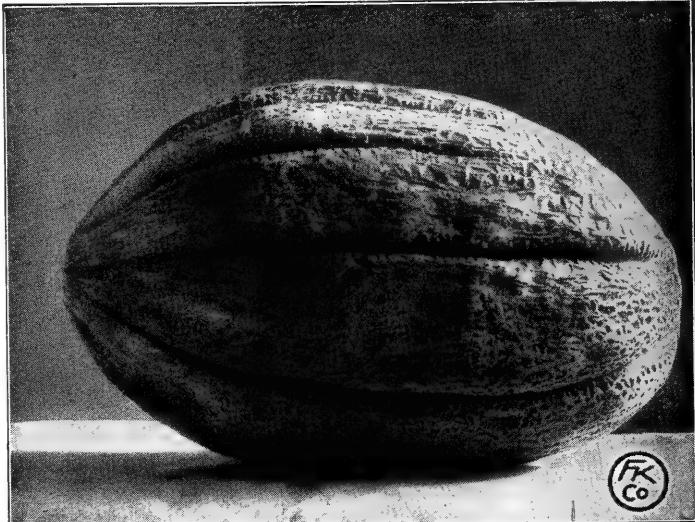
**New Giant.**—The fruits are almost round, flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and densely netted. The flesh remarkably thick, of a beautiful light green colour, and simply delicious. Melons frequently weigh 8 to 10 lbs. each. Average size 9 by 8 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

**Champion Market.**—Fruits slightly oblong, evenly ribbed, moderately netted, and very productive; flesh attractively bright salmon colour; sweet and juicy. Average size 9 by 8 inches, weighing 7 to 8 lbs. each. Per pkt. 6d.

**Honey Dew (Persian Delight).**—Melons are nearly round in form; surface smooth and hard without ribbing or netting, creamy white in colour, turning to a lemon tint when fully ripe; flesh light emerald green, very tender and melting. Average size 7 by 6 inches and weigh from 5 to 6 lbs. each. Stored in a cool cellar or shed, the fruits will keep for a long time, thereby finding an excellent market when melons are scarce. Per pkt. 6d.

BUY KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS and be sure of a heavy crop; they have no equal in South Africa.

Sweet Melons are among the choicest of our summer table delicacies. The beautiful colour of the flesh, which varies from pale green to deep orange according to the variety, makes the *Spanspek* appealingly attractive to the eye, while its delicious flavour—sweet, rich, and melting—is a delight to the palate. The most suitable soil for Sweet Melons is a warm sandy loam, well worked and enriched with old compost. Cultivate in same manner as Cucumber, but “hills”

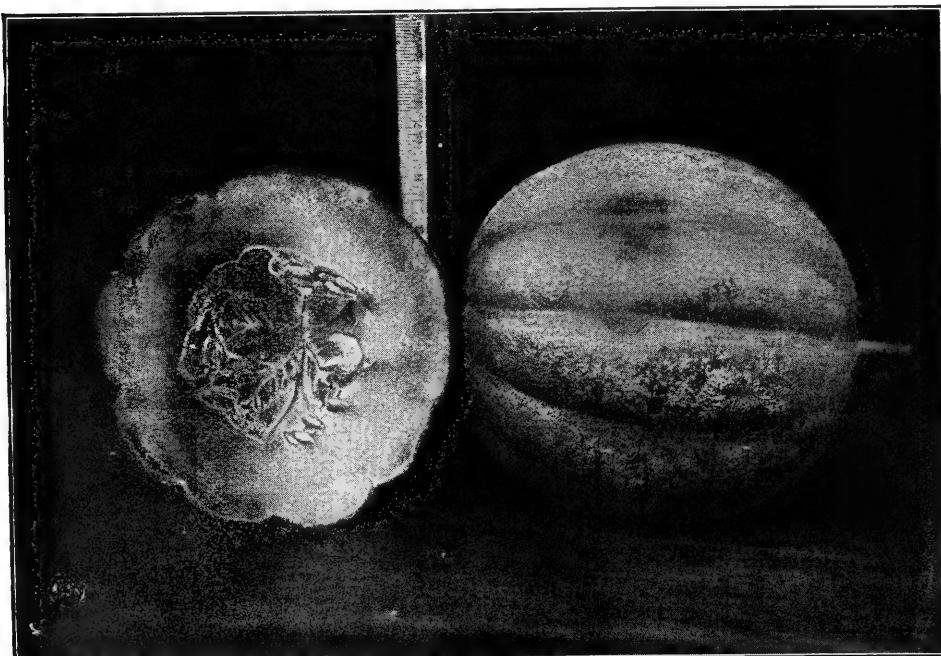


THE CAPE SWEET MELON

We would recommend to grow

THE CAPE for general and immediate use, as  
Melons do not keep long.

PERFECTION as a large long-keeping variety.  
HONEY DEW as a medium-sized long-keeping var.



NEW GIANT SWEET MELON

## Mango Melon or Melon Peach

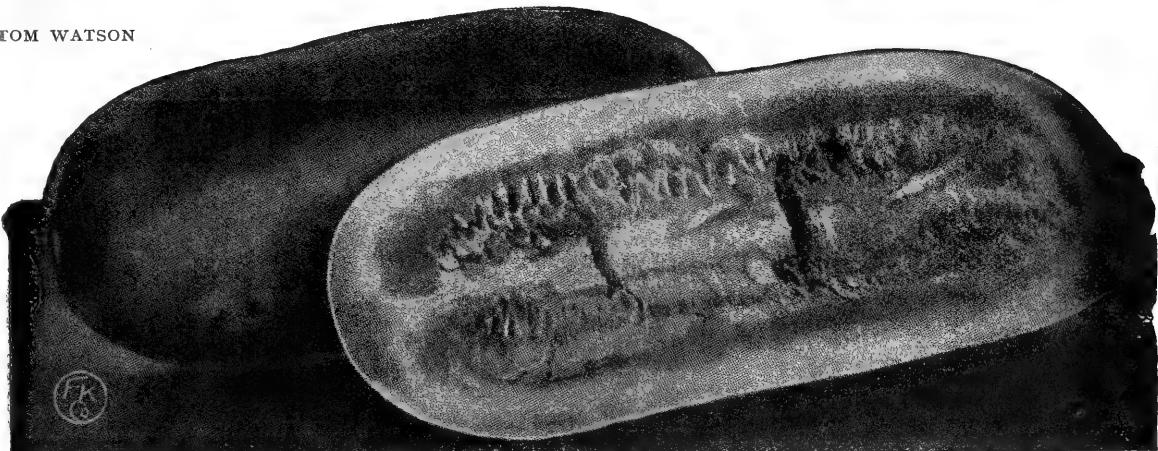
Makes excellent preserves and pickles. Cultivate the same as Sweet Melons, but used only for mangoes, preserving, pies, or pickling. The fruit has the size, shape, and golden yellow colour of an orange. The flesh is snow-white. Pkt. 6d.

We know the importance of sowing Good Clean Seeds with vitality—Seed that will grow. We Sell Only One Grade of Seeds, that is The Very Best.

When you grow Kirchhoff's Seeds you are satisfied

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

TOM WATSON



## Water Melons

(WATERLEMOENE)

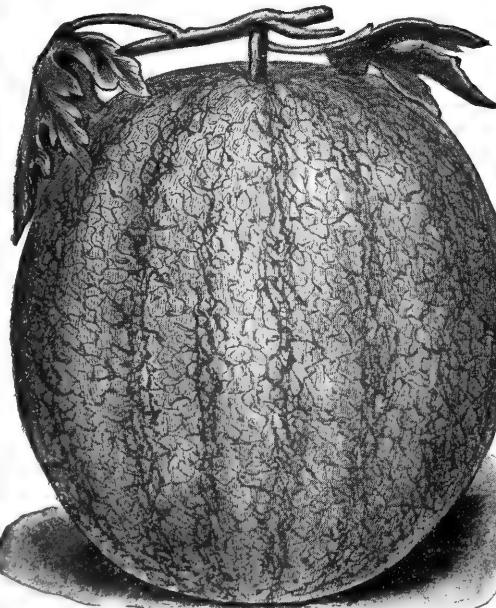
**Dixie** (Black-seeded).—Oblong in shape, skin dark green with light stripes; flesh bright red and of finest quality. Size about 16 by 12 inches. Average weight 25 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

**Black Diamond** (Black-seeded).—Extra large thick oval Melons; skin rich dark green, almost black; flesh brilliant red and luscious. Size about 12 by 10 inches. Average weight 20 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

**Kleckly Sweets** or **Monte Cristo** (White-seeded).—Sweetest of all Water Melons; fruits oblong in form and of large size, deep green skin, and rich scarlet flesh; very thin rind, perfect in every respect. Desirable for the home garden. Size about 20 by 12 inches. Average weight 30 to 40 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

**Mammoth Ironclad** (White-seeded).—A popular oblong variety; skin dark green with light markings; red flesh of fine quality. Size about 20 by 12 inches. Average weight 30 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

**Sweet Heart** or **Ice Cream** (Black-seeded).—No Melon can equal *Sweet Heart* in quality and productiveness. Large heavy fruits of oval form; skin pale green with distinct netted lines of a darker shade. Flesh deep red, tender and sweet. Size about 15 by 10 inches. Average weight 25 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.



SWEET HEART

Treat the same as Sweet Melons and Cucumbers, except that "hills" should be 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Rich rather sandy soils produce the finest crops of Water Melons, but a well-drained loam is also well suited. Never plant Water Melons on hard poor soil. Hoe often and thoroughly, but use only hand tools in cultivation. Avoid lifting the vines; water freely. If extra large Water Melons are desired, leave but one or two on a single vine.



WONDER

**Mammoth Santiago** (White-seeded).—Excellent large oblong Melon, rich green skin with still darker stripes; flesh dark red, sweet, luscious, and free from stringiness. Stands transport well. Size about 16 by 10 inches. Average weight 30 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

**Excel** (Gray-brown-seeded).—The largest of all Water Melons, often weighing 50 lbs. and more. The shape is long and the skin dark green with mottled stripes of a darker green. Flesh red and crisp, and the rind hard and tough, carrying well to market. Size about 20 by 12 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

**Tom Watson** (Brown-seeded).—An extra long Melon of attractive appearance, uniform in shape and quality. The luscious crimson flesh is "as sweet as honey," melting and of superb flavour. The average Melon will weigh 35 to 40 lbs. and measure about 20 inches long and about 12 inches in diameter. The skin is a glossy dark green, very tough and thin. Sells on sight in any market and there are more *Watson* Melons grown in South Africa than all other Melons combined. It is a fine example of what a really first-class Water Melon should be. Per pkt. 6d.

**Wonder** (White-seeded).—Although only recently introduced, *Wonder* has become one of the most popular of all Water Melons, as it is a very fine variety from every point of view. Exceptionally handsome in appearance, the large fruits are oblong in shape with a vivid dark green rind. The flesh is a very bright rich red and most tender and melting. Size about 22 by 12 inches. Average weight 30 to 40 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

**REMEMBER.**—No matter whether you buy a small or a large quantity of Seeds, it always pays to plant the best Seeds. We have only One Grade—the best that can be grown, and you cannot buy better Seeds anywhere at any price.

## Mushroom Spawn

Mushrooms may be grown by anyone in a cellar, shed, stable, hotbed, under greenhouse benches, etc., as long as an even temperature of 50 to 65 degrees can be maintained. Secure some fresh horse manure, not too coarse, and also a quantity of good rich soil. To one part of soil add about an equal proportion of manure, and when thoroughly mixed, form into beds 3 ft. wide and about 1 ft. deep, pounding it together as you proceed. Leave it thus for about a week, and not until the temperature of the bed has subsided to about 80 degrees will it be ready for the spawn. Make holes about 10 inches apart and about 2 inches deep and put in each a piece of spawn about the size of a walnut. Cover the holes and press the soil solid and smooth; over this place a few inches of straw. If the temperature is right, Mushrooms will generally appear within 6 to 8 weeks. Should bed appear dry, water thoroughly; use lukewarm water only. Half-an-ounce of common salt to a gallon of water will be found very beneficial. In gathering the crop, do not cut but twist the stalks off carefully, filling up the holes carefully with soil to keep insects from the roots. The most particular point is to get the manure moist enough and yet not too moist, as most failures in Mushroom-growing arise from the manure being too dry.

9d. per brick; postage extra, 4d. per brick.



MUSTARD—WHITE LONDON

## Mustard —(MOSTERD)—

Any light soil will suit; sow thickly in shallow drills 6 to 8 inches apart, when well up thin out plants. By making several sowings a week or so apart, fresh tender leaves may be had throughout the entire season.



SILVER KING. (See page 21)



ONION—MAMMOTH RED GLOBE. (See page 21)

## NASTURTIUMS or INDIAN CRESS

Cultivated not only for ornament, but its beautiful coloured flowers serve as a garnish for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent for salads. The seed pods, with foot-stalks attached, are gathered while green and tender, and preserved in vinegar, make a pickle greatly esteemed.

See under *Flowers for different varieties of Nasturtiums.*

Onions do best in a rich loamy soil as they are rank feeders. Bone Meal is an excellent fertilizer.

## Onion

—(UIE)—

Dry Onions.—These may be sown in February and March in beds or in drills 12 ins. apart and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep, and transplanted when large enough in April or May in rows about 12 to 18 ins. apart, allowing about 4 to 6 ins. space between the plants in the row. Raise the young plants carefully from the bed, so that the fibrous roots may not be injured.

Salad or Green Onions.—May be sown in Spring and Autumn. Sow seed about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep in rows about 12 ins. apart. When plants are strong enough thin out to 3 or 4 ins. apart in the row. After sowing Onion Seed firm soil well. Water when required, and use the hoe frequently to keep down weeds.

Odourless.—This Onion, as its name implies, is almost odourless, there being no rank or disagreeable smell after eating; it also lacks that pungent taste found in most varieties of Onion. Large handsome bulbs with golden yellow skin. Should be allowed to ripen fully before use. Per pkt. 1/-

## Onion—continued

**Australian Brown.**—Medium-sized, smooth, slightly flattened Onion of nice appearance with a beautiful brownish-red skin. Hard, solid, crisp, moderately strong flavoured white flesh, and an excellent keeper. Grand seller in all markets. Per pkt. 6d.

**Prizetaker.**—Handsome globular-formed Onions, of large size, with bright yellow skin and fine mild flesh of the purest white. Its keeping quality is excellent. Per pkt. 6d.

**Early White Queen.**—Very early medium-sized mild pure white Onion. Splendid for salads, bunching, and pickling. Per pkt. 6d.

**Silver King.**—Bulbs very large, flat, thick; skin thin and silvery white; often weighing from 1 to 2 lbs. each; flesh mild and pleasant. An ideal Onion for the grower. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 20.)

**Silver Skin or Pickling.**—The small round snow-white bulbs mature very early, and are just the right size for pickling. Per pkt. 6d.

**Copper King.**—Excellent large Red variety; flesh very solid, crisp, and of good flavour; keeps well; bulbs well flattened but quite deep. Per pkt. 6d.

**Yellow Cape or Straw Coloured**  
—A standard Onion with many splendid qualities, grown extensively for market. It is of good size, quite thick through but flattened, has straw-coloured skin, and mild and pleasant flesh. Per pkt. 6d.

**White Welsh.**—Fine salad or bunching variety; does not form bulbs but is the best variety for "Green" Onions. Per pkt. 6d.

**Mammoth Red Globe.**—One of the largest Onions grown. The bulbs are distinctly globe-shaped with a small neck and handsome in appearance, the skin being a bright waxy-red. The flesh is very solid and fine grained, extremely mild in flavour, and very much esteemed for slicing, baking, and boiling. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 20.)



YELLOW CAPE

**OUR ONION SEED**  
is absolutely unsurpassed.  
All strictly high-grade  
Pedigree Seed of strong  
vitality.

**THE ONION** is the most healthful vegetable on the list. It's a promoter of health and good physical condition. A reasonable amount of Onions eaten is worth more to you than a whole drug store full of patent medicines. You need Onions the year round. Why not grow them in sufficient quantity in your own garden?

Seeds are generally coming up too thick in the seed-bed. Sow thinly and thin early therefore, and give each plant plenty of space or the plants will become spindling and then do not produce a good crop.

**KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST.**

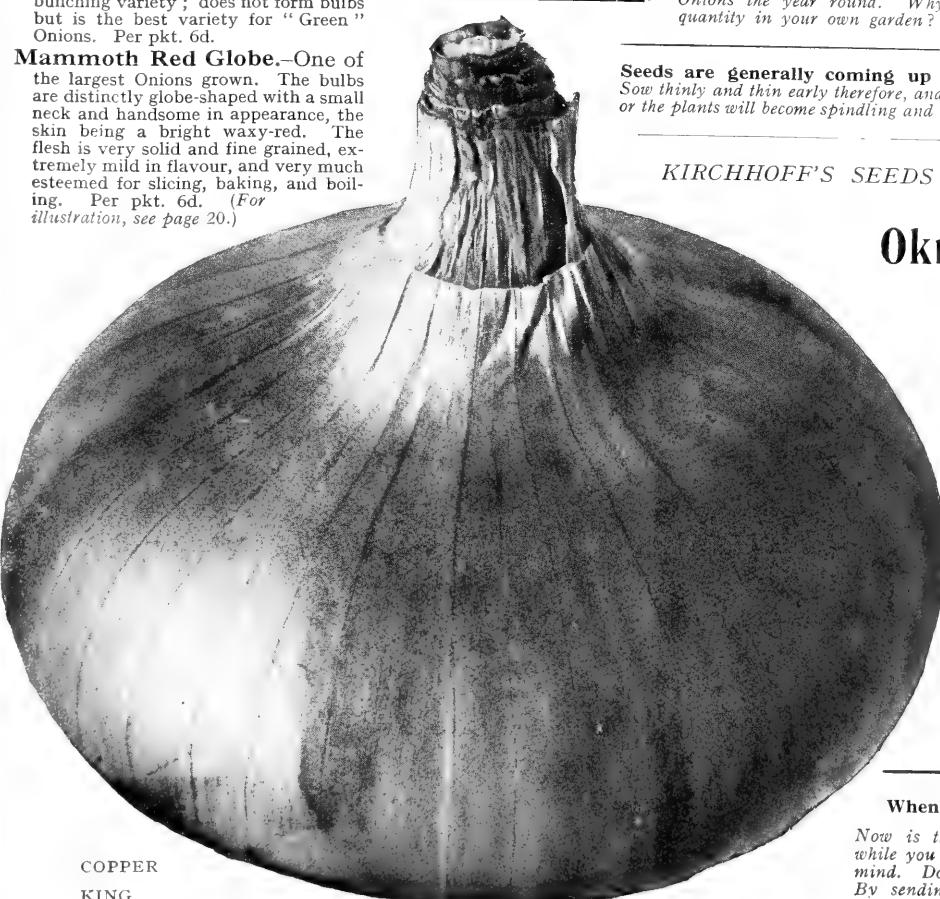
## Okra or Gombo

Used for seasoning soups and stews. As seed is liable to rot, we advise to sow *thickly* in well-manured ground after the nights have become quite warm and the weather is settled, in drills, 1 inch deep and the rows 3 feet apart. When well up, thin the plants out to 1 foot apart in the row. Make early and late sowings to secure a supply throughout the season, and gather the pods each day while still young and tender. Seed may be soaked before planting to ensure quick and even germination.

**New Lady Finger.**  
—Pods are an intensely dark green colour, frequently 6 to 8 inches long. Per pkt. 6d.

### When to Order your Seeds.

Now is the time to order your seeds while you have the subject fresh on your mind. Don't put off until to-morrow. By sending order now you will have the Seeds when wanted.



COPPER  
KING

If Peas are ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order. Where an odd pound is ordered, Gross Weight only (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage. For places outside the Union, see Postal Rates, inside of Cover.

# Peas

(ERTE)

1 lb. for about 100 feet of row.

Peas are a cool-weather crop, and succeed best in light rich soil, worked deep and thoroughly. Make trenches 3 to 6 inches deep and about 2 to 2½ feet apart and put the peas in singly 2 to 3 inches apart. Cover only with 1 or 1½ inches of soil. When the plants are 5 or 6 inches high, fill the trench level with the surface; this will secure deep rooting and prolong the bearing season. The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. The best months to sow are from January to March and again in July and August, but when the ground is cold, Peas sometimes are apt to rot without germinating and should therefore not be planted until the ground begins to warm up. Many growers follow the practice of planting in a double row, with a 6 inch space between. The double row method is especially adapted for varieties that require some form of support, as a trellis can be placed between the rows. Keep working the soil up around the stems, and all varieties will stay in bearing longer. Water liberally.

**Daisy** (2 ft.).—Pods pale green, averaging 4 to 5 inches in length and with 7 to 9 large peas of superb quality. Very productive. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

**Pride of the Market** (2½ ft.).—First-class in every way. Pods are large, of a medium green colour, and contain 7 to 9 peas of a fine quality. Very healthy, immensely prolific, and *very hardy*. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

**Stratagem** (2 ft.).—Most popular for the market or home garden. The vines are very vigorous, and are simply loaded with large dark green pods that are crowded with immense dark green peas of a rich luscious sugary flavour. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.



IF MANURE IS USED FOR PEAS, let it be old and well-rotted, or there will be a rank growth of the vines with few pods.

**Telephone** (5 ft.).—A fine tall wrinkled variety, a great cropper, bearing large well-filled pods of a light green colour. Very tender, sweet, of splendid quality and flavour. Requires sticks or some other support when they are beginning to vine. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

**Prizewinner** (2½ ft.).—An ideal Pea for general use; pods large, dark green, and closely packed with fine large delicious peas. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

**Alderman** (5 ft.).—One of the best main-crop varieties, is extremely vigorous, and producing a large crop of long dark green pods well filled with large peas of the best quality. Stake when beginning to vine. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

**Greenfeast** (2 ft.).—This is one of the best cropping Peas grown and a popular sort with market growers. The pods are of a dark green colour, and contain 7 to 8 sweet and tender peas. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

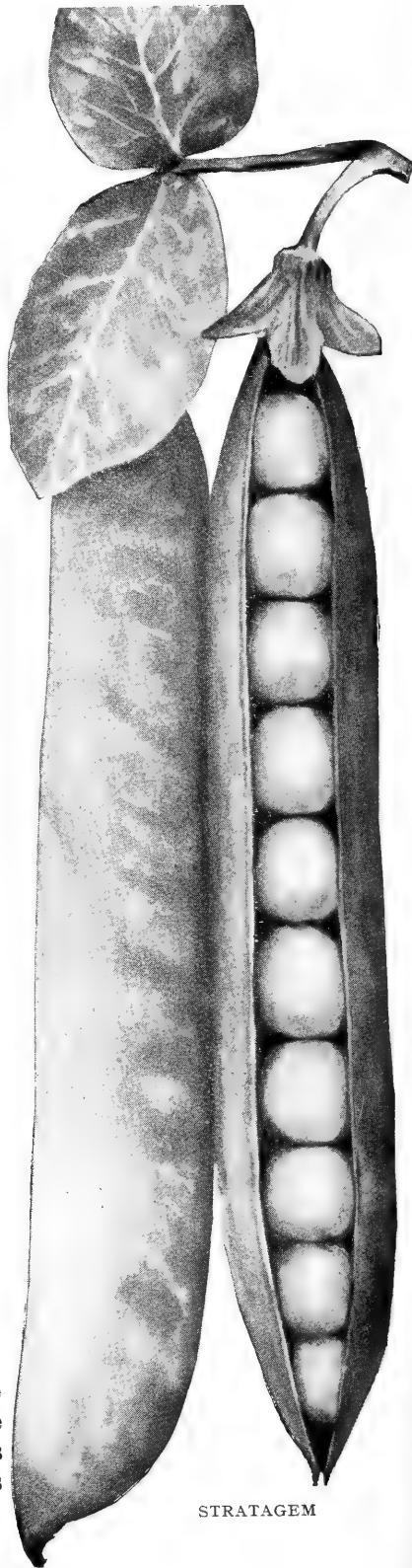
**SUGAR PEAS — Mammoth Luscious**, white blossoms (5 ft.).—Enormously productive; the pods are often 4 or 5 inches long and 1½ inches broad, and should be picked when *about half-grown*. They are then sweet and tender and are cut or broken and cooked, pods and all, like French Beans. Stake when they begin to vine. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

Kindly add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order.

Where an odd lb. is ordered, gross weight (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS—  
SOW KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.



## Parsnip (WITWORTELS)

Parsnip seed germinates slowly (3 to 5 weeks) and rather poorly, and should be sown **thickly** in August and September and again from December to April, in deep rich mellow soil. Make the drills about 15 to 18 inches apart and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, pressing soil down well after sowing. Thin out the plants to about 6 inches apart and cultivate frequently until the leaves cover the ground; water liberally.

**Guernsey.**—Smooth thick roots about 10 ins. long, sugary and of excellent flavour. Best variety for general use. Per pkt. 6d.

**Hollow Crown.**—Flesh white, of fine texture, free from core and stringiness, fine flavoured. Roots 12 to 15 inches long by 3 inches in diameter at the top. Very productive. Per pkt. 6d.

**PEPPER.** See CAPSICUM.



PARSNIP—GUERNSEY

## Pumpkin (PAMPOENE)

Grown principally for stock-feeding, yet some are so sweet, juicy, and fine grained that they will always be considered indispensable for the table. Pumpkins will grow almost anywhere, but rejoice in rich soil. Cultivate in the same manner as Cucumbers and Melons, but make "hills" about 8 to 10 feet apart. Sow after weather and soil get warm. Very large specimens may be had by allowing only one or two fruits to set on a vine. If the season is dry, water freely.

**Ironbark.**—Hard-shelled Pumpkin of medium size; flesh light coloured and of fine quality; splendid for family and market use, and an exceptionally good keeper. Average weight 15 to 20 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

**Boer Pumpkin.**—We do not know of any other Pumpkin that will be found more satisfactory for all purposes than this famous national variety. Keeping quality excellent, extra well flavoured, and sweet and meaty. Seed saved from picked specimens only. Average weight 10 to 12 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.



PARSLEY—CHAMPION MOSS CURLLED

## Parsley (PIETERSIELIE)

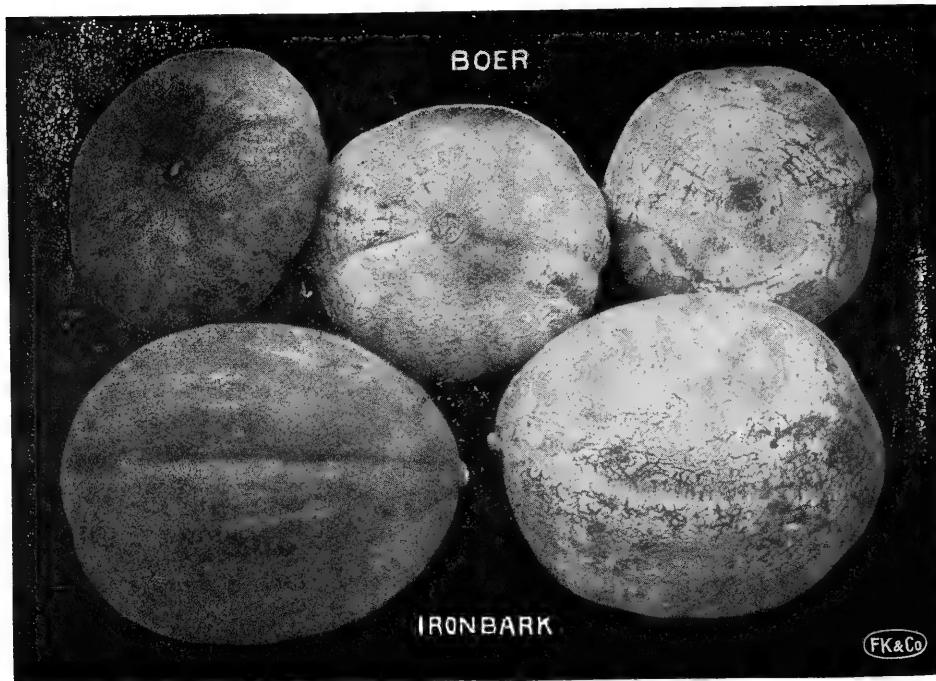
As the seed is slow in germinating (3 to 4 weeks), it is best to sow Parsley seed in tins to be transplanted. Or sow in shaded seed-beds  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep in drills 1 foot apart, pressing soil down well after sowing, and when well up thin out to 6 inches apart. Keep the seed-bed moist and shaded until the seed has germinated. Soaking the seed for several hours in warm water just before sowing will help. Thrives best in deep rich soil. If the leaves start to turn brown, cut off; each cutting improves the growth.

**Champion Moss Curled.**—Robust compact plants, the leaves of which are so crumpled and curled as to have the appearance of curled moss with a rich green colour. Many of our customers plant it as an ornamental border in the flower garden, for which it is very pretty. Always in demand for garnishing dishes, and most valuable for seasoning soups and stews, and for salads. Per pkt. 6d.

**Hamburg or Turnip-Rooted.**—The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small Parsnip, and is highly esteemed for flavouring soups, stews, etc. Leaves plain. Per pkt. 6d.



JUMBO PUMPKIN. (See page 24)



**Venice Market or Crown.**—Large, round, flattened fruits, much ribbed and moderately "warted" and "crowned" on the top, varying in colour from silvery white to glossy dark green. Flesh is bright orange, fine grained rich and dry, and of best quality. Splendid for pies and baking. Average weight 20 to 25 lbs. each. Per pkt. 6d.

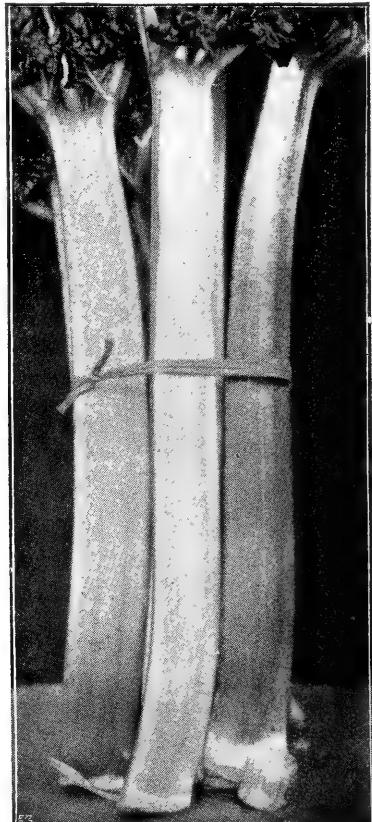
## Rhubarb (RABARBER)

Rhubarb succeeds best in well cultivated deep rich loam. Sow the seed from August to November in drills about 18 ins. apart, covering the seeds about  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, and thin out plants to 6 inches apart in the drills. The roots produced from the seed will be ready to transplant to their permanent locations the following winter, each plant to have a highly manured bed about 4 to 5 feet apart each way, and set the crowns of the plants so that they are 2 inches under the surface of the soil. Choose a place where the soil will be moist at all times. When a blossom stalk appears, cut it back into the ground, as the plant must never be allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. The more manure the better stalks. Rhubarb comes only to a certain percentage true from seed, but it is cheaper and more satisfactory to grow from seed and discard untrue plants.

**Victoria.**—Stalks red and very thick, of rich spicy flavour; enormously productive, and giving satisfaction everywhere. No garden should be without a few plants, which are sufficient to keep the table supplied with sauces, pies, and preserves. Per pkt. 6d.



PUMPKIN—VENICE MARKET OR CROWN



VICTORIA RHUBARB

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

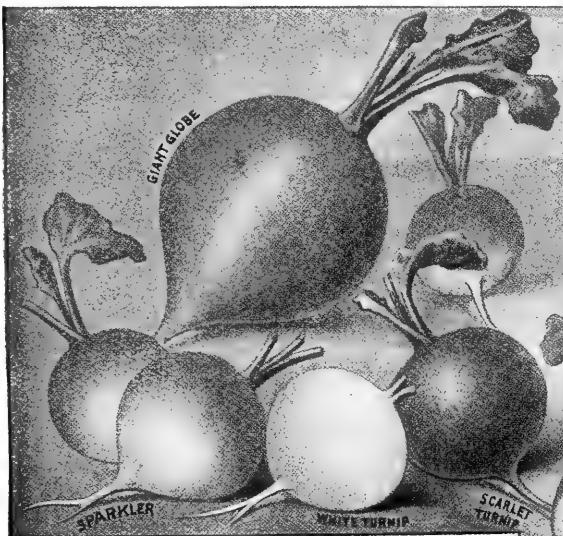
# Radish (RADYS)

To be crisp and tender, Radishes must grow *quickly* or they become tough and pithy. Rich light sandy soil suits them best. Sow in rows 6, 8, or 10 ins. apart and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. deep every two or three weeks, which will keep up a supply throughout the entire season, and make sowings of short rows rather than to provide large quantities from a few sowings. Select a shady and cool place for **summer** sowings and a sunny spot for **winter** crops. Sow thinly and firm the soil well, and if seedlings are closer than 1 inch apart thin out. Water liberally during growth.

**Giant Globe.**—Roots grow up to 2 inches in diameter without getting pithy or losing their fine flavour. Skin bright crimson, flesh white as snow, crisp, tender, mild, and delicate. A favourite with all growers. Per pkt. 6d.

**Sparkler.**—Nearly round. Colour a very deep scarlet, with a distinct white tip covering about one-third of lower part of root; crisp, juicy, and solid. The best all round variety. Pkt. 6d.

**Scarlet Turnip.**—Popular small round red Radish, very tender, mild, and of quick growth. Per pkt. 6d.



**White Turnip.**—Very early, and largely in demand for its beautiful ivory-white appearance and its clear white tender flesh. Per pkt. 6d.

**French Breakfast.**—A splendid half-long variety, about 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, crisp, and tender. Colour a beautiful bright rose-scarlet with a white tip. One of the best and most popular Radishes grown. Per pkt. 6d.

**Long Red.**—Long, slender, handsome bright red Radish, grows 4 to 6 inches long; crisp and brittle, not becoming pithy for a long time. Per pkt. 6d.

**Chartier.**—Colour scarlet at top, shading to pink at centre, white at tip; roots 6 to 7 inches long, crisp and tender until full grown. Per pkt. 6d.

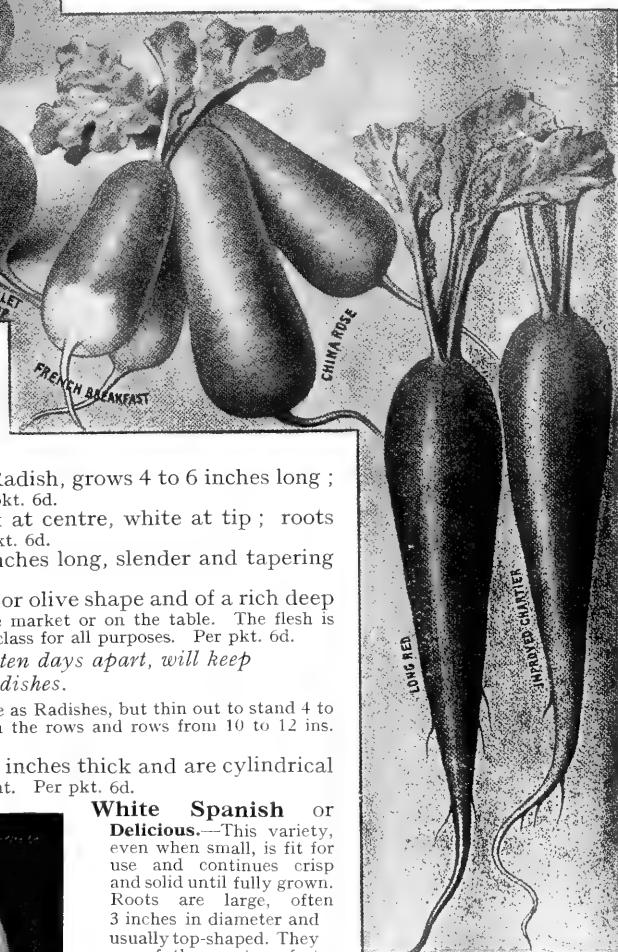
**White Icicle.**—Perfectly white in colour, 5 to 6 inches long, slender and tapering in shape. Very superior for the table. Per pkt. 6d.

**Paris Beauty.**—A beautiful Radish of true oblong or olive shape and of a rich deep scarlet colour, giving it a very attractive appearance in the market or on the table. The flesh is sparkling white, very crisp, tender, nutty, and juicy. First-class for all purposes. Per pkt. 6d.

 Successional sowings, from one week to ten days apart, will keep up a constant supply of radishes.

**Spanish Radish (Ramanas)** Cultivate same as Radishes, but thin out to stand 4 to 6 ins. apart in the rows and rows from 10 to 12 ins. apart, as they are much larger than the summer varieties.

**China Rose.**—Roots grow 4 to 5 inches long and 2 inches thick and are cylindrical in shape. Colour bright rose. Flesh white, firm, and piquant. Per pkt. 6d.



FK&Co

## SALSIFY (HAWERWORTEL)

Sow from August to October and again in January and February in shallow drills about 1 inch deep and 12 inches apart, thinning out the young plants to 4 to 6 inches apart in the drills. The soil should be rich and well prepared. Keep free from weeds and cultivate the same as Carrot or Parsnips. Salsify is greatly improved by remaining in the ground during cold weather.

**Mammoth Sandwich Island.**—Roots large, long, smooth, tender, well flavoured, resembling fair-sized Parsnips. Per pkt. 6d.

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings.

## Spinach (Spinasie)

tains more vitamines than Spinach and is besides much more delicious than Turnip, Beet, and Rape greens.

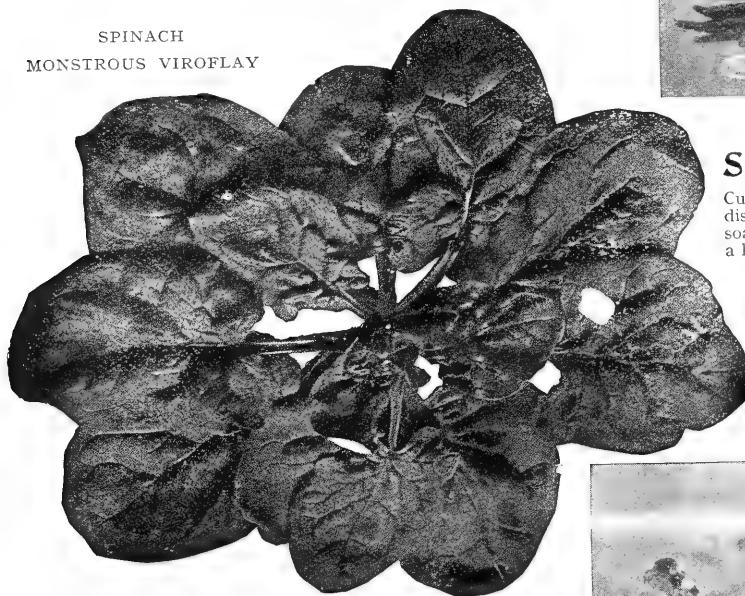
No vegetable or plant makes better or more nutritious "greens" and contains more vitamines than Spinach and is besides much more delicious than Turnip, Beet, and Rape greens.

**Monstrous Viroflay.**—Most excellent variety for **spring** and **winter** use. Leaves dark green, large, thick, and fleshy. Sow seed from February to October at intervals in rows about 1 foot apart and about 1 inch deep, and thin out for use as it grows. Firm the ground after sowing. Per pkt. 6d.

**New Zealand.**—Grows well during **summer**. Makes a low spreading plant from which delicious tender "greens" can be gathered the entire summer. Soak the seed in warm water before sowing, and sow from October to December in drills about 1 inch deep. Transplant in rows about 2 feet apart and about 18 inches apart in the rows to secure best results. Per pkt. 6d.

**Spinach should be planted in very rich ground ; the richer the better. Water freely.**

SPINACH  
MONSTROUS VIROFLAY



## SPINACH BEET or Swiss Chard (SNYBEET)

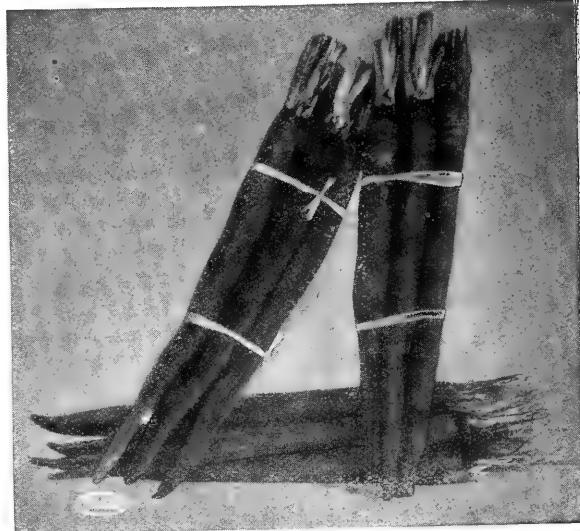
Spinach Beet is one of the great health-giving greens, and there is no more profitable vegetable for the home garden, as it will yield continuously. No matter how small the garden, a place should be reserved for this vegetable. It is a Beet, producing leaves only, and grows to a height of 2 to 2½ feet. Its great merit is that it will supply "greens" throughout the entire summer when no Spinach is to be had. The pure white stems and mid-ribs may be cooked like Asparagus, and the other leafy portions used like Spinach. Sow seed from August to February in rows from 12 to 18 inches apart and about 1 inch deep. After sowing firm the ground well. Thin out seedlings to 9 inches apart. Cultivate the same as for the common Red Beet. The outer leaves should either be cut off close to the base of the plant or pulled off when young, as others take their places very rapidly. Also used as a green food for chickens. Per pkt. 6d.

## SORREL (Suring)

Sow the seed at any time in rich soil in drills 12 inches apart and about ¼-inch deep, and thin the seedlings to 5 or 6 inches apart in the row. Cut out the seed stalk as soon as it appears.

**Broad-leaved French.**—Boiled and served like Spinach, it possesses a very fine flavour; also delicious for soups and sauces on account of its pleasant acid flavour. Per pkt. 6d.

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.



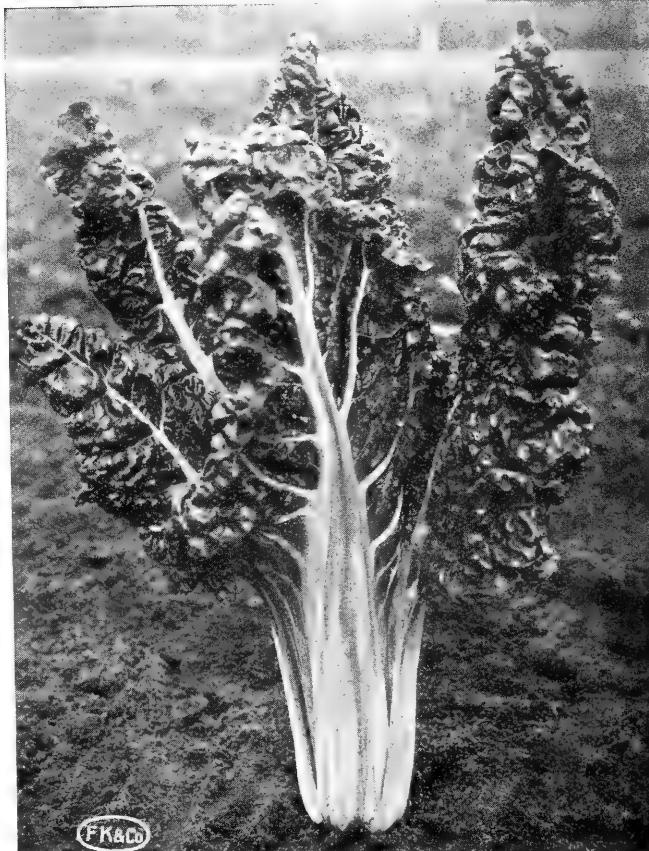
SCORZONERA

## SCORZONERA (SKORSINEER)

Cultivate in the same manner as Salsify. An excellent dish, but before cooking scrape the outer coarse rind off, soak the roots for an hour or two in cold water to which a little vinegar and flour is added, which will remove the bitter taste and give the roots a nice appearance.

**Russian Giant.**—Large black roots of rare delicacy; very much like oysters in taste. Per pkt. 6d.

*When you buy Kirchhoff's Seeds you buy the Best Seeds which the world produces.*

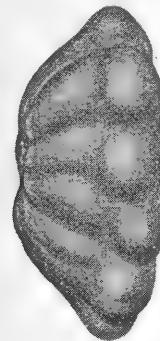


FK&Co

A COLLECTION OF SQUASHES (VEGETABLE MARROWS)



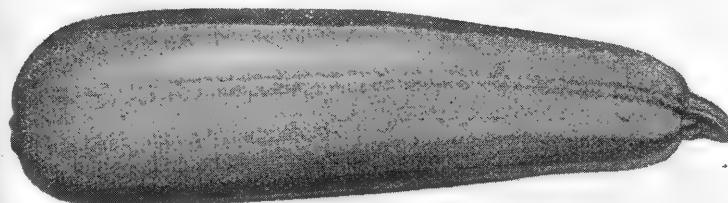
Giant Crookneck



Custard Squashes



The Hubbard



Long White Bush

F. K. & Co.

**Squash or Vegetable Marrow** (*Vroë of Groen Pampoentjies*)

Not only Squash but all Vine Seeds should not be sown until the weather becomes warm and settled. Plant and cultivate in the same manner as Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, etc., the Bush varieties in "hills" 4 feet apart each way, and the RUNNING kinds in "hills" 6 to 8 feet apart. Hills should be thoroughly manured and place 7 or 8 seeds in each about 1 inch deep. When well grown thin out leaving finally but 2 or 3 plants to the hill. If the season is dry, water freely.

**Squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable Vegetables, very superior in flavour if sliced and fried when half grown.**

**Bush Varieties**

*Gather for use while the faded bloom yet adheres to the fruit.*

**Long White Bush** (Veg. Marrow).—This is a widely popular English variety of fine quality. The fruits are of perfect oblong form, 10 to 15 inches in length and from 3 to 4 inches in diameter; colour a creamy white. Flesh white and very thick. Its cooking qualities are unexcelled when cut young. Per pkt. 6d.

**Long Green Bush**.—Fruit large, oblong-shaped, from 10 to 15 inches long. Skin dark green at first, but as they mature become marbled with yellow and lighter green stripes. Fine grained, tender, and of excellent flavour. Per pkt. 6d.

**Golden Custard**.—Large scallop-shaped Squash 9 to 12 inches in diameter, of a rich golden-yellow colour. Skin smooth, flesh thick and of fine quality. Per pkt. 6d.

**White Custard**.—Excellent strain, fruits 10 to 12 inches in diameter, scalloped or edged around rim, somewhat flat but very meaty; skin clear waxy-white. Splendid sort for family or market use. Per pkt. 6d.

**Giant Crookneck**.—Fine summer Squash, large and solid. Flesh has a golden-orange colour, is dry and of most agreeable flavour. Skin is a golden yellow and thickly covered with warts. Per pkt. 6d.

**STRAWBERRY (AARBEI)**

A fine mixture of large-fruited varieties. As Strawberry seed is slow to germinate (two or three months), and being besides very delicate, it should be sown in tins or boxes of fine light soil and barely covered. Keep shaded and fairly moist. Set out seedlings in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and 10 to 12 inches apart in the row in ground well enriched with good old stable manure. Per pkt. 1/-

**Running Varieties**

*The Running Varieties should be left on the vine to ripen.*

*For winter use store in a warm dry place.*

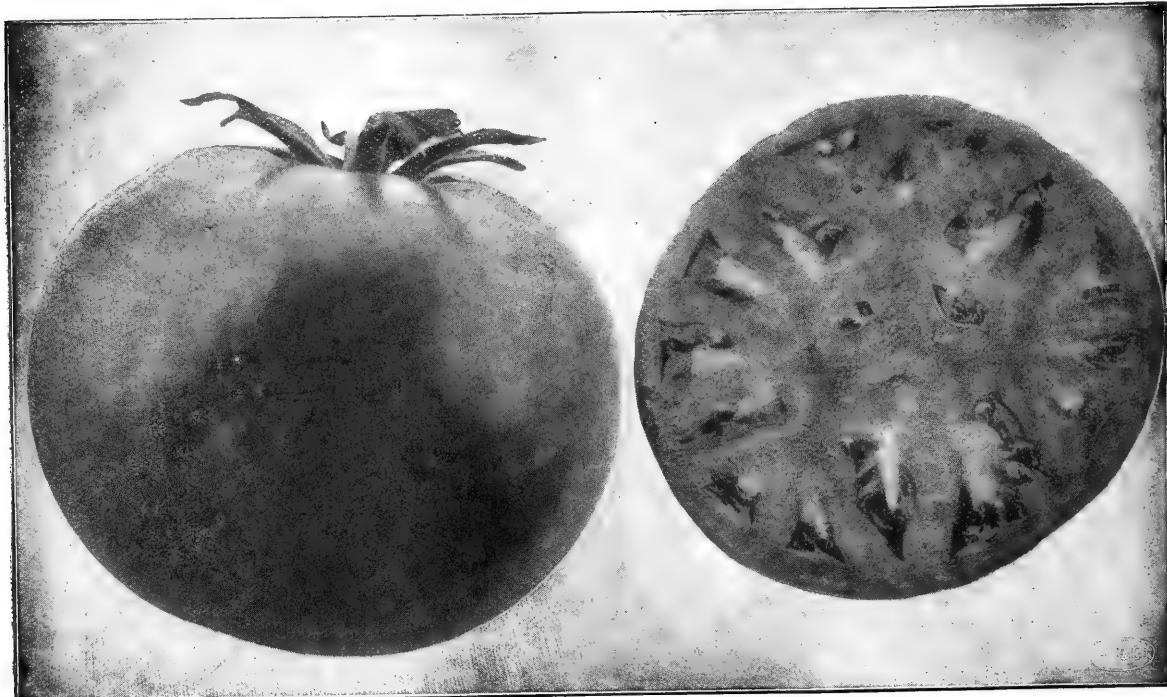
**Hubbard**.—Fruit olive-shaped, large, often weighing 10 lbs. each, shell is thick and tough, much warty, and when ripe dark green; flesh rich, thick, dry, and finely flavoured. Good keeper. Per pkt. 6d.

**Golden Hubbard**.—Fruits the same as *Hubbard*; when ripe the colour is a golden yellow. Per pkt. 6d.

**Delicious**.—Pear-shaped fruits, averaging 5 lbs. each; skin green; flesh orange, fine grained, and of exceptional merit for table use. Splendid winter keeper. Per pkt. 6d.

**Little Gem**.—A small round green Squash about the size of an orange, yellow when ripe. This Squash is boiled and eaten without removing the seeds. There is nothing to equal it in flavour; a most prolific bearer. Per pkt. 6d.

**Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.**



TOMATO—BEST OF ALL

## Tomatoes (TAMATIES of LIEFDESAPPEL)

Sow the seed from August to December in a hotbed, greenhouse, in tins or boxes, in rows 4 to 6 inches apart and about  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant into tins or boxes 4 inches apart each way. Harden off gradually to get strong and stocky plants. After all danger of frost is past, the plants may be set out in the open ground 3 or 4 feet apart each way, in *good rich soil*. Water freely at the time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun for a few days until plants are established. Where it can be done, we advise training the plants on poles, trellises, etc., they do better, are more easily cultivated, and continue to yield longer. If all useless growth is removed by pinching out the side branches that develop at the leaf-joints or suckers that may spring up from the base of the plant, the plants will produce more perfect fruits and a more abundant crop. Cultivate thoroughly as long as the vines will permit, but last 2 or 3 workings should be very shallow or the crop may be badly injured. Good soil and plenty of water is needed to produce fine Tomatoes.

**Earliana.**—Fruits are perfectly smooth and of good marketable size, and always beautiful in appearance. Colour of skin a fine **bright red**. Almost all fruits come nearly round, and are excellent for slicing, the flesh being firm, with few seeds. Per pkt. 6d.

**Best of All.**—Fruits nearly round, very thick through, good size, and quite smooth; colour a **bright scarlet**. No cripples, no scalds, no cracked, no wrinkled, no one-sided uneven marred fruit. It is a **perfect Tomato**, and unsurpassed for all purposes. Per pkt. 6d.

**King Humbert.**—Fruits of a **glossy scarlet** colour, plum-shaped and borne in clusters of four to six. The Tomatoes are about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick and as smooth and perfect as a plum. Per pkt. 6d.

**Matchless.**—Very large, beautiful **cardinal-red** fruits; smooth, solid, and meaty, with few seeds; very heavy yielder. The skin is tough, which makes it a splendid keeper. Excellent alike for table, market, or canning. Pkt. 6d.

**Beauty** (*The King of all Tomatoes*).—The largest **bright red**, perfectly smooth, high-yielding, best keeping, finest flavoured Tomato. Exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed and the standard main-crop variety for all market gardeners in South Africa. Size and shape just right for packing, and the tough skin makes it carry well. Our own special strain; always dependable. If in doubt what to plant, we advise *Beauty*. Per pkt. 6d. (*For illustration, see page 29*.)

**Red Cherry.**—Small round **bright red** fruits about the size of a large cherry, sweet flavour; fine for pickles and preserves. Per pkt. 6d.

**Golden Queen.**—Fruit smooth, medium-sized, solid and early; colour beautiful **golden yellow**; delicious flavour. Its colour alone distinguishes it from any other known sort; makes a handsome rich preserve. Pkt. 6d.

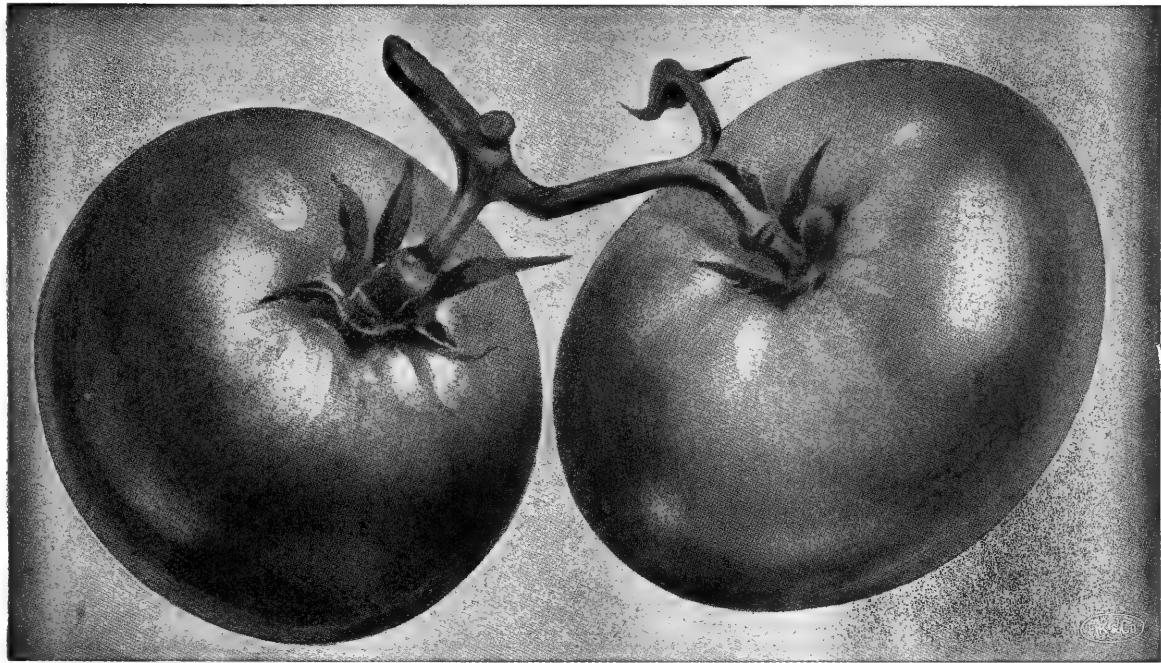
**Ponderosa.**—Exceptionally large in size, **purple-pink** in colour, solid, meaty, and of a good sub-acid flavour. Unequalled and delicious either sliced, cooked, or canned. The fruits are oblong in form, fairly smooth, and when well grown will weigh frequently one pound or more each. A fine Tomato for the home garden. Per pkt. 6d.

### KIRCHHOFF'S TOMATO SEEDS

Have a wonderful  
reputation through-  
out South Africa  
for purity, trueness  
to type, and also  
prolificness.

**THEY WILL  
MORE THAN  
SATISFY YOU.**

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners  
plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.



BEAUTY. (See page 28)

### TOMATOES—continued

**Pritchard.**—An extra early, large, smooth, and extremely solid Tomato of an intense scarlet colour. Most productive and very attractive. Of a solidity that is truly remarkable, with very small seed pockets and no core. Its productiveness, particularly on rich soil, is amazing. Our seed has been produced from original stock. Per pkt. 1/-; per oz. 4/-.

**Norton.**—Introduced by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture for **wilt** resistance. Plant is large and vigorous, producing a heavy yield of large, smooth, solid, bright scarlet-red fruits of excellent quality, very similar to our *Beauty*. Probably the best Tomato for growing in wilt-infested lands. Splendid carriers, and fruits are of right size and shape to pack well for market. Per pkt. 6d.

**Marglobe.**—Originated by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and resistant to **nail-head rust** and **wilt**. Fruits are of medium size and of perfect globe shape, smooth and solid, and set in clusters of 5 to 7 on vines with fairly heavy growth. The colour of the Tomatoes is a remarkable pure scarlet, and the flavour agreeable and tasty. Fine for the market gardener and most valuable for the home garden. Per pkt. 6d.

**Columbia.**—A main-crop scarlet-fruited variety, introduced by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture for **wilt** resistance. The plant is a strong grower and very productive. The fruits are large and handsome, slightly flattened, perfectly smooth, of even colour, firm, solid, and of excellent keeping quality. Unsurpassed for market. You will relish having them on your table. Per pkt. 6d.

## Garden Turnip (KNOLLE of RAPE)

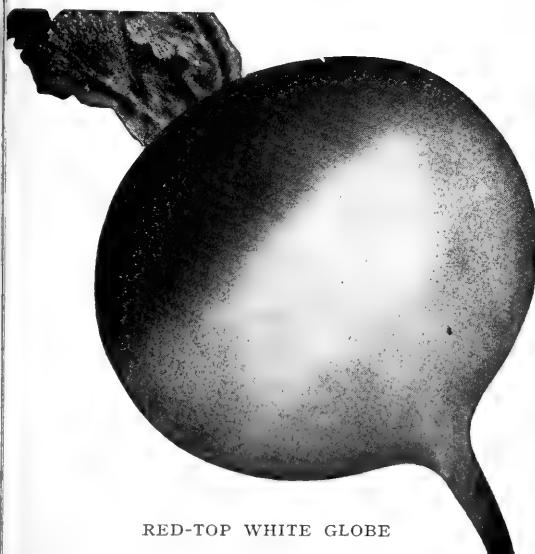
Sow thinly in drills, 12 to 18 inches apart and about  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep. Thin early 4 to 6 inches apart, as any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavoured roots. A light sandy soil well enriched from a previous crop is best adapted for their growth, as fresh manure makes spotted Turnips inferior in quality and with a rank flavour. For early crop sow in August and September; for medium in January and February; and for winter use in March and April. Turnips are easy to grow, and pull them while they are tender and sweet.

**Snowball.**—Extra early, perfectly round, pure white Turnip; very clean, smooth, and handsome. Flesh solid, snowy white, tender, and most delicate in flavour. Per pkt. 6d.

**Red-Top White Globe.**—A large handsome globe-shaped variety. The upper portion is of rich purplish red, and the lower half creamy white. Flesh pure white, firm, fine grained, sweet, and tender; unsurpassed for home or market. Per pkt. 6d.

**Golden Ball.**—A beautiful bright yellow Turnip of medium size, hardy and good keeper, largely planted because of its delicious quality, which justly earns it the name "Orange Jelly." Per pkt. 6d.

**TABLE SWEDE (Kohlrueben).**—Produces large, smooth, globe-shaped Turnips of rich yellow colouring. The finely grained yellow flesh is of most pleasing appearance, tender, sweet, and exceptionally free from hard stringy nature. A good keeper. Per pkt. 6d.



RED-TOP WHITE GLOBE

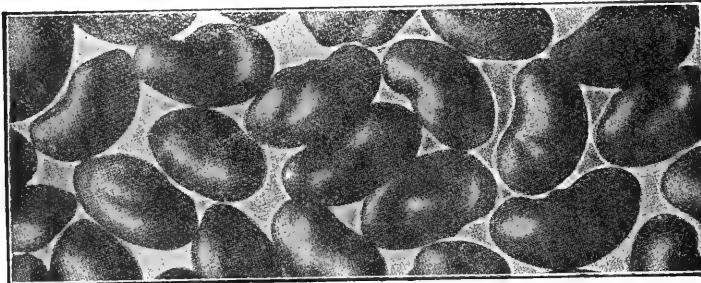


SWedes

## Farm, Field, and Forage Seeds

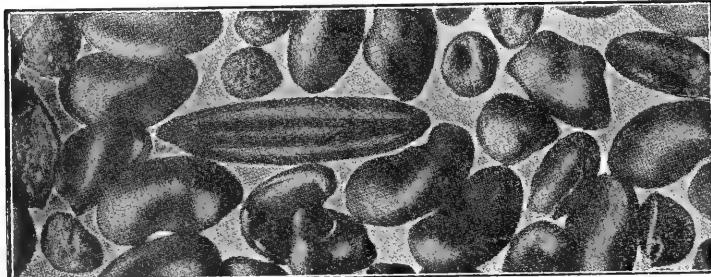
 **Not HOW CHEAP but HOW GOOD is the Motto of our Farm Seed transactions.**

As Prices of Agricultural Seeds fluctuate considerably throughout the year, will you please mail us a list of your actual requirements. We shall be pleased to submit samples, and are prepared to make special low prices on large lots.



Our Clean Lucerne Seed

Notice the plump perfect-shaped grain and freedom from weeds. You cannot secure better Lucerne Seed no matter what you pay for it, and it costs but little more. It always pays to sow the best.



Poor Lucerne Seed with Weed Seeds and Dodder

As it comes from the huller—full of weed seeds, trash, and sand. If you buy low-grade Lucerne Seed you not only risk filling your land with weeds, but you are also paying for each pound of weed seed and trash.

**LUCERNE.**—The Clover that stays and stays and grows and grows; excellent for cattle, horses, sheep, ostriches, etc. There isn't any question but that Lucerne is the greatest forage crop grown, and any farm that can produce it—and the farm that cannot is rare—is not realising its full possibilities without this splendid crop. A fair average seed-ing broadcast is from 20 to 25 lb. ; or *in drills*, 12 to 18 ins. apart, from 8 to 10 lb. per acre. Land intended for it must be well and deeply tilled; seed may be sown in autumn and spring. Lucerne does best in deep fertile well-drained soil, rich in lime and reasonably free from weeds. Cut only when coming into bloom.

Provence  
Hunter River } all best Colonial grown.  
Chinese

**JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.**—Excellent for Poultry, and when ground is profitably fed to hogs and other stock. Buckwheat is a useful crop, as owing to its quick rank growth it helps to clean land of weeds. Ploughed in at the end of season, it makes a splendid green manure, and in addition a first-class honey plant. Sow broadcast at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre.

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, and Farmers.—Write us!

# — USE OUR YEARS OF EXPERIENCE —

**DWARF ESSEX RAPE.**—Most valuable for pasturing sheep, cattle, and pigs; can also be cut and fed when required. Excellent food for chickens. Makes splendid green manure when ploughed under, cleanses the soil of weeds, and adds nitrogen to the soil. Sow in drills 3 to 4 lbs. about 15 ins. apart, or broadcast at the rate of 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, covering by a light harrowing. Cattle and sheep are apt to bloat if leaves are wet or they are turned in hungry and allowed to fill themselves; when on Rape they should at all times have access to salt.

**MARROW KALE (Chou Moellier).**—Unsurpassed as a milk producer. As the plants grow the leaves should be cut off (not pulled) once a fortnight. When leaf supply is exhausted, the stem can be chaffed up with the remaining top leaves as they are sweet and juicy. There is absolutely no waste with this plant. Sow

in autumn and spring in drills 2 feet apart and thin out, allowing about 12 inches between each plant. 2 lbs. per acre.

**THOUSAND - HEADED KALE.**—Greatly relished by hogs, cattle, and sheep, and will give 2 to 3 feedings during the summer and autumn. Sow in spring in drills 28 inches apart, at the rate of 4 lbs. per acre, and cultivate.

**CATTLE CABBAGE (Champion Ox).**—Extremely valuable for stock feed. May be cultivated in two ways: (1) By raising young plants in a seed - bed for transplanting, when about 1 lb. of seed per acre is required; (2) By sowing in drills where the crop is to grow, when about 5 lbs. of seed per acre is required.

**RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER (Mammoth).**—Immense yielder—100 bushels of seed to the acre has been grown at less expense than Mealies. Very highly recommended for poultry. Best egg - producing food known. Largely grown for oil. After being crushed the residue or oil-cake makes a valuable fodder for cattle and pigs. Sow seed in the spring, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. In small gardens the heavy erect-growing stalks may be utilised to support Pole Beans.

**TEFF.**—Just as Lucerne is King of the Clovers, so Teff stands predominant among all Grasses. In fact, Teff is now the only variety of Summer Grass which is grown all over South Africa with the greatest success. Teff can either be pastured or cut and made into hay, and either form is extremely palatable and readily eaten by all stock. Sow in spring when all fear of frost is over. Two and very often three cuttings can be obtained in a favourable season. Sow 6 lbs. per acre.

*A combination of MANGEL pulp and LUCERNE is one of the Best Cattle Feed.*

CATTLE TURNIP, PURPLE-TOP MAMMOTH. (See page 32)

**SUDAN GRASS.**—This forage crop is of immense value, being thoroughly drought-resistant and yielding more heavily than Millet. Sudan Grass can be pastured or cut and made into hay, the quality of which is unequalled, or it can be used for ensilage. It is strictly an annual, growing from 5 to 9 feet, and stools freely when given plenty of room. When drilled in rows, 1½ to 2 feet apart, 4 to 6 lbs. are required, and 16 to 24 lbs. when sown broadcast. Sow in spring. Two or three fine crops of hay can be cut in one season. Sow in spring after ground has thoroughly warmed up.

**PASPALUM dilatatum (Golden Crown Grass).**—Good drought-resister; when established is not affected by frost. Yields enormous quantities of fodder much liked by stock. Stands close grazing well. Best time to sow is spring, 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

**MANNA (Boer).**—The well-known annual hay and fodder crop. Will grow anywhere. 10 lbs. per acre. Relished by all stock.

**CARROTS.**—For varieties see VEGETABLE SEEDS. Too much cannot be said in praise of the Carrot, as they make a most wholesome change of feed for your cattle when given in connection with grain or dry fodder. In drills, 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

## ... Make Forage . .

*With the rapidly increasing stock industry in the Union and the prosperity coming on account of it, raising more stock-feed is paramount, but it is only a paying proposition if you grow all the feed necessary for that stock on your own acres.*

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, and Farmers.—Write us!

**CHICORY.**—See VEGETABLE SEEDS. In drills, 4 to 6 lbs. per acre.

**SWEDES.**—Excellent crop for cattle feeding; yields are heavy and feeding value high. Thrive best on soils suitable for wheat or bean cultivation. Plough, harrow, roll, and drain well. Sow from January to March in drills 3 feet apart, and thin out the plants to 18 inches. 3 to 4 lbs. will sow an acre.

**Champion.**—Handsome tankard-shape, large size, very solid, and keeps well. Deep purple top.

**Monarch or Elephant.**—Large oval-shaped roots. Skin dark red above ground and yellow below. Flesh rich yellow, fine grained, best quality.

**MANGEL WURZEL.**—Mangel Wurzels have attracted much attention in recent years, and farmers are seemingly convinced of their wonderful results for feeding stock, as is evidenced by the rapid increase in the acreage devoted to this crop during the past few years. All are immense yielders under good cultivation and make an agreeable change of food for any animal kept on dry forage in winter. Sow from October to January in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping from 6 to 10 seeds to the foot. Cover seed about 1 inch, making ground firm over seed. When about 3 to 4 inches high, thin to 8 to 10 inches apart; about 10 lbs. will sow an acre.

**Mammoth Long Red.**—Heavy cropper, roots long, thick, very regular and clean; quality superior and very nutritious; extensively grown.

**Eckendorf Giant.**—Large cylindrical yellow roots; much liked by cattle and sheep. Flesh firm and sweet, and of high feeding value.

**Half-Sugar Mangel.**—Combines best qualities of Sugar Beet and Mangels and supplies a food of very high nutritive value, being very solid and rich in saccharine. Roots white at the bottom, green at top.

**CATTLE TURNIPS.**—Excellent for cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. Pulled and stored, the roots, which possess good keeping qualities, can be used during winter when other forages are scarce. Cultivate same as *Swedes*.

**Purple - Top Mammoth.**—Popular standard variety for stock feeding. Hardy, productive, and a good keeper. (For illustration, see page 31.)

**Green - Top Yellow Aberdeen.**—Distinct variety of finest feeding quality; very solid; capital keeper.

**SUGAR BEET.**—Should have most extensive cultivation on account of its splendid value for sugar-making. Excellent also for feeding cows, as the large amount of sugar improves wonderfully the quantity and quality of the milk. They require the same culture as Mangel Wurzels, but should be thinned out so as to stand from 6 to 8 inches apart. Discontinue cultivation after formation of roots has commenced. Root is conical, straight and even, large at top and rapidly tapering.

**TOBACCO SEEDS.**—Sow in seed beds in July and August in a sheltered position to have plants ready for transplanting during September and October. Two ounces of seed will produce sufficient plants for an acre. Varieties available are—

**Havana.**—Used for cigar purposes; large long leaf of fine quality. Per packet 6d.; per oz. 3/-

**Gold Leaf.**—A bright sort for wrappers, cutters, and fillers. Per packet 6d.; per oz. 3/-

**Virginia.**—Large broad leaves; makes a fine smoker. Per packet 6d.; per oz. 3/-

**Turkish.**—A high-flavoured Cigarette variety. Per packet 6d.; per oz. 3/-

**Magaliesberg.**—The best Transvaal Pipe Tobacco. Per pkt. 6d.; oz. 2/6

Every Poultryman should grow either Mangels or Sugar Beets, they supply green food of the highest quality during winter. The birds will keep themselves in health by pecking at the roots if a few are put in the runs. Both are nutritious and laxative.

**Mangels are of especial value to Dairymen.**—The roots are juicy, sweet, and nutritive, act as a mild laxative, and keep the cattle in good health, thus tending to produce flesh and increase the flow of milk.



MAMMOTH LONG RED  
MANGEL

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, and Farmers.—Write us!

# Kirchhoff's Tree Seeds

The following is a select list of the principal varieties suitable for South Africa. All Tree Seeds mailed free on receipt of price quoted. The varieties marked with an \* are mostly in demand.

**ACACIA dealbata** (*Silver Wattle*).—The timber is very tough, and much used by coopers, etc.; bark valuable for tanning; 40 to 50 ft. Per pkt. 1/-.

**ACACIA decurrens** (*Green Wattle*).—A medium-sized tree; its wood is used for staves, turner's wood handle, fuel, and many other purposes; bark valuable for tanning; 40 to 50 ft. Per pkt. 1/-.

**ACACIA melanoxylon** (*Black Wood*).—Most valuable wood for furniture, boat-building, casks, and other purposes. A grand avenue tree; 50 to 80 ft. Per pkt. 1/-.

\***ACACIA mollissima** (*Black Wattle*).—Thousands of acres of land are annually planted with this tree; the wood is used for staves, pick-handles, etc., also serving as an excellent fuel. Bark highly valuable for tanning; 40 to 50 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**ACACIA Baileyana**.—The best Acacia for ornamental purposes. Flowers pale yellow, produced in great profusion. 15 to 20 ft. Per pkt. 1/-.

*All the Seeds of Acacias have a very hard outer covering. To facilitate and hasten germination, place the seed in a bowl or basin, pour boiling water over it, and allow to stand for 24 hours; then plant immediately.*

**AUSTRALIAN MYRTLE**.—Valuable evergreen shrubs with silver grey foliage and white flowers. Largely used as a hedge plant. Stands dry weather well. Per pkt. 1/-.

\***CUPRESSUS macrocarpa** (*Cypress*).—Everybody's hedge plant, of vigorous growth and having bright green foliage; bears clipping remarkably well. Seed generally germinates in 4 to 6 weeks; 70 to 80 ft. Per pkt. 1/-.

**CUPRESSUS sempervirens pyramidalis** (*Italian Cypress*).—Tall, tapering, conical; famous for the durability of its timber; 70 to 80 ft. Per pkt. 1/-.

**JACARANDA mimosæfolia**.—Very ornamental quick-growing tree with feathery foliage and abundant blue flowers. Per pkt. 1/-.

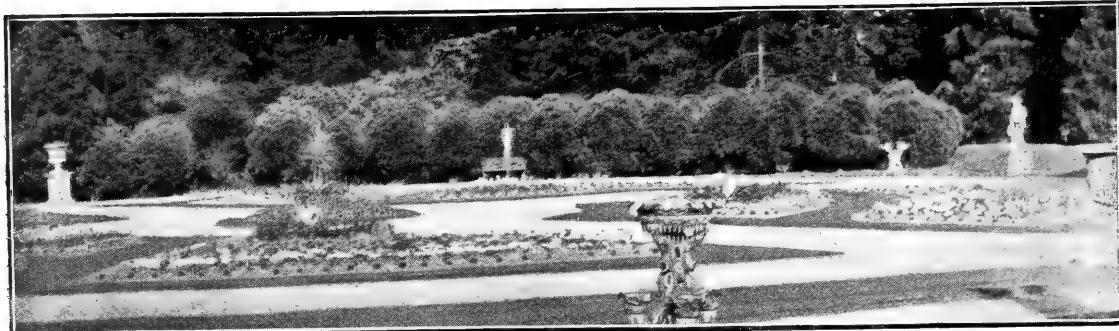
\***PINUS insignis**.—Undoubtedly the most popular Pine. It is perfectly hardy, of very rapid growth, doing well everywhere. Wood useful for fruit and packing cases, flooring boards, etc.; 70 to 80 ft. Per pkt. 1/-.

**PINUS pinaster** (*The Cluster Pine*).—Very fast-growing timber tree, yields largely the French turpentine; 40 to 60 ft. Per pkt. 1/-.

**EUCALYPTUS citriodora** (*Lemon-scented Gum*).—A handsome slender tree with smooth white bark, supplying a useful timber. Its leaves yield a large supply of volatile oil of excellent lemon-like fragrance; 50 to 80 ft. Per pkt. 1/-.

*Most of the Gum and Coniferæ Seeds are of slow germination and are best sown in tins or boxes. After sowing, the seed should be pressed lightly into the soil by means of a flat board, and thereafter it should be covered to a depth of about twice its thickness with fine clear sand. After covering, the seeds should be watered through a fine rose, and shading should be placed over the tins. The shading may consist of old sacks, matting, or other covering, and should remain on till some time after germination takes place. Great care must be taken never to let seed tins become dry, they must be kept damp but never wet. Watering once or twice a day will usually be found sufficient. Shading on seedlings should be gradually reduced till they can stand in the open; this will harden them off, when they can be put in permanent positions.*

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, and Florists.—Write us!



# Kirchhoff's Flower Seeds

In the following pages we offer a CAREFULLY chosen list of FLOWER SEEDS in which no want of the flower garden has been neglected, the numerous varieties insuring a wide range of colour, form, height, habit, and season, thus permitting selection for any and every ornamental purpose. Our stock of Flower Seeds is of the highest possible quality, and only varieties really desirable and adapted to planting in South Africa are here catalogued.

## *All Flowers raised from Seed are known as*

**HARDY ANNUALS.**—They are those which require no artificial heat at any period of their growth, as every stage of their development may be passed in the open ground. They are the most easily cultivated of all plants. For succession sow from August to November for Summer display; December and January for Autumn blooming; and February and March for Spring flowering. Seeds of this class may be sown where they are to grow, but as a rule it is preferable to transplant; you will get stronger plants and save time. During dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently.

**HALF-HARDY ANNUALS** should be started early in Spring in the house or sown in tins or boxes under protection and transplanted to the open ground as soon as danger of frost is past.

**BIENNIALS** grow from seed one season, bloom and die the next, though a great many in our climate will bloom the first season. If seeds of this kind are sown in tins or boxes in Autumn and protected during Winter they will make strong plants by Spring and come into bloom quite early. Or seeds may be sown in the open ground in Autumn and at the beginning of Winter covered with straw or other litter as protection against frost. In Spring remove this covering and loosen the surface around them. When large enough transplant where they are to remain.

**PERENNIALS** are herbaceous plants which die down during the Winter, but spring up and produce new stems annually. Treat the same as Biennials. Many bloom the first year in our climate if sown early. In general, **Perennial seeds are poor germinators** as compared with Annuals. Some of them germinate **slowly and irregularly**, often taking many months before sprouting.

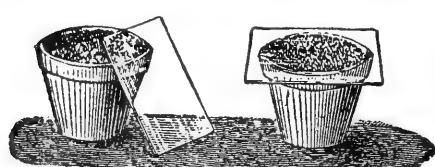
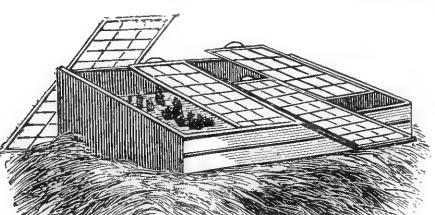
**GREENHOUSE PLANTS** should be sown in tins or boxes under glass and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

## BRIEF HINTS ON SOWING AND CULTIVATION.

One of the first considerations in the culture of flowers is the condition of the soil, to which sufficient attention is rarely paid. To obtain perfection the soil should be rich and well worked and the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Most flower seeds are best sown in tins or boxes, and the most suitable soil is a very fine sandy loam. A common mistake in sowing flower seeds is covering too deeply. As a general rule **cover seeds not more than two or three times their own diameter**, and for very fine seeds like Portulaca, Petunias, etc., a slight sprinkling of soil is quite sufficient. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. For larger seeds the depth should be regulated according to the size of the seeds; for instance, those the size of Mignonette, Carnations, Pansies, etc., about  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep; those the size of Balsams, Zinnias, etc., about  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep; and those the size of Nasturtiums, Sweet Peas, etc., about 1 inch deep. Get a piece of lath (it would be better if planed smooth) about 2 feet long, press the edge down into the soil evenly so as to make a groove as deep as the seed is to be planted and scatter the seed along this, evenly and thinly, allowing sufficient for loss. Cover the seeds, turn your lath flatwise, and press the soil down firmly. The soil should not be allowed to become quite dry after the seeds are sown. Therefore if rain does not fall in the case of flower seeds which are sown in the open ground, watering must be practised. When watering the seeds sown in tins or boxes, water carefully through a fine spray, and never allow the water to gather on the surface soil, or the soil may get caked, and seedlings will have difficulty in getting through. Success is more certain if a pane of glass, some matting, sacks, or other covering is placed over the tins or boxes till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. As to seeds sown in the open ground, a slight mulching of well-decayed stable manure, rubbed up fine with some fine soil and scattered over the surface will be found invaluable for shade, in preventing evaporation and caking of the soil, and in hastening germination of the seed. Straw matting, bags, canvas, or even a covering of grass or hay over the seed-beds are also most beneficial to keep the ground moist and in proper condition.

After seedlings have appeared give a light sprinkling over them, and use a can with a fine rose. Allow the water to penetrate the soil before adding more. As soon as it has soaked well in, renew sprinkling until satisfied that the water has thoroughly soaked through. When the little plants have produced three or four leaves they should be gone over carefully and thinned out, leaving the individual plants which are to be transplanted an inch or two apart. Most young seedlings should also be protected from bright sunshine by a slight shading until they can form strong roots and establish themselves. Accustom the plants gradually to both air and light, and aim to have thrifty stocky plants at the right time for setting out. Transplant as soon as the soil is warm enough and choose a **dull day** if possible. Lift plants carefully, retaining as much soil to the roots as possible. Water the seedlings and also the ground they are to be transplanted to previously, so that soil conditions are nearly equal. Firm the soil well around the newly set plants and water again. **Shade from the strong sun the first day or two after transplanting, or until well established.** The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants may receive the full benefit of the waterings, rains, and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and caked.

It is a good plan to sow only part of a packet of seed at once, and then in a week or ten days the remainder. A common and injurious fault is either to sow too thickly or to thin the plants insufficiently, as when overcrowded they can neither develop to perfection nor flower finely. Thinning, respectively transplanting, should commence as soon as the plants can be fairly laid hold of, and continued until each plant has sufficient space for full development. **The final distances (thinned out or transplanted) should not be less than the following:—Dwarf varieties, 4 to 6 inches; semi-dwarf varieties, 8 to 12 inches; tallest, 18 to 30 inches from plant to plant.** Any neglect in this particular is fatal to the production of fine flowers, a little extra trouble in thinning being amply repaid by the greater profusion and lengthened duration of the blossoms.



**Do not sow too deep! Keep seed-beds shaded and moist! Thin out timely and liberally! Never work among flowers or vegetables when they are wet except when transplanting seedlings. An occasional watering with liquid manure will tend to prolong the flowering period and increase the size and brilliancy of the flowers. Where the soil is poor, liquid manure watering is indispensable.**

**EXPLANATION OF SIGNS employed in this List.**

H.A.—Represents Hardy Annual.  
H.H.A.—Represents Half-hardy Annual.  
G.P.—Represents Greenhouse Plants.

B.—Represents Biennial.  
P.—Represents Perennial.  
A.—Sow in the Autumn.

S.—Sow in the Spring.  
A.S.—Sow in either the Autumn or Spring.

∴ ∴ **ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT POST PAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE** ∴ ∴  
Our Packets contain Good Seeds and plenty of them and are selected with an Idea of superiority of strain.

**H.P. ABUTILON**

(*Chinese Bellflower or Flowering Maple*)

Rapidly growing shrubs, bearing a rich profusion of lovely drooping large bell-shaped flowers on slender stems. Leaves ornamental and often beautifully variegated. Of easy culture; most desirable for house or garden. 4 to 6 ft. S. **Giant Hybrids.** Pkt. 1/-

**H.A. ACROCLINIUM Roseum**

Pretty everlasting, with graceful daisy-like bright rose-coloured flowers with yellow centre. When cut in the bud state can be dried and used for winter bouquets. 1½ ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

**H.A. ADONIS *Aestivalis* (*Flos Adonis*)**

Showy brilliant scarlet flowers; foliage finely cut and very pretty. 1 ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

**ADONIS ALEPPICA—The Syrian Flos Adonis.**

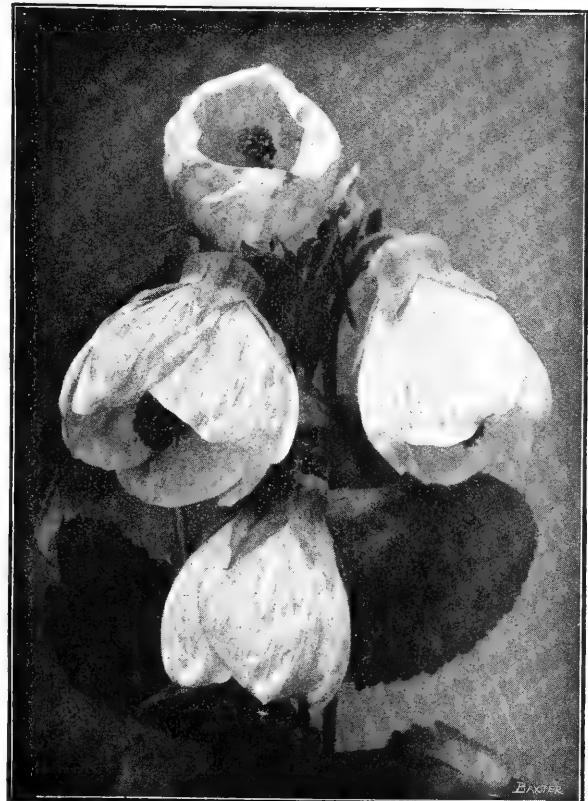
—Specially suited for brilliantly coloured beds and borders. Plants are of pyramid shape, grow 16 to 20 inches tall, and produce numerous round flowers measuring about 3 inches across, being therefore about three times as large as the common Flos Adonis. The colour of the flowers is a shining deep dark blood-red of greatest brilliancy. It blooms for months, and the flowers remain fresh for a long time in water. Seed is very slow to germinate and is best sown in tins or boxes in autumn or early spring. Per pkt. 1/-.

**H.A. AGERATUM**

Useful for beds and borders on account of their supplying the serious lack of blue shades among bedding plants, and most valuable for pot culture, baskets, and vases. Easily raised from seed, which may be sown in tins and transplanted or be sown direct in open ground. A.S.

**Blue Perfection.**—Beautiful soft lavender-blue, of free branching habit, and valuable for cut flowers and florist's work, 18 to 20 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

**Imperial Dwarf Blue.**—Excellent for edgings, bearing in profusion clusters of feathery lovely azure-blue flowers, 9 ins. high. Pkt. 6d.



ABUTILON

**Imperial Dwarf White.**—Pure white, growing to about 10 ins. high; makes a fine bed or border. Per pkt. 6d.

*Avoid sowing too deeply or not deep enough. The general rule is to sow all Seeds from two to three times their own thickness under the surface of soil.*

H.A.

**AGROSTEMMA Cœli Rosa**

(*Rose of Heaven*)

Superb free-flowering hardy annual, suitable for borders or for planting in groups. The flowers are rose-coloured and fine for cutting. 1½ ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

### ALSTROMERIA Chilensis

A beautiful and showy class of bulbous plants, producing an abundance of attractive flowers in various shades of pink, crimson, orange, etc., with yellow and crimson markings. Sow in boxes or seed beds and transplant when about 4 inches high into rich light loam. Per pkt. 1/-.

### H.A. ALYSSUM (Sweet)

(ZEEESCHILDZAAT)

Suitable for borders, hanging baskets, and for rock-work. Sow where they are to remain and thin the young plants to stand 4 inches apart. When out of bloom, cut back for a second crop of flowers. A.S.

**Maritimum Benthami.**—Of trailing habit; small white honey-scented flowers, coming into bloom when only 2 inches high. Valuable for cutting and the best for broad edges. 1 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**Little Gem.**—A perfect carpet of snow throughout the season, and only 4 to 5 inches high. Flowers pure white, flowering profusely. Undoubtedly the best white-flowering edging plant in list. Per pkt. 6d.

**Saxatile.**—Very valuable for bedding, for edging, or for the rockery. Flowers are bright yellow and very showy. 9 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

### H.H.A. AMARANTHUS

Ornamental foliage and flowering plants, desirable for backgrounds or massing. Seed is very fine but grows readily if kept moist. Do not cover over  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. The plants thrive best in rather poor soil, and sufficient room should be given them to develop their full beauty. S.

**Caudatus (Love-lies-Bleeding).**—Curious long drooping spikes of blood-red flowers. Very effective for Autumn decoration. 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**Tricolor (Joseph's Coat).**—Inner foliage is of blackest bronze, tipped with green, while outer foliage is bright scarlet and gold; fine for bedding. 2 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

### H.A. ANAGALLIS

Lovely dwarf plants, exceedingly effective as edgings, also charming on rock-work and in pots. Will bloom freely and make a magnificent display throughout the entire season. 6 to 9 inches. A.S.

**Shades of Blue, Lilac, Scarlet, and Crimson,** in splendid mixture. Per pkt. 6d.



### H.A. ANCHUSA Capensis

Easily grown from seed. The flowers resemble a large Forget-me-not, but are larger and nicer in every respect. Very suitable for bouquets and cut flowers. A most lovely shade of a clear deep blue with a white centre. 1½ to 2 ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

### H.P. ANCHUSA Italica (Dropmore Variety)

The flowers are of a beautiful gentian-blue, produced in long loose sprays. In Spring an almost solid mass of colour. Invaluable for the hardy border. 4 to 6 ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.



AMARANTHUS CAUDATUS



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ANCHUSA ITALICA

# ANTIRRHINUM or Snapdragon

(LEEUWBEKKIES)

As a cut flower the tall and semi-dwarf varieties are exceedingly attractive and useful, while the dwarf kinds are splendid for bedding and general garden planting. Seed germinates in about 2 to 3 weeks and is best sown in tins or beds about  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep and transplanted in light but rich soil, setting plants 1 foot apart each way. Water liberally. Although a perennial, it is usually treated as a hardy annual. A.S.

**Mammoth, mixed.**—A mixture producing beautiful flowers, gigantic in size, gorgeous in colours and perfect in form. Height  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**Semi-dwarf, mixed.**—Undoubtedly the finest form for bedding and ribbon borders, the dense well-formed trusses contrasting beautifully with the deep green foliage.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**Tom Thumb, mixed.**—Compact and bushy, vigorous in habit, and very free bloomers. Invaluable in borders or beds and fine for pots. 1 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

## ANTIRRHINUM MONSTROSUM—The Beautiful Mammoth Flowering Snapdragon

No flower in recent years has shown such great improvement as has the Snapdragons. These **Mammoth** strains are an entirely new class, producing individual flowers 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide on strong sturdy stems,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ft. high, each blossom set closely on the stalk. The more we grow these improved strains the more we are convinced that it is one of the greatest of all flowers.



ANTIRRHINUM MONSTROSUM

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 34, 112, 113, and 114, and inside of Back Cover.

**Queen Victoria.**—Large pure white flowers, fine for cutting.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**Venus.**—Lovely delicate pink shade on white ground; large flowers, and excellent for cutting.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**Black Prince.**—A lustrous deep blackish maroon.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**Flame.**—Bright fiery red blooms with a suffusion of brilliant orange and a rich scarlet glow, a most intense colour. Very popular.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

## ROSE QUEEN.—A magnificent shade of bright rose, a pure and strong colour that brings life and warmth into the garden. Per pkt. 1/-

**Orange Prince.**—The individual flower is exceptionally large and unique in its colouring, being of a wonderful golden orange, not soon forgotten when once seen. Per pkt. 1/-

**Golden Queen.**—A distinct and truly glorious variety that is sure to please all lovers of Snapdragons. The colour is a rich golden yellow, exceedingly showy, and particularly pretty for cut flowers. Per pkt. 1/-

**Purple King.**—The colour is a bright velvety reddish maroon with a cast of crimson. Be sure to plant it for it's fine. Per pkt. 1/-

**Apple Blossom.**—The flowers are of a charming flesh-pink shade not unlike the well-known Stocks *Beauty of Nice*, and for bedding or border display it is simply beautiful. The exquisite soft blooms make delightful cut flowers for all occasions. Per pkt. 1/-

**Orchid.**—For richness and brightness in colour *Orchid* claims a foremost place. It is an immense well-formed flower of a beautiful mauve-pink, not unlike the shade of Cattleya-Orchids. The tube is of a somewhat darker shade, with just a tip of yellow on the lip. Pkt. 1/-

**Snowflake.**—The plants are of robust growth, with deep green foliage, free and continuous blooming, and produce long graceful spikes of immense and durable flowers of a glistening pure snow-white. Per pkt. 1/-

## THE BEAUTIFUL NEW MAJESTIC ANTIRRHINUM

NOVELTY

This giant-flowering semi-tall type brings us flowers as large and beautiful as those represented in the **Monstrosum**. The plants, however, are not as tall, and are wonderful for borders, beds, and cutting. They form well rounded, symmetrical bushes which bloom profusely, bearing an abundance of stocky flower spikes 2 ft. tall. The more we grow these improved strains the more we are convinced that it is one of the greatest of all flowers, having attained the highest perfection possible. None of the easily grown garden annuals have within recent years attained greater popularity than the Snapdragons. A great merit of these **Majestic** Snapdragons is that all flowers open nearly at the same time, and a flower spike looks just like a fully developed Hyacinth flower. Six flower spikes of this magnificent class look more than a dozen of the old Antirrhinums.

**AVALANCHE.**—Glorious flowers of enormous size and of a pure white colour. Per pkt. 1/-

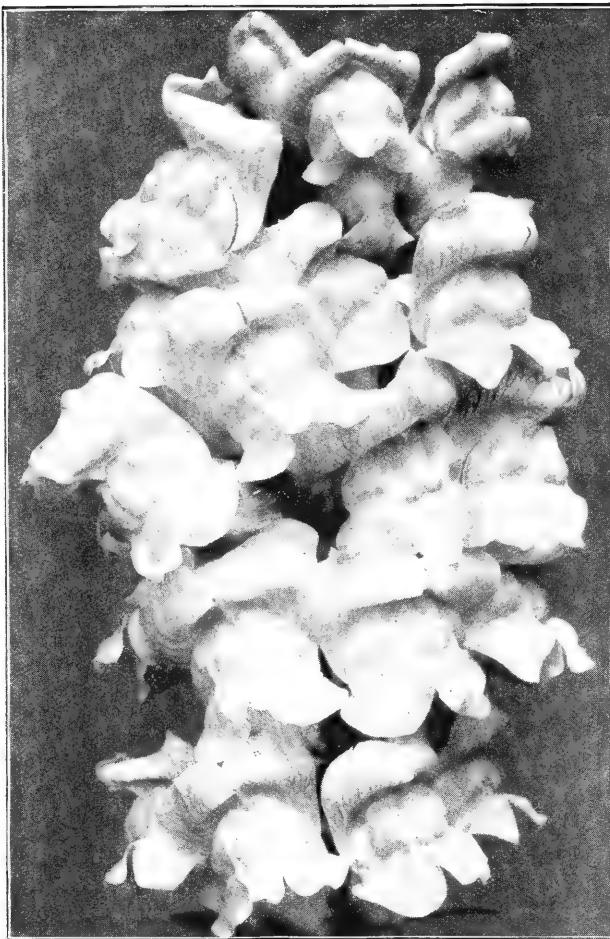
**ELDORADO.**—The shapely flowers, which are extra large, possess a distinct colour—deep golden yellow, which are borne in great profusion. Per pkt. 1/-

**ORANGE KING.**—Here is a lovely blend of rich terra-cotta shades merging into pure deep orange at the base, with a contrasting yellow lip. Per pkt. 1/-

**RED CHIEF.**—A splendid rich deep scarlet of scintillating brightness. The blooms, which are extremely large, are carried on symmetrically formed closely set spikes. Per pkt. 1/-

**ROSE BEAUTY.**—A gem in every way. The heavy flowers are a delicate rose-pink colour. Fine for cutting. Per pkt. 1/-

**TWILIGHT.**—Delicate apricot with old gold centre and salmon shading. Per pkt. 1/-



ANTIRRHINUM, MAJESTIC TYPE

### ANTIRRHINUM—continued

**FANCY SHOW (Majestic Type).**—Beautiful semi-tall variety of Snapdragon of recent introduction, which must be seen to appreciate their wonderful beauty, as words fail to adequately describe the glorious colours in this class, which include all the beautiful shades and tones from brightest cream through to deepest rose and red. The plants are 18 to 20 inches tall, of well-rounded bushy form, and bear a profusion of fine strong and upright flower spikes closely set with immense well-formed flowers, giving them the appearance of Giant Hyacinths. Most valuable for garden decoration and cutting, and distinct from anything that has been produced in Snapdragons up to the present.

**Choicest Mixed.** Per pkt. 1/-.

### P. ANEMONE (*Windflower*)

Beautiful single cup-shaped flowers in many bright colours. Excellent for cutting. Plants flower in about ten months from seed. As seed germinates very slowly, it is best sown in tins or seed-beds about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. Firm the soil, shade seed-bed from the sun, and water frequently. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. A.S.

**Choicest Mixed.** Per pkt. 6d.

### H.H.A. ARCTOTIS

**GIANT HYBRIDS.**—The hybrids come in a brilliant assortment of daisy-like flowers predominating in orange and bronzy red shades, but also comprising many lovely shades of rose, cream, yellow, and salmon. They flower within five months from seed, and bloom profusely through the hot summer season. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Grandis.**—Easily grown from seed, each plant quickly forms a bush 2 to 3 ft. across. The Marguerite-like flowers measure 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, and are borne on long graceful stems. They are pearl white with delicate mauve centre surrounded by a narrow golden band. The whole plant is covered with white down and produces a striking effect in the border. Splendid for cutting. 3 ft. S. Per pkt. od.



SINGLE ANEMONES



ARCTOTIS GRANDIS

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.

# KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS — AND THEY GROW

## P. AQUILEGIA or Columbine

Charming hardy perennials, splendid for borders or large clumps, doing best in the moist situations of the garden. They are much prized for cut-flower purposes, making dainty decorations. 2 to 2½ ft. A.S.

**Long-spurred Hybrids, mixed.** — A beautiful variety, producing in great profusion very graceful large-flowered long-spurred flowers, shading from light pink to dark rose, with white centre and yellow anthers. Per pkt. 6d.

**Double Mixed.** — Remarkably handsome odd flowers in various shades of yellow, lavender, blue, indigo, and white. Per pkt. 6d.

**Imperial Hybrids.** — There is nothing finer than the Aquilegia for indoor decoration, and to anyone fond of colour it is, par excellence, first favourite. The range of shades is such as almost to defy classification; even the finest colour chart has been found inadequate for naming the gradations and tints. This strain is the concentrated work of many years' selection and re-selection. It is noteworthy for its very long spurs, fine form, and magnificent range of colour. The plants are very robust yet graceful, and are most decorative subjects for the flower border and highly desirable for cutting. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Buy Kirchhoff's Seeds**



ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS

## G.P. ASPARAGUS

Graceful pot plants for either house, conservatory, or verandah. Cheerful green fern-like foliage of wonderful beauty being largely used for all fine decorations. Sow under glass in autumn and spring. As seed is slow to germinate, we advise soaking in water for a day before sowing.

**Plumosus nanus.** — The lace-like texture of its foliage outclasses *Maiden Hair Fern* for grace and daintiness, the long emerald sprays making a rich setting for cut flowers of all descriptions. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Sprengeri.** — Valuable for pots or hanging baskets, etc., where its long dense fronds, frequently 3 to 4 ft. long, make a gleaming mass of green. Indispensable in all fine decorations. Pkt. 1/-.

**AURICULA.** See PRIMULA AURICULA.

## KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS

have been for over 40 Years  
a Standard among the Best  
Gardeners of the Union for  
both Purity and Excellence.

**Sow KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS**

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), pages 112, 113, 114, and inside of Back Cover.

H.H.A. ASTERS

The ever-increasing demand for this favourite flower surely proves its popularity, as it has few superiors for cutting, and ranks with the best Annuals for bedding. **Asters delight in rich moist soil** with an addition of air-slaked lime, and should have an open sunny position. A good dressing of wood ashes stirred into the surface of the bed is very beneficial to the growth of plants, and helps to prevent diseases. Sow seed from August to January in tins or beds about  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and when the plants have three or four leaves set out into the open ground about 18 inches apart each way. Keep plants well watered. By disbudding, letting only a few flowers come on each plant, much larger flowers will form. We recommend sowing a number of varieties and at intervals, as by this method of culture the blooming season can be made to extend from early summer until late in the autumn. The varieties we offer below are the best and most highly bred that can be obtained anywhere in the world.



ASTER—AMERICAN BEAUTY

**Giant Comet, mixed (Ostrich Feather).**—A splendid strain, of free sturdy growth and attaining a height of 2 feet, well branched with long strong stems. The large flowers are often over 4 inches across and fully double, and about 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. The petals are long and narrow, and gracefully curled and twisted, giving the whole flower a light feathery appearance. They are abundantly produced and are unsurpassed for cutting, lasting a long time when cut. Our mixture contains all the various colours of this type. Per pkt. 6d.

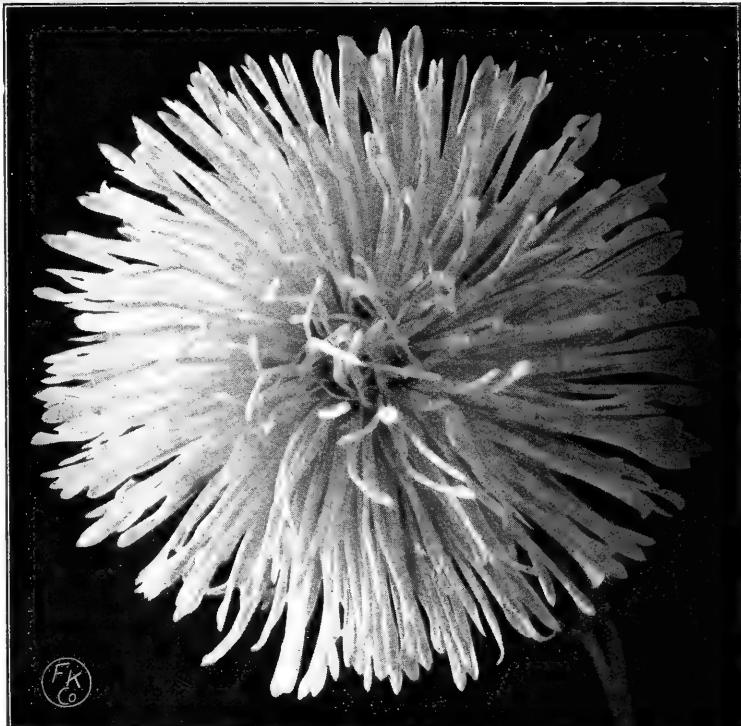
**Giant Comet, white.**—Large, of purest white, fine regular form, well reflexed, full centred; highly desirable for cutting. 2 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**Dwarf Chrysanthemum, mixed.**—Fine for bedding, edging, and pot culture, and valuable for obtaining light decorative effects. 1 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**American Beauty, mixed.**—A variety of recent introduction and beyond doubt one of the grandest sorts in cultivation. The plants are of very healthy robust branching growth and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet high. The flowers are very large, and the great number of its long and fairly broad petals closely massed form a solid globe-shaped flower, magnificently beautiful in its exquisite perfect Paeony-like form. The flowers are borne in great profusion on long stiff stems, frequently 2 feet in length, making them especially desirable for vases, exhibition, or for sale. Per pkt. 6d.

*The richer the ground  
the better Asters will  
be. Water liberally.*

**American Branching, mixed.**—A most important type of Asters, and unsurpassed for cutting because the plants branch close to the ground so that all the flowers can be cut with long stems. The flowers are of the short straight petalled type, large and almost round, and practically never show a yellow centre. Most desirable for cutting, and strongly recommended where a gay and showy bed is desired. 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. Pkt. 6d.



Before sowing your Seeds consult pp. 34, 112, 113, and 114, and inside Back Cover.

ASTER—GIANT RAY. (See page 41)

# BUY KIRCHHOFF'S AND OBTAIN PERFECTION

## ASTERS— continued

**California Giants, mixed.**—Magnificent large-flowering Aster, is winning enthusiastic admiration everywhere. The flowers are of largest size, 4 to 5 and often 6 inches across. Petals are narrow, very long, and gracefully reflexed. The outer petals show to their full extent, while gradually towards the centre they bend and curl across each other in such wonderful disorder as to make the fluffiest Aster known. The flowers are gracefully poised on strong stems 18 to 24 inches long, and are unsurpassed as cut flowers for vases and house decoration. Per pkt. 6d.

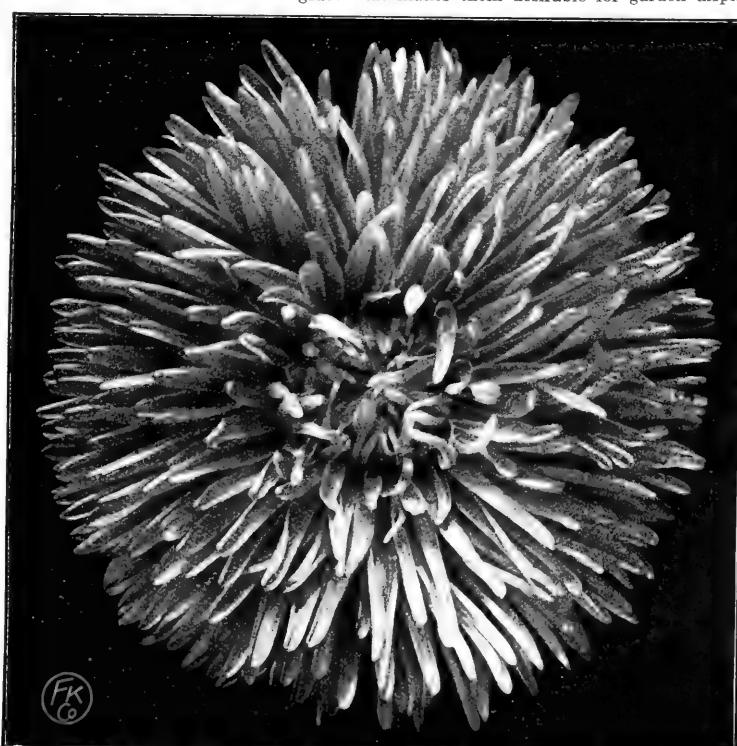
**Heart of France.**—Beautiful deep red blooms of largest size and perfect formation, carried on elegant long stems, and therefore highly valuable for cutting. In beds the colour is particularly attractive, as it is in mass planting that the colour makes its most glorious display. Plants are of the branching type, and very robust in habit. Per pkt. 6d.

**Golden Sun.**—Perfectly symmetrical flowers of a pleasing bright primrose-yellow shade. Per pkt. 6d.

**Mammoth Peony-flowered.**—An exceptionally fine late-flowering Aster of the *Beauty* type. The immense double blooms measure 4 to 5 inches across and are made up of numerous petals which fold gracefully towards the centre as in Peonies. They are almost round like balls and have a grace that makes them desirable for garden display and for cutting. The flowers are borne on stems 15 to 20 inches long. Very vigorous plants, branching at the base and growing 2½ to 3 feet tall. Mixed colours. Per pkt. 6d.



CALIFORNIA GIANTS



KING ASTER

**Rose Gem.**—The flowers are of immense size and borne on stems 12 inches or more in length. The plants are of strong branching growth, and usually attain a height of 2 feet. The delightful flowers are of a beautiful striking rose colour, a magnificent sight. Per pkt. 6d.

**Giant Ray or Record, mixed.**—A magnificent new class of Asters, producing on strong stiff stems immense flowers with long slender straight petals radiating from the centre. Distinct in form from all other varieties, and quite unique. 1½ to 2 ft. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 40.)

**King or Invincible, mixed.**—A magnificent highly developed Aster, distinct from all others in the character of the flower, which is of great size and substance, composed of long narrow straight petals folded lengthwise, which gives them a quilled appearance. The centre is full and usually twisted into a strong "whorl" in the freshly opened flowers, giving them a graceful and charming effect. Unsurpassed as cut flowers for vases and home decoration. 2½ ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (Page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, 114), and inside of Back Cover.

THE SUNSHINE  
ASTER



**SINENSIS (Single Chinese).** — The large single Marguerite-like flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, are very effective in beds or borders and for cutting; they offer a pleasing change to the innumerable double sorts. 2½ ft. Mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

**PERENNIAL (Michaelmas Daisy).** — Single-flowering hardy herbaceous plants, covered with clusters of large single flowers during the late summer months, forming one of the charms of the autumn garden. 2 to 2½ ft. Choice mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

*As the roots of Asters are produced near the surface, a mulch of some kind spread over them in hot weather is very beneficial and will be repaid by fine plants, large blooms, stronger stems, and more profuse blooming.*

### KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS

have been for over Forty  
Years a Standard among  
the Best Gardeners of the  
Union for both Purity  
and Excellence.

YOU CAN RELY ON  
KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), pages 112, 113, 114, and Inside of Back Cover.

### ASTERS—continued

#### The Sunshine (Anemone-Flowered).

The grace and charming beauty of these new Sunshine Asters make this distinct type as popular as any Aster in existence. The plants form well-branched bushes and carry an abundance of excellent large flowers. The blooms themselves are most artistic, with long and narrow outer petals, all of which have in the centre a thick tufted cushion of small quilled florets of a contrasting lighter colour. Quite unique, and a fine acquisition for any flower garden. Many colours, mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

#### SUPER GIANT EL MONTE.

—Last season we introduced the *Los Angeles* variety, and now have the pleasure of offering the same type of Aster in a deep glowing crimson colour. *El Monte* is the only really large-flowered crimson Aster, coming into bloom very early. The flowers are extremely large and fluffy, and borne on heavy non-lateral basal branched stems. Per pkt. 1/-.

**NOVELTY**

**Los Angeles.** — The first of a new race of Asters. It is a *Giant of California* type, but earlier and much larger flowered, non-lateral, and extra long stems. Its petals are very curled and interlaced. In colour *Los Angeles* is a pure shell-pink of a most attractive shade. Per pkt. 1/-





BALSAM—FLOWERING BUSH

## P. BARBERTON DAISY (GERBERA JAMESONI)

One of our showiest and most effective hardy perennials, thriving in almost any soil or position, but responding freely to liberal treatment. The plant forms a dense tuft of leaves, from the crown of which it sends up in constant succession stout stems 12 to 18 inches long which are terminated with single Daisy or Marguerite-like flowers, fully 3 inches across. Sow seed in light sandy soil in tins, and place each seed with the pointed end upwards and just peeping over the surface of the soil. Cover with glass, but take care to remove same again directly the seedlings make their appearance. It is also very necessary to keep the seed-bed evenly and moderately moist until the seed is germinated. 3 or 4 plants from a package of seeds is a fair average, as the germination is very uncertain and irregular.

**Scarlet.**—The original brilliant Scarlet Barberton Daisy. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Mixed.**—A galaxy of colours of great delicacy and richness, from pure white through yellow to orange and ruby red. Per pkt. 1/-.

*The blooming period of most kinds of flowers will be lengthened by keeping the blossoms cut :: :: :: :: :: ::*

**AVOID SOWING TOO DEEPLY OR NOT DEEP ENOUGH.** The general rule is to sow all Seeds from two to three times their own thickness under the surface of the soil.

## H.H.A. BALSAMS

(BALSEMS)

Very showy and remarkable for the brilliance and duration of their flowers. Rich soil and plenty of water suits them. Transplanting dwarfs the plants and renders the flowers more durable. For perfect development the plants should be set 12 to 18 inches apart. 1½ to 2 ft. S.

### FLOWERING BUSH

—Dwarf-growing free-flowering double Balsam of bushy growth. As the Bush Balsams flower during the whole summer very abundantly, they are an excellent change from such bedding plants which are expensive and which need continuously the experienced hand of a gardener. In splendid mixture. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Camellia - flowered, mixed.**—Superb double flowers in many beautiful shades, spotted or striped. Matchless in form, substance, and size. Pkt. 6d.

**Rose - flowered, mixed.**—Very pretty flowers of a charming and beautiful effect, the branches being perfect pyramids of bloom. Per pkt. 6d.

**ZANZIBAR BALSAM.** See IMPATIENS.

*No Garden, no matter how small, is complete without Flowers—  
They beautify the Home and make it attractive :: :: :: :: ::*



BARBERTON DAISY

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.



DOUBLE BEGONIA



BEGONIA—DUPLEX VICTORIA

## G.P. BEGONIA

Magnificent flowering pot plants and deservedly popular for greenhouse and verandah. Seeds are very small and should be sown on top of soil in tins or boxes, pressing soil evenly; cover with a glass and give partial shade until up. Prick off carefully when very small and pot off when large enough into 3-inch pots, giving a shift into larger size as growth progresses. A soil that will grow Begonias to perfection is turfy matter scraped from the bottom of old sod—one part, and one part sand. Mix these well together and you have a compost that is friable, porous, and well adapted to any plants having fine fibrous roots. Apply plant food when needed and keep moist, but do not over water.

### TUBEROUS-ROOTED BECONIAS

**Single Fringed Giant, mixed.**—Very beautiful large single flowers, edges of petals deeply frilled. The foliage is also attractive with its shades of fresh green, which is sometimes marked with red. Per pkt. 2/-.

**Double Giants.**—Most perfect in form, flowers very double and extra large, being frequently 3 inches and more in diameter, and ranging in colour from pure white to primrose, pink, salmon, scarlet, and crimson. Mixed. Pkt. 2/6.

**Duplex Victoria, mixed.**—All connoisseurs of Tuberous-rooted Begonias have quickly recognised the great value of the fringed section, the undulating and laciniated petals rendering the flowers lighter and more graceful than those of the rather formal old plain-edged class. This beautifying feature is even more prominent in these new *Duplex Victoria* Begonias, which, without being really double, present a two or threefold layer of petals with curled and wavy edges that extend over the whole surface of the flower. The latter possesses also the attraction of a handsome circular form, and the flowers attain a diameter of about 4 inches. The plants grow strongly and compactly, producing sturdy flower stalks, which bear the beautiful flowers well above the foliage so that no tying-up is required. The *Duplex Victoria* Begonias come about 50 per cent. true from seed, in all the delicate colours imaginable, and can be highly recommended. Per pkt. 2/6.

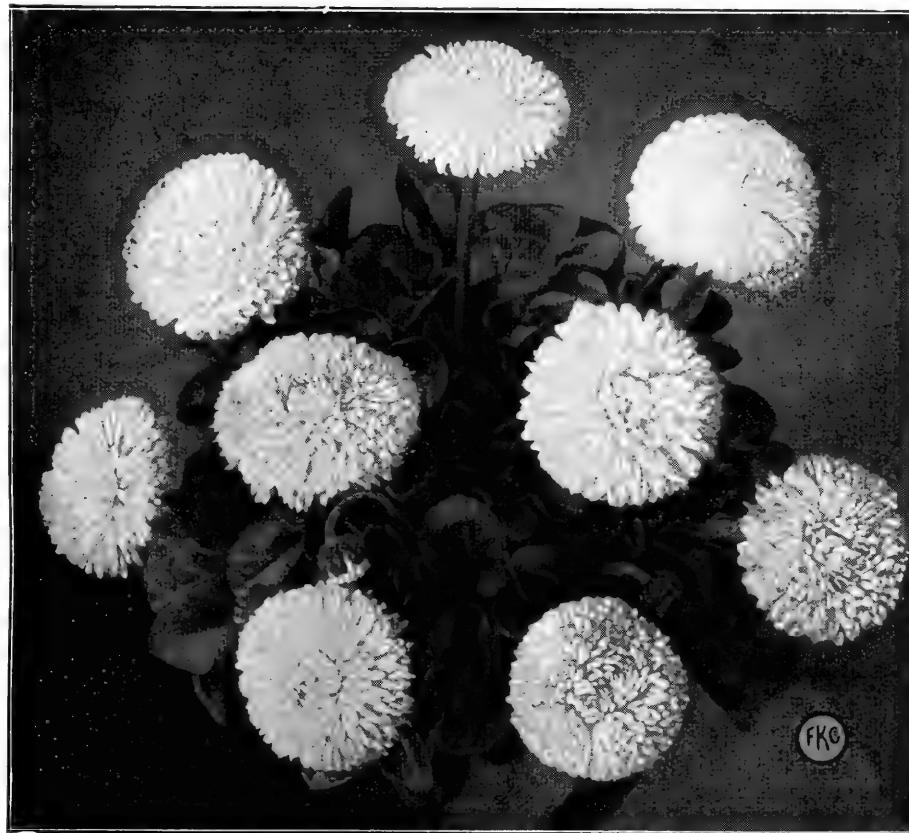
### FIBROUS-ROOTED BECONIAS

**Magnifica.**—Unsurpassed as bedding plants for summer and autumn and equally superb as pot plants for winter flowering. The flowers are bright crimson and are borne freely above the dark bronze foliage. Plants bushy and compact, about 10 inches high. Per pkt. 1/-.

### H.H.A. BROWALLIA Speciosa Major

One of the most novel and wonderful flowers that can be grown from seed, has become very popular in Europe and America within recent years; plants are covered with rich beautifully winged flowers during summer and autumn, supplying a shade of the most brilliant ultramarine blue, a very rare colour indeed. Does finely outside in the border, or may be grown with equal success in pots, hanging baskets, vases, or boxes. If lifted in autumn and cut back it will bloom again in winter. Sow the seed thinly early in spring in tins or boxes, covering with  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch of soil. Thin or transplant seedlings to stand 8 inches apart. A porous sandy soil suits them best. 12 to 15 inches. Per pkt. 1/6.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.



BELLIS PERENNIS (DOUBLE DAISY)

H.H.A.

### BLUE LACE FLOWER

(*Didiscus cœruleus*)

This charming flower is becoming extremely popular. The colour is the most beautiful shade of clear sky blue that one can imagine. The umbrella-shaped clusters of flowers, often measuring 2 to 3 inches across, are borne in great number on vigorous growing plants 1½ to 2 feet high. Seed germinates in about 3 to 4 weeks, and should be sown early in spring in tins, under protection, and transplanted to open ground when seedlings are about 2 or 3 inches high. Water copiously during hot weather. Unsurpassed for vases as the flowers may be arranged to give a most decorative and pleasing effect. Per pkt. 6d.

— BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME —  
with Flowers from Your Own Garden.

### H.A. CACALIA

(*Tassel Flower* or *Flora's Paint Brush*)

A pretty Annual of easy culture with tassel-shaped flowers, blooming from early summer till late in autumn. Flowers are like miniature paint brushes of orange-scarlet, produced on long wiry stems, making it an excellent cut flower. Also a good border plant. 18 to 24 inches. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

### BELLIS (Double) PERENNIS (Daisy)

( DUBBELE  
MADELIEFJES )

Well-known plants for the border, edgings, low beds, and also well suited for growing in pots. Sow in A.S. in tins, and cover with soil about  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep, and when seedlings are large enough transplant about 6 inches apart each way in rich soil in a cool and partially shaded situation. Blooms in early spring and again in autumn. 8 to 10 ins.

**Double Mixed.** — This type represents the largest flowers in the Double Daisy family. They are of gigantic proportions, and with good culture they often grow 2 inches and larger in diameter. Plants are strong, vigorous, and literally covered with the densely double flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

**Double White (Snow-ball).** — An exceptionally fine strain, producing very large white flowers on long stems, which render them particularly suitable for indoor decoration. Pkt. 6d.

**Double Red.** — Similar to above, with the exception that the blooms are of a pure shade of deep rosy pink. The best Red Double Daisy ever introduced. Pkt. 6d.



BLUE LACE FLOWER



CALENDULA

**APRICOT QUEEN.**—Very much in the limelight at the present time, the valuable qualities of the Calendula are being exploited both for the market and private gardens. Various breaks in colour and form of flower have occurred, and what we here offer is a flat-petalled variety of a bright apricot shade deepening towards the centre. It is excellent for all the purposes to which a Calendula can be put. Per pkt. 1/-

**CHRYSANTHA.**—Remarkable for its great length of stem and the most striking resemblance the flower bears to a Chrysanthemum. The petals are long and wide, drooping in the same manner as some Chrysanthemums, and giving the large double flowers a globular outline. The colour is a clear buttercup yellow. *Chrysantha* is an ideal cutting flower. Per pkt. 1/-

**H.A. CALLIOPSIS (Coreopsis)** Showy and beautiful plants of the easiest culture, excellent for cutting and massing. their warm and brilliant tints harmonizing well with all other colours. Seeds may be sown where plants are to flower, covering about  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep with soil. Thin out to stand 6 to 10 ins. apart. By keeping the old flowers cut off, the flowering season can be lengthened until very late in the autumn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet. A.S. (For illustration, see page 47.)



CALENDULA—RADIO

H.A. **CALENDULA** (Scotch Marigold)  
(GOUDSBLOM)

One of the best and showiest free-flowering annuals, continuing in bloom from early summer until killed by frost. Will grow in any good garden soil and produce a fine effect in beds and mixed borders. Valuable for cutting. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft. A.S.

**Mixed.**—Flowers large, double, with every shade of yellow from ivory to deepest orange. Per pkt. 6d.

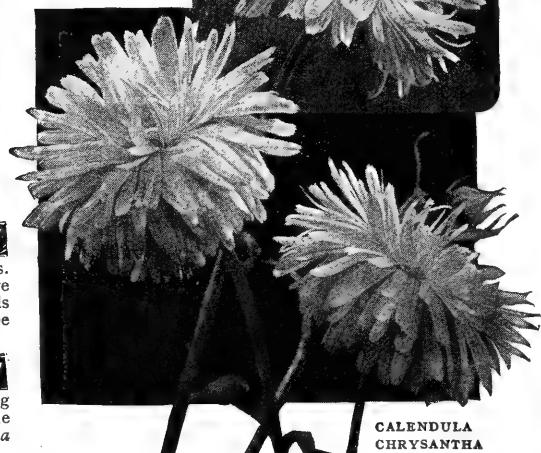
**Orange King.**—A new and striking type of the highly popular Calendulas with very long stems and immense double rich orange flowers of incomparable grace, beauty, and refinement. Really one of the most satisfactory of all garden flowers, and equally valuable for cutting purposes. Per pkt. 6d.

**Golden Ball.**—This Calendula is undoubtedly one of the showiest annuals introduced, enjoying great popularity with many gardeners. Its rich golden-yellow flowers are fully double, well rounded, and carried on fine long stems. Per pkt. 6d.

**Do not fail to include 'Golden Ball' or 'Orange King' in your list—you will be delighted.**

**RADIO.**—A beautiful departure from the conventional form of Calendula, as the petals are quilled, which has an extraordinary effect on its appearance. The colour is orange and flowers are large and globular. Is likely to attain great popularity. Per pkt. 6d.

**Radio, Golden Beam.**—A golden counterpart of *Radio*, with the same good qualities. As a cut flower it will be popular. We are confident it will be planted by all flower growers. Per pkt. 1/-



CALENDULA  
CHRYSANTHA

**Grandiflora.**—Large golden yellow cup-shaped flowers, measuring 3 inches and over in diameter. Simply perfect, blooming a long time, and as a cut flower it is quite indispensable. Per pkt. 6d.

**Drummondii (Golden Wave).**—Hundreds of beautiful golden blossoms with small dark centre. Per pkt. 6d.

**Single Mixed.**—Very showy new hybrids in great variety of colour, varying from pale yellow to rich orange and velvety brown. Can be used with fine effect anywhere in beds, borders, or masses. Pkt. 6d.

**Double Mixed.**—Showy golden yellow, dark and spotted flowers; very floriferous and fine for table decoration; should find a place in every garden. Per pkt. 6d.

**Crimson King.**—One of the showiest and most easily grown Annuals. This new large-flowering variety forms perfect little bushes about 1 foot high and 12 inches across, and are a perfect mass of bloom from early summer until cut down by frost. The flowers average nearly 2 inches across and are of a rich dark crimson colour. Per pkt. 6d.

## B. CAMPANULA

(Canterbury Bells)  
(MARIETTEKLOKKIES)

Imposing hardy plants about 3 feet in height; profusely covered with large bell-shaped flowers, extremely showy and valuable for cutting. The seed-bearing spikes should be cut out when the beauty is over, and more may come. Admirably adapted for planting in the shrubbery, borders, centre of beds, and in bold groups in almost any position. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins and cover seed with about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Transplant to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 ft. apart in rich moist soil.

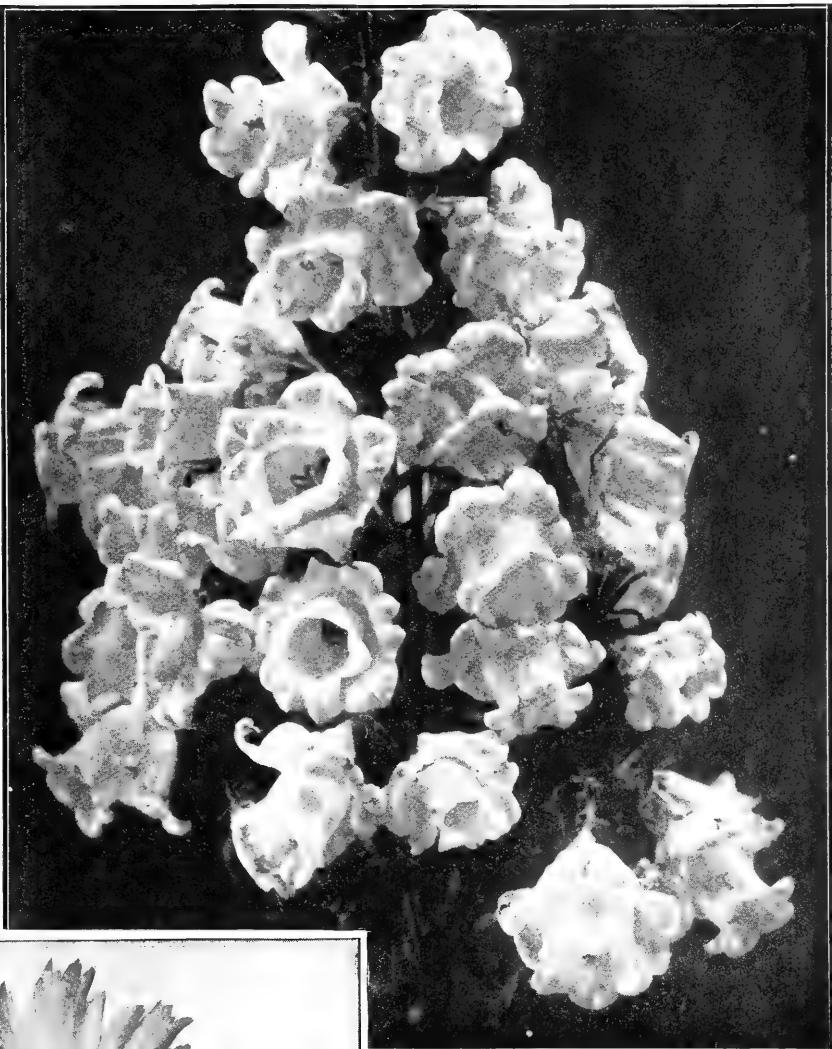
**Double, Mixed (Cup and Saucer).**

—Beautiful form of *Canterbury Bell*, flowers cup-shaped, 3 inches long, set in saucer-like calyx 3 to 4 inches across; entire flower of one colour. The bushes are simply covered with blooms in white, pink, rose, blue, and purple shades. Per pkt. 6d.

**Single, Mixed.**—Well-known old-fashioned *Canterbury Bells*, its numerous branches crowded with beautiful large bell-shaped blooms in various colours. Per pkt. 6d.

**Pyramidalis.**—The favourite "Chimney Bell-Flower" and the most conspicuous of all Campanulas, producing spikes 4 to 5 feet high, encircled about half of their length with large bell-shaped flowers in white or shades of blue. Mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

**Persicifolia (Peach Bells).**—Beautiful bell-shaped flowers in blue and white. Graceful spikes, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet high, render them invaluable for house decoration either when cut or as pot plants. One of our most effective hardy border perennials. Mixed. Per pkt. 6d.



CAMPANULA

NEW ANNUAL  
CANTERBURY

NOVELTY

**BELLS.**—For the first time growers have been successful in raising a Campanula which will flower the first season, in fact if sown in the Spring the plants will produce an abundance of blooms in five to six months. Being Annuals they should be welcome by every gardener. We offer this in mixture containing the following colours:—dark blue, light blue, pink, rose, and white. Do not forget to include a packet of this Novelty in your order. Pkt. 1/-.

H.A. CANDYTUFT  
(SKEEFBLOM)

A general favourite. Valuable for masses and edgings and highly prized for cutting. Very free flowering. Sow in A. and S.; transplant in rich soil in rows 10 or 12 inches apart. When blooming time comes keep the plants well watered.

**Empress.**—A pure white variety, the finest in cultivation. Strong, free grower, producing large trusses of flowers on candelabra-formed branches; individual flowers of large size. Plant in bloom 12 inches high. Pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 48.)

**Dwarf Hybrids, mixed.**—Fine mixed colours of carmine, flesh, lilac, and purple, etc. 10 ins. Per pkt. od.



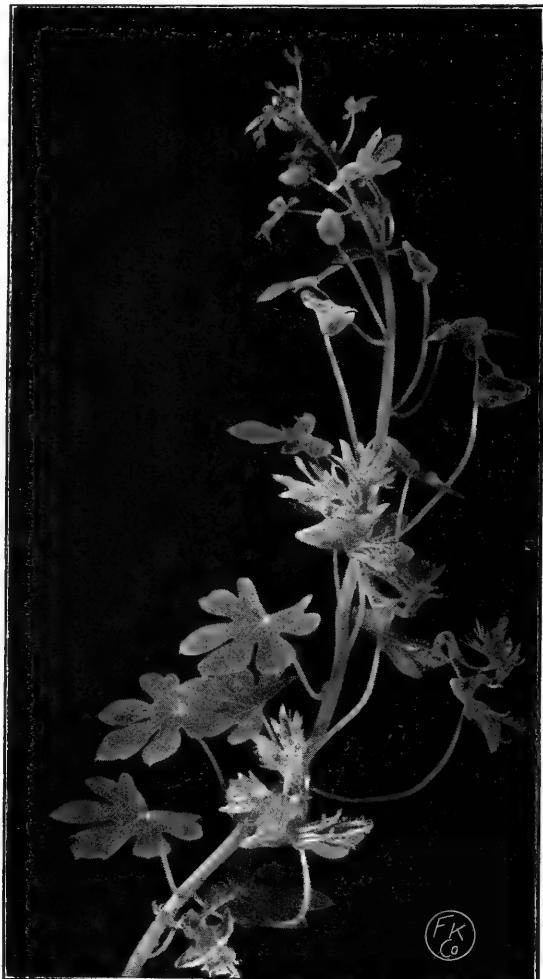
CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS. (See page 46)



CANDYTUFT—EMPRESS. (See page 47)

### H.H.A. CANARY CREEPER

A rapid-growing climbing annual, 15 to 20 feet, producing hundreds of its pretty fringed bright yellow flowers, which resemble a canary bird with expanded wings. Soak seed overnight before planting. S. Per pkt. 6d.



CANARY CREEPER



CANNA MONSTROSA

KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS have been for over 40 Years a Standard among the Best Gardeners of the Union for Purity and Excellence.

### P. CANNA (*Indian Shot*) (INDIESE BLOMRIET)

With foliage of tropical luxuriance, this plant is particularly suitable for forming groups on lawns, or placed as backgrounds for dwarfer growing plants. Before sowing, file or cut through the hard black skin of the seed until the white flesh shows, so that moisture can reach the germ, care being taken, however, not to cut into the germ; or soak the seed in warm water for about 24 hours. Cover seed about half-an-inch; when plants show 3 or 4 leaves, transplant about 2 ft. apart in rich soil after danger of frost is past.

**Crozy's Hybrids.**—Fine spikes of crimson, scarlet, orange, and yellow flowers. Pkt. 6d.

**Monstrosa, mixed.**—Largest and most vigorous Canna in cultivation. The immense clusters of giant flowers borne on strong stalks well above the foliage make this Canna worthy of a place in every garden. Per pkt. 6d.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.



GIANTS OF NICE

**American Tree or Perpetual, mixed.**

—Words can give only a faint idea of the superb beauty of these, the very best of all Carnations. The blossoms are the largest we have ever seen, and surpass all others in the rich and varied colours that can be secured. All are beautifully formed, very double, and exquisitely fragrant. They have a distinctive charm supplied by no other flower, and deserve a place in every garden. Seed hand-fertilized by experts. Per pkt. 2/-.

**Giants of Nice, mixed.**—

Enormous very sweet-scented flowers, running through quite a variety of colours—white, scarlet, carmine, rose, striped purple, violet, salmon, etc. Blossoms of perfect regularity, some with fringed edges, some with smooth, but all are hardy enough for garden culture. Highly recommended. Per pkt. 2/-.

**Comtesse de Paris.**—Flowers are large and of a pure canary-yellow, deliciously fragrant. Per pkt. 1/-.

**The Queen.**—Large flowers of the most intense brilliant scarlet, very double. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 34, 112, 113, and 114, and inside of Back Cover.**

# CARNATIONS

(ANGELIERE)

## OUR GREAT SPECIALITY

General favourites for their delicious fragrance and richness of colour. Seedlings bloom more freely than propagated plants, and are invaluable for cut flowers. Sow the seed in autumn and spring in shady seed-beds or in tins or boxes of finely prepared light soil and cover about an eighth of an inch. Keep fairly damp and shaded. When seedlings appear, remove shading and give light and air in order to prevent them becoming drawn and weak. Water somewhat sparingly so that none may damp off. When fit to handle, prick the plants out into half paraffin tins, putting about 18 to 24 in each tin. Grow them on, give ample light and air, harden off, and when the plants show 5 to 6 leaves transplant them to the open, about 9 to 12 inches apart. Carnations do best in rich loamy soil, thoroughly prepared, and should be in every home flower garden. **Care should be taken to preserve the weaker and smallest seedlings, as they frequently produce the finest quality blooms.** 1½ to 2 ft.

*The great merit of all these Carnations (American Tree and Double Vienna only excepted) is that they will come to flower in about six months from seed.*

*If you look for best results, dig a little Bone Fertiliser into the land at planting time and some into the surface during growth. Also, you may remove side buds so as to allow one flower on a stem at a time.*



AMERICAN TREE CARNATIONS

## CARNATIONS

—continued—

**The Bride.**—Flowers very large and double, sweet scented, and pure white in colour. Per pkt. 1/-.

**The Pearl.**—Large double flowers of a delicate flesh-pink shade. Very refined new acquisition. Per pkt. 1/-.



**The Beauty.**—Most beautiful new introduction of a famous French specialist. The flowers average about 6 inches in circumference, are densely double, and delightfully fragrant. The colour is a rich rose-pink, and destined to become a favourite for many years to come. Fine for cutting. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Giant Chabaud, mixed.**—A particularly good class of perpetual flowering Carnations for general border work and cut flowers. The plants are easily raised and bloom in 5 to 6 months from sowing, producing in the greatest profusion large well-formed and beautifully fragrant blooms on long stems. They have become so popular that we have more than doubled the sale within the last years. Pkt. 1/-.

**Double Vienna, mixed.**—Delightful hardy Border Carnation, remarkable for excellence of form. The large double fragrant flowers are borne on long elastic stems. Per pkt. 6d.



MARGUERITE CARNATION

KIRCHHOFF'S  
SEEDS  
always make a  
grand display.

**Marguerite, mixed.**—The strain offered is of extra fine quality, producing on long strong stems an abundance of large, double, beautifully fringed and highly scented flowers in a great variety of colours. Bloom in five months after sowing. Splendid for bouquets. Per pkt. 6d.

**Marguerite, white.**—An early pure white flowering variety. Per pkt. 6d.

*REMEMBER.—No matter whether you buy a small or a large quantity of Seeds, it always pays you to plant the Best Seeds. We have only One Grade—the best that can be grown, and you cannot buy better Seeds anywhere at any price.*

*CONFIDENCE.—In no trade or profession is it likely that so much confidence is required as when buying Seeds. You cannot afford to run risks, as none but the Best Seeds are good enough for Your Garden.*

*AVOID SOWING too deeply or not deep enough. The general rule is to sow all Seeds from two to three times their own thickness under the surface of the soil.*



GIANT CHABAUD CARNATION

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.



CENTAUREA (CORNFLOWER)

H.A. CENTAUREA or CORNFLOWER  
(KORINGBLOM)

Hardy Annuals of easy culture, always in demand for cut flowers. Grow them in any garden soil, but give them plenty of room—8 inches or more from plant to plant. Sow where you wish them to bloom, but remove the crowded plants so that those you leave should stand the required distance apart. 2½ to 3 ft. A.S.

**Double Blue.**—A splendid double form of the ever-popular Cornflower, and invaluable for cutting. It has a blue colour not found in any other flower. Pkt. 6d.

**Double Rose-Pink.**—In colour a fine shade of clear rose-pink. The flowers are large and quite double, while the substance of the petals is as delicate as China silk, always presenting a delightful appearance. Per pkt. 6d.

**Double Mixed.**—Fully 50 per cent. of flowers double and semi-double—white, blue, pink, rose, purple, etc. Per pkt. 6d.

For other varieties of Centaureas see  
SWEET SULTAN.

*A bunch of the Double Blue Cornflower with a few yellow Calliopsis, Marigolds, or Calendulas make a rich combination.*

CENTAUREA CANDIDISSIMA  
(Bedding variety)

Grown for its beautiful laciniate silvery foliage, and extensively used for edgings of beds or borders of the flower garden. 12 to 15 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

H.H.A. CELOSIA or COCKSCOMB

(HANEKAM)

Interesting and brilliant Annuals, which never fail to please the grower and attract attention. Of easy culture. Sow in tins in spring and transplant in rather light soil not too rich.

**FIREBRAND.**—First-class pot plant, also very attractive as a border or for bedding purposes. The plants grow only from 12 to 15 inches high, producing a mass of bright red blooms. If sown in August in beds and transplanted in October they will give a splendid show during the summer until late in the autumn. Plant in a sunny position. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Golden Plume.**—Plants are of broad rounded form, from 2 to 3 feet tall. Each branch or stalk ends in a larger pointed head, which later broadens to a loose plump head of an intense shade of rich lemon-yellow of great brilliancy. Pkt. 6d.

**Magnifica, mixed.**—Of pyramidal growth, graceful feathered plumes of magnificent shades, ranging from clearest yellow to darkest blood-red. 2 to 2½ ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**Dwarf, mixed.**—Highly prized for the border; also fine pot plants. Large combs in splendid mixture of crimson, pink, golden, striped, etc. 1 ft. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 52.)

**Celosia Childsii (The Chinese Woolflower).**—This is a unique form of the feathered Cockscomb, growing about 2 ft. high, and the name "Woolflower" has been given to the plant because the flower-heads resemble a large loose ball of wool. Very effective for beds and borders, and even a short row of them will yield a continuous supply of blooms for cutting until frost. Start seed in tins under cover about a month before warm weather sets in and transplant as soon as danger of frost is past. If the little plants remain too long in seed-beds they begin to set bloom, which is not desirable. Per pkt. 6d.

**NOTE.**—You may depend on the fact that you can plant any variety in this List with the assurance that with proper treatment and favourable seasons you will succeed.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, 114), and inside of Back Cover.



CELOSIA MAGNIFICA



SINGLE AND DOUBLE ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUMS

## CHRYSANTHEMUMS

### Annual Varieties.

**Single Mixed.**—Producing on long stems Marguerite-like flowers in bright colours. Pkt. 6d.

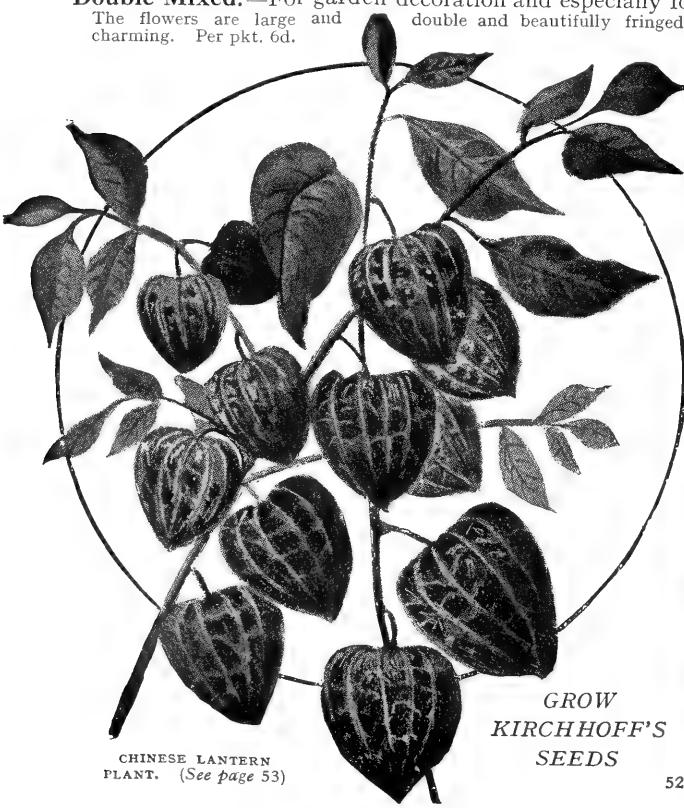
**Double Mixed.**—For garden decoration and especially for cutting they are unsurpassable. The flowers are large and double and beautifully fringed, while the colour variations are most charming. Per pkt. 6d.

Showy and effective Summer and Autumn bloomers, and extensively grown for cut flowers. Sow in tins or beds and transplant 8 to 10 inches apart. 2 to 2½ ft. A.S.

*These are not  
the large  
Show Varieties  
grown and  
handled  
by Florists*

### Perennial Varieties.

**Double Hybrids.**—By selecting the finest varieties only of these Early-Flowering Hybrids we have obtained a wonderful collection of these splendid Chrysanthemums. The colours range from creamy white to deep yellow and bronze and exquisite pink and brown shades. Many blooms are single or semi-double, but all are invaluable for cutting. Per pkt. 1/-.



GROW  
KIRCHHOFF'S  
SEEDS

CHINESE LANTERN  
PLANT. (See page 53)



## G.P. CINERARIA

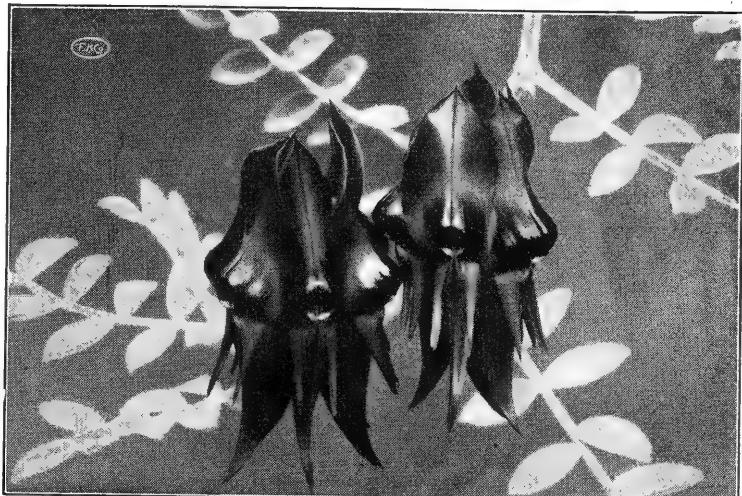
Magnificent and indispensable flowering plants for the conservatory or window garden. Sow the seed from February to March in shallow boxes or tins containing a fine fairly sandy soil. Keep shaded and moist until the seedlings appear. Transplant as soon as they are large enough to be handled into other boxes or tins, and set into small pots when plants attain a fair size. As pots become full of roots, shift to larger ones until flowering size is reached. Cinerarias delight in a rich soil containing plenty of plant food. Keep free from all insects. 12 to 15 inches.

**Single, Prize Mixed.**—Unsurpassed for richness of colour and perfection of form; flowers measure 2 to 3 inches across, covering plant with a sheet of bloom. Unrivalled as a pot plant and for table decoration unique and effective. Per pkt. 2/6.

**Double, Prize Mixed.**—Perfect globular flowers, very double and of large size, in a great range of beautiful colours. Very decorative and most attractive. Per pkt. 2/6.

**Miniature Hybrids.**—A new race of Cinerarias producing dwarf plants, rarely exceeding 10 inches in height. Flowers small, measuring about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, but the florescence completely obscures the small and dainty foliage, making the plant a veritable flower-head of the most delicate and charming blooms. Flowers all self-coloured, embracing shades of light and dark pink, light and dark blue, red and violet, etc. The extreme grace and elegance of this new *Miniature Hybrid*, with its myriads of blooms on a single plant, make it wonderfully effective for the decoration of the house and conservatory. Per pkt. 2/-.

**Before sowing your Seeds consult  
pages 34, 112, 113, and 114, and  
inside of Back Cover.**



CLIANTHUS

## CLIANTHUS Dampieri (The Glory Pea of Australia)

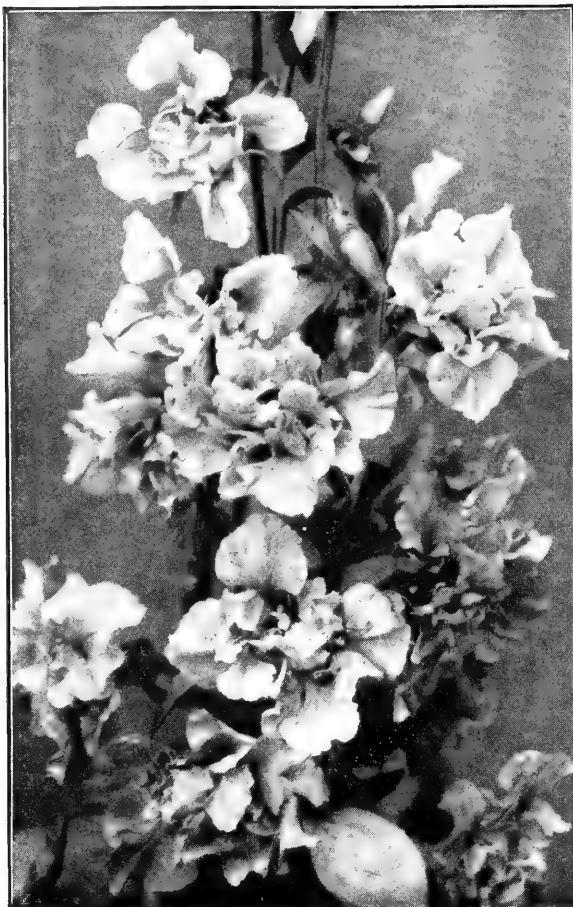
One of the most magnificent half-hardy trailing plants in cultivation. Clusters of drooping pea-shaped flowers, several inches in length, of a brilliant scarlet with intense jet-black spot in centre. Sow thinly in the open in the early spring in a warm dry situation where to flower, and afterwards do not disturb them, as they will not transplant. The seed requires soaking in warm water for a few hours before sowing. Where available select sandy soil, and do not use any fertiliser. Per pkt. 6d.

## H.H.A. CHINESE LANTERN PLANT (*Physalis Franchetii*)

A remarkably showy annual, covered with large bright red cherry-like fruits, each encased in an enormous balloon-like husk, almost like a Chinese lantern, at first pale green changing to brightest scarlet as the season advances. Branches of fruit may be dried for winter decoration. Edible and highly recommended as a preserve. 2½ ft. S. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 52.)



SINGLE PRIZE CINERARIA



CLARKIA ELEGANS

### H.A. CLARKIA

A mighty handsome Annual of easy cultivation, with leafy racemes of double flowers. Very profuse bloomer and fine for cut flowers. Good subjects for pot or open ground culture. As Clarkias do not transplant readily, the best results will be obtained from sowing the seed where plants are to remain, thinning out the seedlings from 6 to 8 inches apart, selecting the best and discarding the surplus, or taking the risk of transplanting these. Disbud each plant to a single stem and top the growth if it runs over 3 feet. A medium rich soil gives the best results. 2 ft. A.S.

**Elegans, mixed.**—Flowers rose, white, red, etc.; bright and attractive. Per pkt. 6d.

**Scarlet Beauty.**—Rare, unique, and beautiful orange-scarlet flowers; extra double; a magnificent strain. Per pkt. 6d.

**Apple Blossom.**—This type is perhaps the most beautiful of all Clarkias, producing large double flowers of a rich bright rose-pink. Quite indispensable for cut flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

**Ruby King.**—The finest of all the double Clarkias. The flowers are large, very double, and of a most brilliant shade of pure ruby-red. Very striking and effective and can be thoroughly recommended both for garden decoration and for growing for cut bloom. Per pkt. 6d.

### :: :: NOTE :: ::

*Our List of Flower Seeds will be found to contain all varieties of real merit. Often varieties are listed which are of little value in the garden, and others are so difficult to grow that unless one has every facility for propagation, disappointment is sure to follow. We want our Seeds to give satisfaction, and our selection of varieties for this Catalogue has been made with this purpose in view.*

### G.P. COLEUS

fringed, serrated and coloured. Very ornamental. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins filled with finely sifted rich soil mixed with one-third sand; cover seed with not more than one-eighth of an inch and keep the soil fairly moist but not wet. When the plants are about 2 to 3 inches high transplant. 1 to 1½ feet. Coleus do particularly well in rich and moist soils, and a bed of them in summer time cannot be surpassed in brilliancy.

**New Giant Hybrids.**—Of great value for decorative purposes out-ranking all the other foliage plants and aptly called the gardener's paintbox. Pkt. 1/-

Magnificent ornamental foliage plants for beds, edgings, window-boxes, or pots. The leaves show every conceivable colour, and one imagines when admiring them that there are colours not seen before. Beautifully



FK  
Co

**P. COBÆA Scandens**

Popular perennial climber of rapid growth, adding greatly to the beauty of any home. The flowers are bell-shaped, large, and of purplish lilac. A very prolific bloomer. Sow in spring, and as the seeds are flat and thin, they should be planted on edge and covered from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch. Keep soil moist. 20 to 30 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

*You cannot buy better Seeds  
than Kirchhoff's*



COBÆA

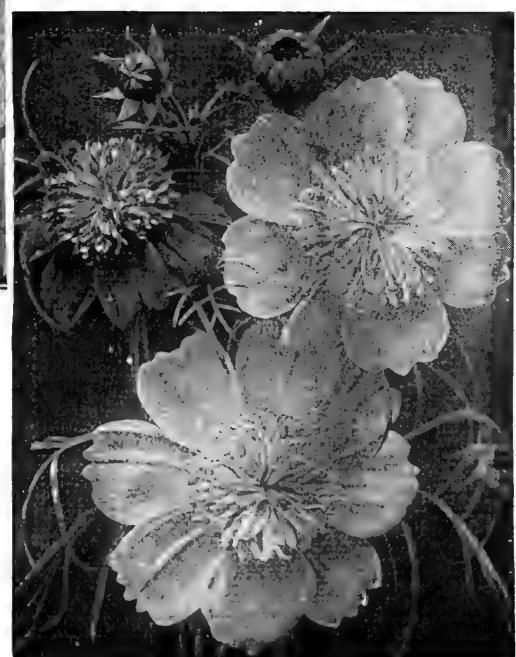


COSMOS—MAMMOTH, MIXED

**Mammoth, mixed.**—Noble mixture of *early* large-flowered single Cosmos, 4 to 5 inches across, embracing all shades from pure white to purplish pink. The flowers are carried gracefully on long slender stems, while the foliage is very finely cut. A vast improvement over the old tall and small-flowering varieties. Per pkt. 6d.

**Double-Flowering, mixed.**—A new and highly desirable variety, as yet but little known. The crimson, pink, or white flowers vary considerably in their degree of doubleness, some being absolutely double, while others have a frill or collar surrounding the double disc; all are beautiful in either form, of high value for cutting and garden decoration. Pkt. 1/-.

The type has not yet been definitely fixed, and a large percentage of single flowers is sure to follow. Seedlings showing a coarser foliage should be specially selected as these are the most likely to produce the double flowers.



COSMOS—DOUBLE

**KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS GROW**

**H.A. COSMOS**  
(*Kosmos*)

A graceful showy annual, enjoying the widest popularity, superior for cutting, and in bloom from early summer until cut down by severe frost. Sow from August to January in rows about 18 to 24 inches apart, covering the seed about a quarter-inch, firmly press down soil and when the plants are about 3 inches high thin out or transplant to not less than 12 inches apart in the row. Any garden soil will grow Cosmos to perfection. They do not need rich soil and will make better shaped plants and larger flowers in a light sandy soil. 3 to 4 ft.

**Klondyke.**—Gorgeous orange - yellow flowers borne on long stems, measuring from 2½ to 3 inches across; foliage very handsomely laciniated. Pkt. 6d.

## H.H.A. CONVOLVULUS (<sup>Morning</sup> Glories) (DRIEKLEURIGE WINDE)

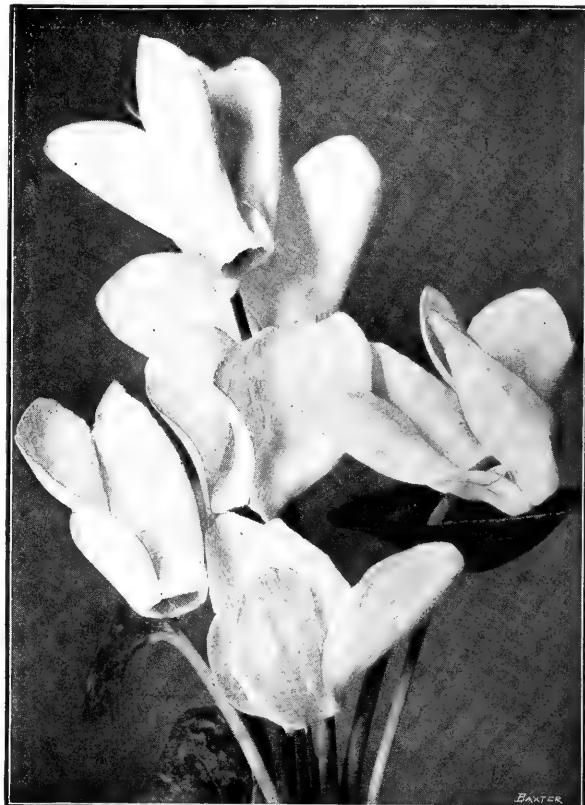
Very popular free-flowering rapid-growing climbers; large flowers of many colours; suitable for porches or arbors. 10 to 20 feet. S. Per pkt. 6d.

## G.P. CYCLAMEN

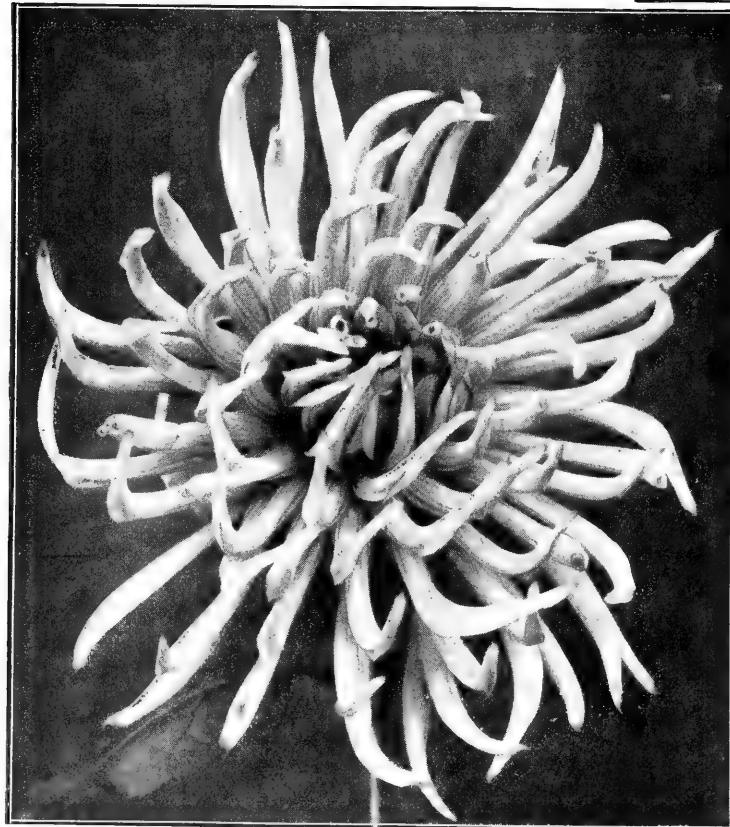
Charming bulbous greenhouse and parlour plants with beautiful mottled foliage. Sow in light soil from October to March in tins, and cover with glass. When the plants are large enough to be handled, they should be transplanted into small pots to be re-potted into larger ones as the plants increase in size. 9 to 12 inches. (Seed germinates in about a month.)

**Giant Flowering, mixed.**—Flowers are of mammoth size, borne well above the foliage on long stiff stems. The colours are all brilliant, including white, pink, salmon, rose, etc., Per pkt. 2/-.

*REMEMBER.—No matter whether you buy a small or a large quantity of Seeds, it always pays you to plant the Best Seeds. We have only One Grade—the best that can be grown, and you cannot buy Better Seeds anywhere at any price.*



CYCLAMEN



DOUBLE CACTUS DAHLIA. (See page 57)

### **Confidence.**

*In no trade or profession is it likely that so much confidence is required as when buying Seeds. You cannot afford to run risks, as none but :: THE BEST SEEDS :: are good enough for your garden.*

H.H.A.

## CYNOGLOSSUM Amabile (Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

A pretty little annual, suitable for borders or bedding, bearing spikes of lovely deep blue flowers somewhat like Forget-me-nots. It deserves to be grown quite extensively on account of its wide range of adaptation and attractiveness. Fine for cut flowers. Sow the seed early in spring, covering it with  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch of fine soil, and thin to stand 6 inches apart.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

### **NOTE**

*You may depend on the fact that you can plant any variety in this List with the assurance that with proper treatment and favourable seasons you will succeed.*

## P. DAHLIA (DALIA)

Dahlias are as easy to grow from seed as Nasturtiums, and will bloom the first season if the seed is sown thinly early in spring in boxes, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep; transplant to open after last frost, setting  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet apart in rich soil. **The great secret of growing fine Dahlias is rich soil and a plentiful supply of water.** Some specimens grown from seed are fully equal to many of the named sorts, and there is always the chance of getting some entirely new varieties. No matter how many plants you raise, no two will be alike, and some are likely to be valuable. After frost kills the tops, cut them off within a few inches of the ground and cover several inches with a mulch of old stable manure, which is sufficient protection in ordinary winters. 2 to 5 ft.

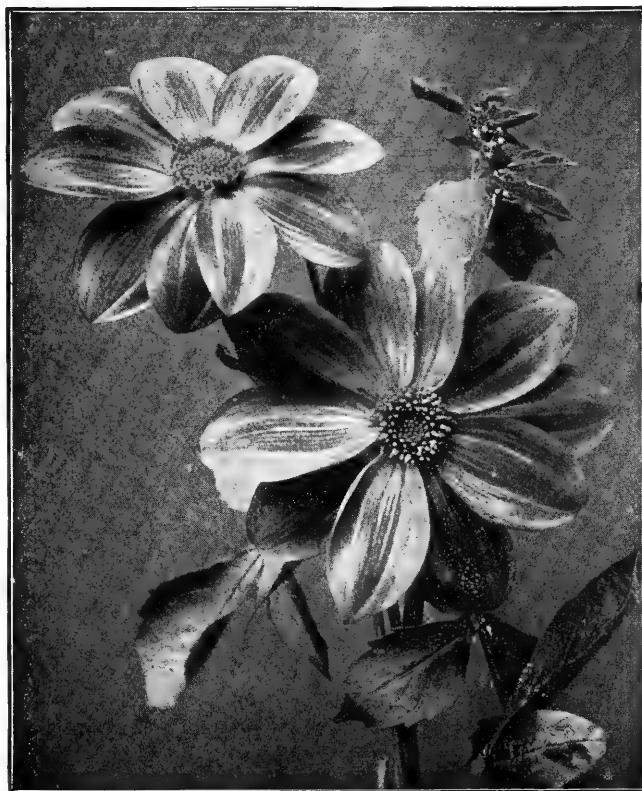
**Single Mixed.**—Great variety in colour and form, many flowers 4 inches and more in diameter. Per pkt. 6d.

**Double Mixed.**—Saved from a splendid collection, containing all newest and best varieties. Per pkt. 6d.

**Cactus Varieties.**—Most popular at the present time; distinct and elegant; petals pointed. Saved from the choicest Single and Double-flowering varieties. Mixed. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 56.)

**Paeony-flowered, mixed.**—Flowers very large, generally semi-double; the petals twisted and curled in a most pleasing and irregular manner. Per pkt. 6d.

**Lilliput or Pompon, mixed.**—Of neat and compact habit, averaging about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet high. The flowers are small and ball-shaped, varying in colour through charming tones of cream, pink, orange, white, mauve, etc. Very showy and splendid subjects for garden decoration and for cutting. Per pkt. 6d.



SINGLE DAHLIA

### COLTNES HYBRIDS.

Single Dahlias about 18 ins. high, splendid for bedding, coming quite true from seed and blooming all summer long. As easily grown from seed as Asters or Zinnias. In splendid mixture. Per pkt. 1/-.

**NOVELTY**



DAHLIA—COLTNES HYBRIDS

### Raising Dahlias and Gladioli from Seed

is most fascinating, since all are hybrids and in raising plants from seed no two of them will be alike. From a packet of seed, costing but a few pence, you will not only have flowers throughout the season, but a crop of tubers worth many times the original cost.

## P. DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

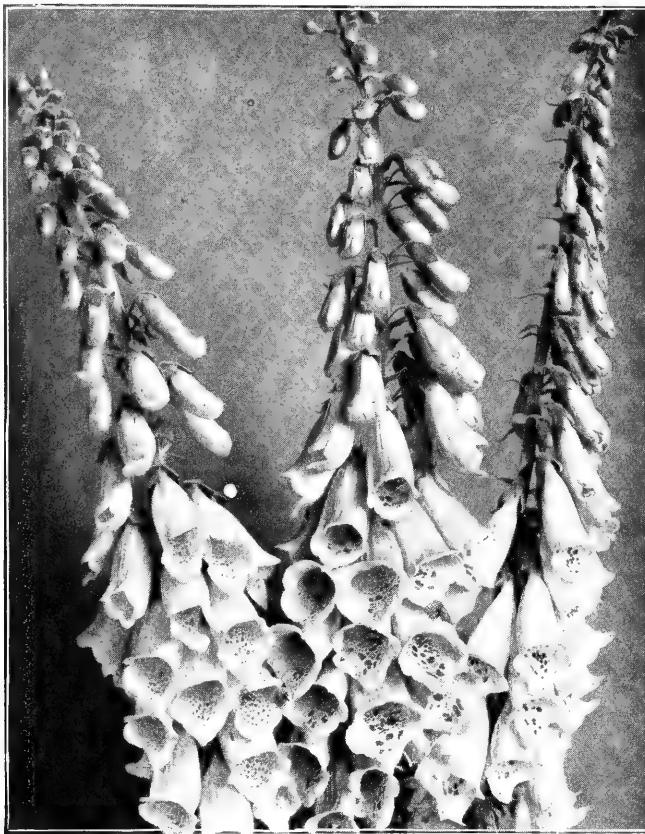
Showy handsome perennials of easy culture, doing finely in partially shaded situation. Very desirable for use in borders, woodland walks, or as backgrounds for lower-growing plants. 3 to 4 ft. A.S. (For illustration, see page 58.)

**Gloxinia-flowered, mixed.**—Long spikes of beautiful Gloxinia-like flowers in various colours, all handsomely marked and prettily spotted. Per pkt. 6d.

**Monstrosa, mixed.**—Flowers large and attractive, bell-shaped; each spike terminates in one enormous saucer-like blossom; very unique and beautiful. Per pkt. 6d.

**DIDISCUS CERULEUS.** See BLUE LACE FLOWER.

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 34, 112, 113, and 114, and inside of Back Cover.



DIGITALIS OR FOXGLOVE. (See page 57)

**P. DELPHINIUM** (Perennial)  
(Ridderspore)

Magnificent border plants with gorgeous spikes of bloom, varying in shades from the most delicate white to the richest blue. As seed is **slow and very irregular to germinate** it is best sown in tins under glass in autumn. When seedlings are about 1 inch high transplant into boxes 3 or 4 inches apart. In spring set out into the open ground, 12 to 18 inches apart each way. The roots must not be allowed to come into contact with manure, or grubs are apt to destroy the plants. Finely ground bone meal or some other commercial fertiliser and some lime dug around the plant will be of great benefit. By cutting off the spikes immediately after flowering and supplying plenty of water, the blooming season can be greatly prolonged. All are extremely fine for cutting. 3 to 5 ft.

**Single Hybrids.**—A most distinct and neat growing variety, producing freely loose spikes of exquisite blooms, lasting a long time in flower. Plants are about 4 to 5 feet high, with blooms of various shades of white, gentian, and azure-blue. Exceedingly showy and fine as cut flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

**Double Hybrids.**—The grandest of all Delphiniums in existence, producing splendid spikes of fine large single, semi-double, and double flowers, appearing in all shades of lavender and blue. 4 to 5 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

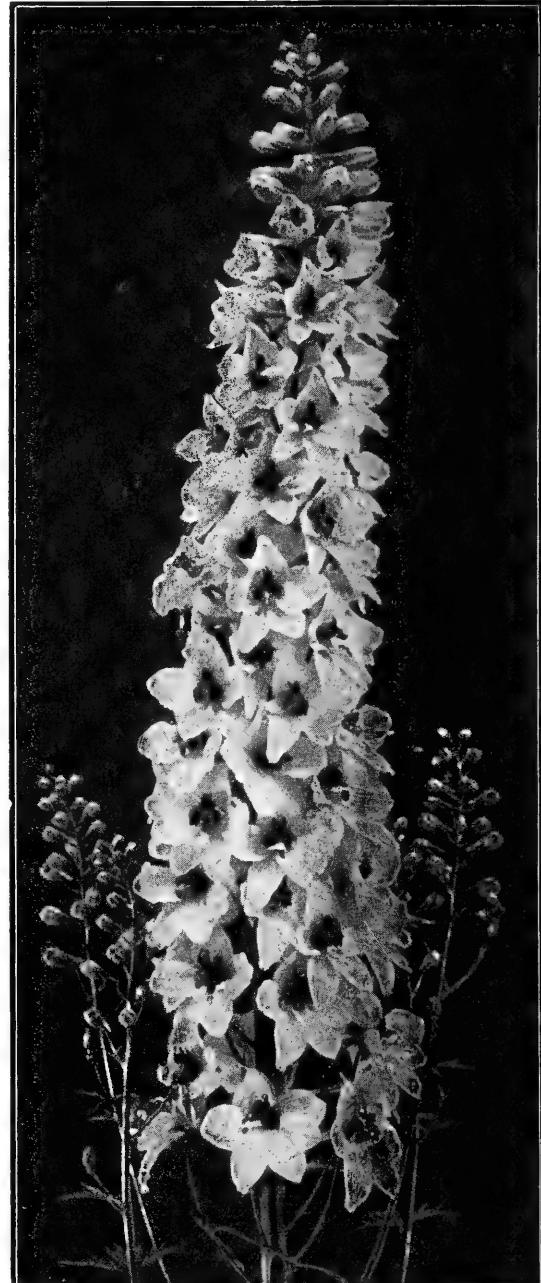
**Formosum.**—Heavy and massive yet elegant spikes of rich **dark blue** flowers, unequalled for delicacy and beauty. Specially fine for cutting. 4 to 5 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**Dwarf Blue Butterfly.**—*Annual* variety of Delphinium, growing only about 15 inches high, and covered with a profusion of blooms of a lovely clear Cambridge-blue. As a border and bedding plant it will be found extremely useful. Per pkt. 6d.

**Tall Blue Butterfly.**—Fine showy *annual* plants, producing an abundance of lovely gentian-blue flowers on strong stems about 2 feet high, rendering them of exceptional value for cutting purposes. One of the very few really true blue flowers, which we can highly recommend. Per pkt. 6d.

**BLACKMORE & LANGDON**

**STRAIN.**—We believe everyone will agree that there are no better Delphinium strains to be found anywhere than those developed by Blackmore & Langdon. Their famous Delphiniums have been admired by connoisseurs from all parts of the world, they have been exhibited at all the important horticultural shows and exhibitions, and have been granted literally hundreds of medals, prizes, certificates, and awards. The flower spikes are extremely heavy, full flowered, and exceptionally long, while the plants reach a height of from 4 to 6 feet. Per pkt. 1/6.



DELPHINIUM

**Bella Donna.**—This is one of the best known varieties with large massive spikes set closely with lovely **light blue** flowers, produced freely throughout the entire summer. Per pkt. 6d.

**DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK-FLOWERED, MIXED.**

**NOVELTY.**

The greatest advance in Delphiniums. Their graceful spire-shaped spikes of enormous size and beauty of form are rapidly bringing them to the front as the most popular flower for cutting or the garden. The individual flowers are exceptionally large and they embrace an indescribable range of rich and varied tints, and the plants continue to bloom over a very long period—in fact, handsome spikes are produced right up till frost sets in. The statuesque beauty of the plant as a whole makes it eminently suitable for planting at the back of a herbaceous border, in the shrubbery, etc. Worthy of a place in every garden. Per pkt. 1/-.

For ANNUAL VARIETIES, see LARKSPUR.



SINGLE ANNUAL PINKS

H.A. **DIANTHUS**  
(SJENIESE EN  
JAPANSE ANGELIERE) **or PINKS**

Unrivalled for brilliancy and rich variety of colour. All are useful for bedding and serviceable for cutting, and well suited to our hot climate and therefore an adornment to every garden. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins, cover seed  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch and press down soil. When about 2 ins. high, transplant 8 to 10 ins. apart each way. 12 to 18 ins. high.

**Single Annual Varieties**

**Single Hedgewigii, mixed.**—Flowers average from 2 to 3 inches across; most beautiful colours and markings. Per pkt. 6d.

**Single Laciniatus, mixed.**—A beautiful strain in many choice colours; flowers large and deeply fringed. Per pkt. 6d.

**Double Annual Varieties**

**Double China or Indian Pink.**—Blooms in clusters, flowers very double, in a large range of bright colours; mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

**Double Hedgewigii or Japan Pink.**—Rich in hue and very double; the flower petals are deeply fringed, frilled, and ruffled; superb. Per pkt. 6d.

**DOUBLE SALMON QUEEN.**—An unusually charming variety with a profusion of beautiful salmon coloured flowers. There is something particularly appealing in this variety. Do not forget to include a packet of this Novelty in your order. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Fireball.**—Beautifully fringed very large double flowers of a glowing crimson-rose. Simply grand in beds or borders or for cutting. Per pkt. 6d.

**Lucifer.**—Large double flowers with deeply cut and fringed petals of a most fiery orange-scarlet. Of inestimable value as a decorative garden plant. Per pkt. 6d.

**Snowball.**—Pure white flowers, fully double, with beautifully fringed edges. It harmonises well with both *Fireball* and *Lucifer*, described above. Per pkt. 6d.

**Perennial Varieties**

**Plumarius, mixed (Grass or Spike Pinks).**—A very showy hardy perennial variety in many colours and markings. Flowers single, double, and semi-double, finely fringed. Fine for massing. Per pkt. 6d.

**SINGLE DAISY,**

*see MARGUERITES.*

**DOUBLE DAISY,**

*see BELLIS PERENNIS.*

*YOU MAY DEPEND on the fact that you can plant any variety in this List with the assurance that with proper treatment and favourable seasons you will succeed.*

DOUBLE ANNUAL PINKS

## H.A. DIMORPHOTHECA

Dimorphothecas are among our most beautiful and popular Annuals, being of the easiest culture. Sow thickly in a warm sunny place out of doors early in Spring, and transplant to 1 foot apart each way, when they will flower in continuous profusion until late in the Autumn, making them invaluable for bedding. The bushy plants grow from 15 to 18 inches high.

### Aurantiaca or Golden Marguerite.—

The Single Marguerite or Paris Daisy-like blossoms,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches and over in diameter, are of a particularly rich glossy orange-gold with a dark disc surrounded by a black zone. These glitter in the sunshine and present a fine sight when in bloom. Per pkt. 6d.

**New Hybrids.**—Similar in habit to parent flowers, equally as large, but varying in colour from purest white through various shades of yellow and orange to rich salmon, many being joined with several of these colours around the black disc. Per pkt. 6d.

## P. ECHINOPS

### or BLUE GLOBE THISTLE

For a tall dense background or screen this Swiss flower is very useful. Its strong silvery stems and prickly Thistle-like foliage is most decorative and at the same time will say "Keep out" to all intruders. The large round blossoms stand erect and are of a superb steel blue, which may be used to great advantage for cutting. Seed is very erratic in germinating, and takes from 4 to 6 weeks to come through, and then only about 10 or 15 per cent. may sprout. Per pkt. 6d.



DIMORPHOTHECA

## H.A. ESCHSCHOLTZIA

### (California Poppy)

Very handsome and profuse blooming annuals for beds, edging, and masses. Sow where the plants are expected to bloom, and thin out to 1 foot apart each way. Plants are of low spreading growth with finely cut foliage flowering over a long period. Blooms will close at night, but if cut early in the morning before buds unfold, the flowers will last some days in water. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. A.S.

**Ramona.**—A new compact and erect strain with flowers beautifully frilled and incurved. The colours are a golden bronze, coppery rose outside, golden yellow, soft pink and white. Finest mixed. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 61.)

**Californica.**—Very large, lovely yellow flowers with orange blotch at the base of petals. Per pkt. 6d.

**Carmine King.**—Colour a beautiful carmine-rose, both on the interior and exterior of the flower. Nothing can surpass them for profusion of bloom, and a bed in flower makes a most brilliant display. Per pkt. 6d.

**Mandarin.**—Inner side of petals rich orange, the outer side brilliant scarlet. Per pkt. 6d.

**Autumn Glory.**—The outside of the petals is a brilliant orange-crimson and the inside a coppery orange. Pkt. 6d.

**Mixed Hybrids.**—This mixture has been saved from a number of new sorts of wonderful variety of colouring, including wallflower-red, old gold, fire-red, chestnut, cream, etc. Per pkt. 6d.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA

## H.A. ERYSIMUM

(The Fairy or Alpine Wallflower)

A very pretty annual, growing about 18 inches high, producing fine spikes of brilliant orange-yellow Wallflower - like blooms quite early in the season. Delightfully fragrant. Most satisfactory for edgings, for beds, or for the rockery. Continues in bloom the whole season if the seed pods are removed. Per pkt. 6d.

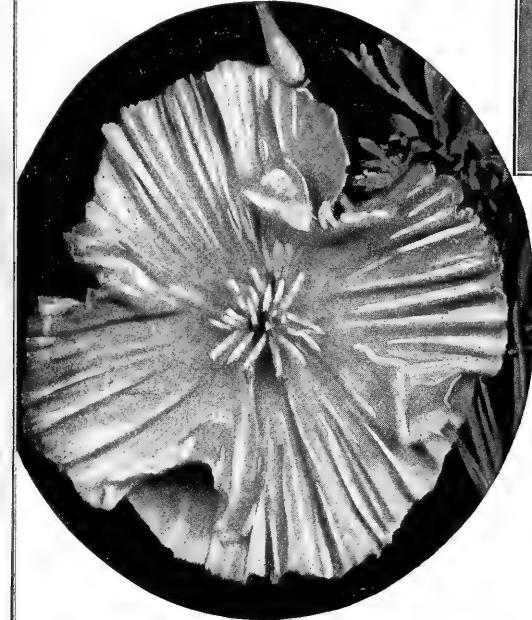
## EVERLASTINGS

Everlastings have become popular again, supplying during Winter a bit of brightness when other flowers are scarce. The drying is a simple operation. Cut before fully expanded, bunch like Sweet Peas, and hang on a line in a warm, dark, dry room. They dry thoroughly within 8 or 10 days.

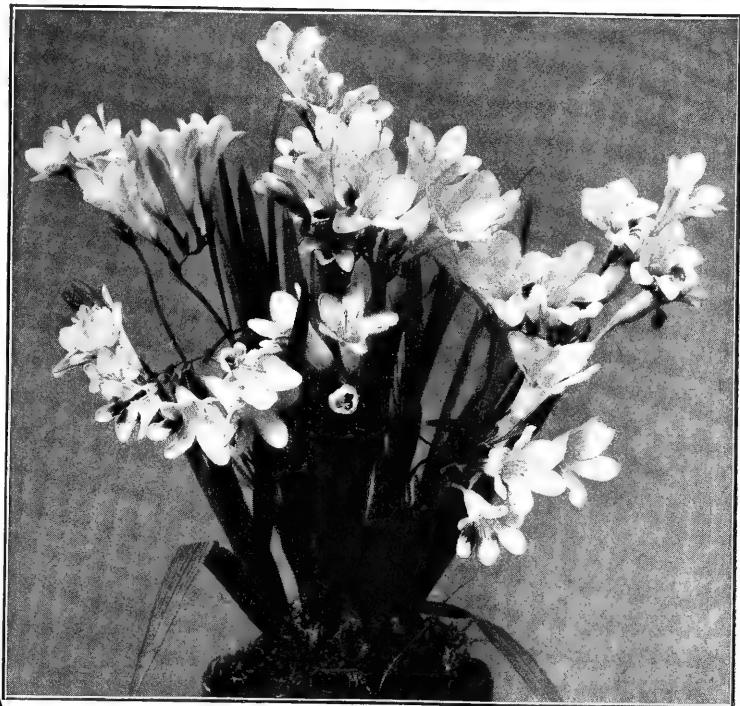
For varieties see

|               |                       |             |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Acroclineum   | Echinops              | Lunaria     |
| Catananche    | Gypsophila paniculata | Rhodanthe   |
| Chinese       | Helichrysum           | Statice     |
| Lantern Plant | Ornamental Grasses    | Xeranthemum |

under their respective headings.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA—RAMONA. (See page 60)



FREESIA

EVERLASTING PEAS. See SWEET PEAS.

## G.P. FERNS

No collection of plants is complete without Ferns. Fill a clean pot with fine sifted leaf mould and sand. Put the pot in a saucer and immerse into boiling water to kill all weed seeds or insects in soil. After the soil has cooled, sow the Fern seed over top of the soil, but do not cover seed. Put a piece of glass on top of pot and keep the saucer full of water. Never put water on top of soil. When spores are sufficiently grown to be visible, take up in small patches and prick off carefully; later divide and re-pot off singly when larger. Keep well shaded at all times.

**Greenhouse Varieties.**—Embracing a choice mixture of best varieties suitable for conservatory. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Hardy Outdoor Varieties.**—Very handsome and indispensable for garden and verandah decoration; mixed. Pkt. 1/-.

**FOXGLOVE.** See DIGITALIS.

## P. FREESIA

Very pretty bulbous plants, growing about 12 inches high. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins and transplant after the bulbs have formed. Slow to germinate. As cut flowers they retain their freshness in water a long time.

**Refracta alba.**—Lovely sprays of very fragrant pure white flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

**New Hybrids.**—A remarkable variety of colours, such as pink, rose, purple, violet, orange, etc. Per pkt. 6d.

## P. FUCHSIA

Well-known pot plants, suitable either for the house or for shaded situations in the garden. Sow carefully in tins under glass in Autumn and Spring. Keep tins in a shaded position. Transplant into rich soil and water plants liberally. (Seed germinates in about a month.)

**Mixed.**—Best collection of Single and Double varieties, embracing all the colours to be had in Fuchsias. There are few ladies that don't want to grow Fuchsias from seed, as they are among the most interesting, attractive, and charming flowers grown. Per pkt. 2/6.



FUCHSIA



SINGLE GAILLARDIA

**H.A. GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)**

Dependable showy blooms, borne singly on long stems, ranging from 2 to 3 inches across, mostly giving that warm cheery impression characteristic of reds laid over yellow. Used for beds, borders, and cutting purposes. 1½ to 2 ft. A.S.

**Single Mixed.**—Large Paris Daisy-like flowers of various shades—orange, claret, amaranth, etc. Per pkt. 6d.

**Double Mixed.**—Large globular heads borne on long stiff stems, ranging in colour from pale yellow to deep crimson. Per pkt. 6d.

**Amblyodon.**—Large, single, salmon-red flowers, deep crimson centre, borne on long stems. The best Gaillardia grown for cut flowers and borders. Pkt. 6d.

**PORTOLA HYBRIDS.**—No other flower produces more blooms than this beautiful flower which will grow in any soil and requires very little attention. The plants grow to about 3 feet high with long stiff stems and have flowers of very large size, the colour ranging through shades of bronzy red with a wide characteristic edging of old gold. An exceedingly showy and effective strain and a splendid cut flower for the bold decoration of bowls and vases. Per pkt. 1/-.

**GERANIUM.** See PELARGONIUM.

**H.A. GILIA Tricolor**

Free-flowering hardy annual of easy culture, 1 to 1½ feet high, producing star-shaped flowers in all colours and shades. Suitable for beds, rockwork, and edgings. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

**H.A. GILIA Capitata**

Charming erect bushy plants, about 2 feet high, with many attractive lavender-blue flowers in globular heads, about 1 inch across, gracefully poised on long stems. Fine for borders, garden, and cut flowers. Easily grown and quite new in South Africa. Be one of the first to have it. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 63.)

**B. GILIA Coronopifolia**

Biennial, growing to a height of 4 feet, with a long spike of scarlet flowers. Splendid cut flower. Per pkt. 6d.

**P. GRANADILLA**

The Climber for everybody, very fast growing and hardy. Fruits edible, purple when ripe, the pulp orange colour and of a pleasant sub-acid taste. Grows easily from seed, which usually germinates within 4 to 6 weeks. Soak seed in warm water for a day before sowing. Per pkt. 6d.



DOUBLE GAILLARDIA



GILIA CAPITATA. (See page 62)

P. GEUM

Showy hardy garden perennial sending up flower stems 2 feet tall. Very free blooming; excellent for cutting and table decoration. A.S.

**Mrs Bradshaw.**—Large double, intense crimson-scarlet flowers, measuring 2 to 2½ inches across, with large waved petals of great substance. Much the best red variety. Per pkt. 6d.

**Lady Stratheden.**—This new Geum is almost identical with the well-known *Mrs Bradshaw* in all but colour, which is a fine rich **golden yellow**. Flowers equally large and double on fine long stems. Cannot be surpassed for a show in the garden. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Orange Queen.**—A particularly charming new variety of a shade intermediate, so to speak, between that of *Mrs Bradshaw* and *Lady Stratheden*, a bright **orange-scarlet**. The plants are of similar habit to both of these highly popular sorts, and as they are quite as large and free blooming, we have no doubt that *Orange Queen*, in coming to complete a splendid trio, will soon acquire an equal share of public favour. Per pkt. 1/-.

**GOLDEN FEATHER.** See PYRETHRUM.

— CONFIDENCE —

In no trade or profession is it likely that so much confidence is required as when buying Seeds. You cannot afford to run risks, as none but the Best Seeds are good enough for your garden.

P. GLADIOLUS

(SWAARDLELIE)

(*The Flower for all purposes*)

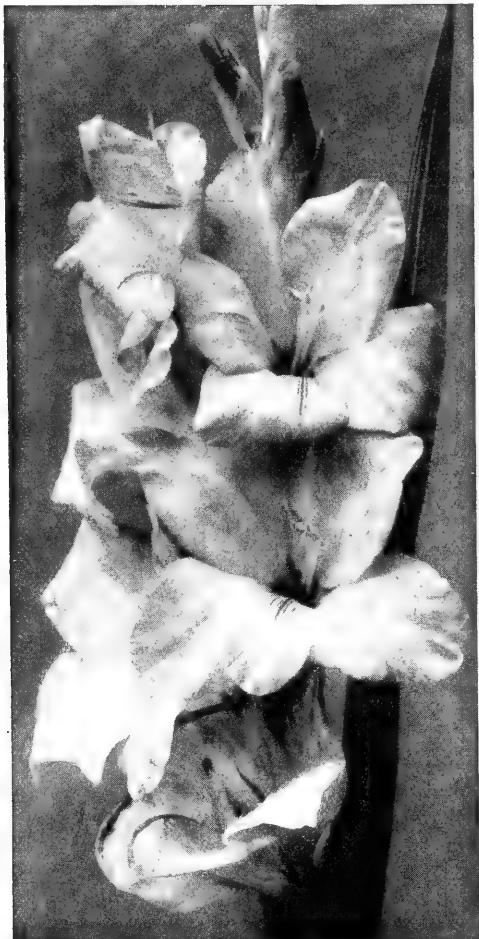
A beautiful class of flowers. Spikes bear from 3 to 6 open flowers at one time and frequently measure 3 to 4 inches in diameter, ranging in colour from creamy white, lemon, clear yellow, soft salmon-pink to bright red and deepest crimson. There are also lovely light lavender or sky-blue shades. Practically every colour is found in these New Gladiolus Hybrids, and there is no garden complete without them. Sow in tins in Autumn and early Spring and transplant into rich soil. **Water the plants liberally.** Take up bulbs late in the Autumn. Store and plant again early in Spring, when they make a quick growth, flowering abundantly. 3 to 4 ft. (For illustration, see page 64.)

**Mixed Hybrids.**—We believe Gladioli are among the most satisfactory flowers to grow. A bed in bloom is a sight never forgotten and as cut flowers they are unsurpassed. Per pkt. 6d.



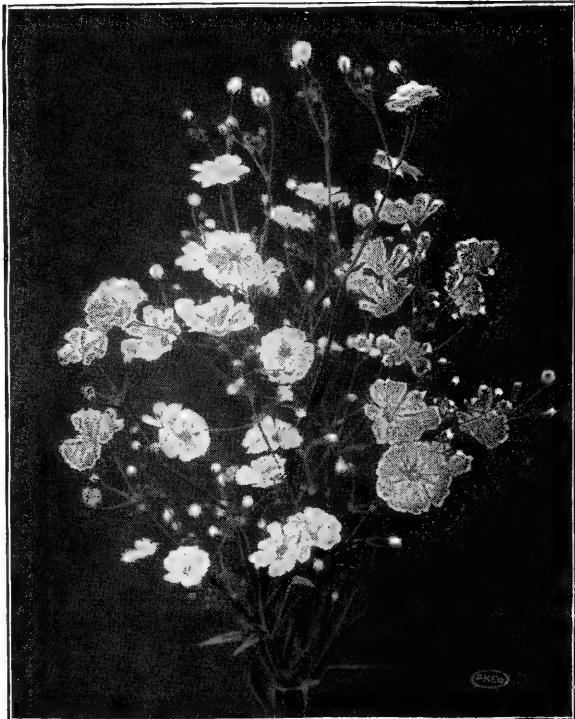
GEUM

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.



GLADIOLUS. (See page 63)

*Avoid sowing too deeply or not deep enough. The general rule is to sow all Seeds from 2 to 3 times their own thickness under the surface of the soil.*



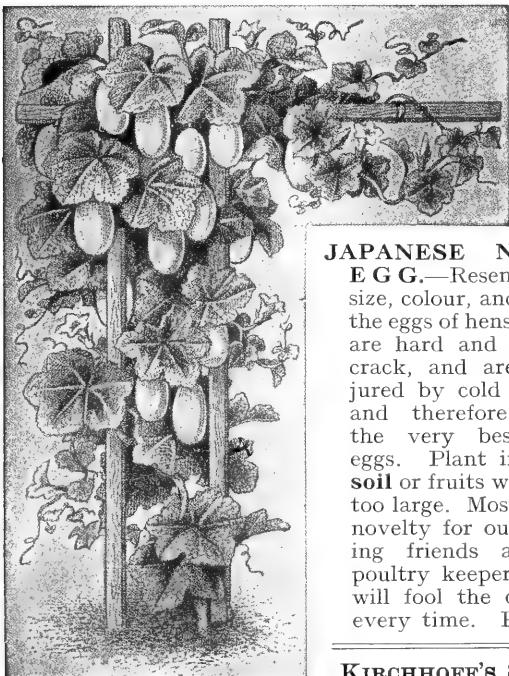
GYPSOPHILA. (See page 65)

## H.H.A. GOURDS (SIERKALBASSE)

Interesting and attractive rapid growing Annual climbers grown for their decorative foliage and curiously shaped and coloured fruits. Sow in Spring.

**Ornamental, mixed.**—Fruits curiously formed and often strangely marked. All are hard shelled and will keep for years. Per pkt. 6d.

**Luffa or Towel Gourd.**—This fruit has a peculiar lining, which is sponge-like, porous, tough, elastic and durable, making a natural dishcloth or sponge. Allow the fruits to hang on the vines until well ripened, when the skin can be removed and the fibrous sponge-like interior taken out, cleaned, and dried. Per pkt. 6d.



JAPANESE NEST EGG

**JAPANESE NEST EGG.**—Resemble in size, colour, and shape the eggs of hens. Shells are hard and do not crack, and are uninjured by cold or wet and therefore make the very best nest eggs. Plant in **poor soil** or fruits will grow too large. Most useful novelty for our farming friends and all poultry keepers, as it will fool the old hen every time. Pkt. 6d.

KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS  
have no equal.

**NOTE.**—Our List of Flower Seeds will be found to contain all varieties of real merit. Often varieties are listed which are of little value in the garden, and others so difficult to grow that unless one has every facility for propagation, disappointment is sure to follow. We want our Seeds to give satisfaction, and our selection of varieties for this Catalogue has been made with this purpose in view.

### H.A. GODETIA

A brilliant and profuse flowering class of plants of easy cultivation, and no garden is complete without them. A.S.

**Single mixed.**—Dwarf, spreading habit of growth; flowers wide open, numerous and handsome, and of a beautiful satiny texture.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**Double mixed.**—Quite distinct from the ordinary Single Godetia, inasmuch as it throws up a flower spike which is closely set by double flowers in bright and attractive colours. Grand cut flower; does best in rather poor soil.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. Pkt. 6d.

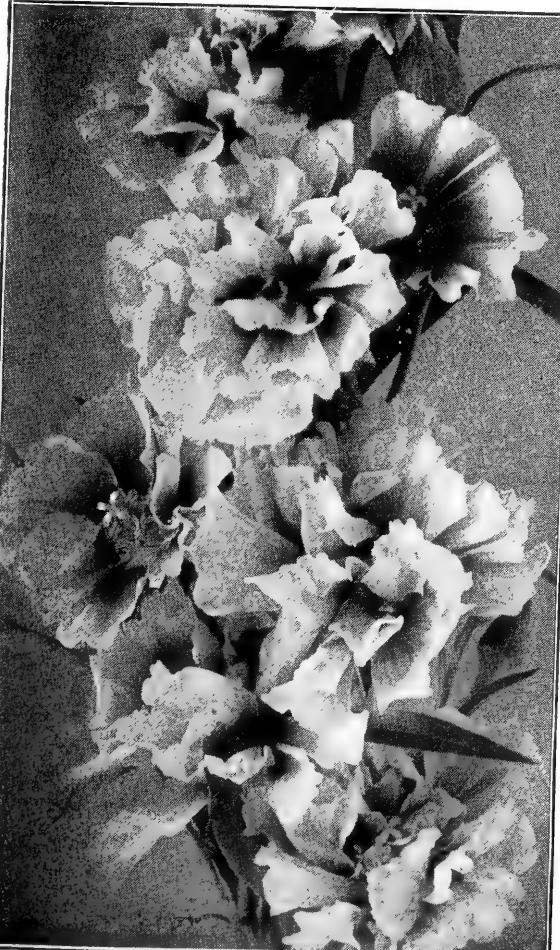
**Double Rose Queen.**—Plants branch freely and attain a height of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. The beautiful double **rose-pink** flowers are clustered all along the fine strong stems, which are remarkably free flowering and last a long time in bloom. Per pkt. 6d.

**Gloriosa or Azalea-Flowered.**—The plants are of splendid bushy habit, 18 to 20 inches high, and are completely covered with flowers some 3 to 4 inches across. The colour is a glistening rose with a carmine blotch on each petal, and look exactly like a greenhouse Azalea. Fine for growing in borders or clumps and also for pot culture. Per pkt. 6d.

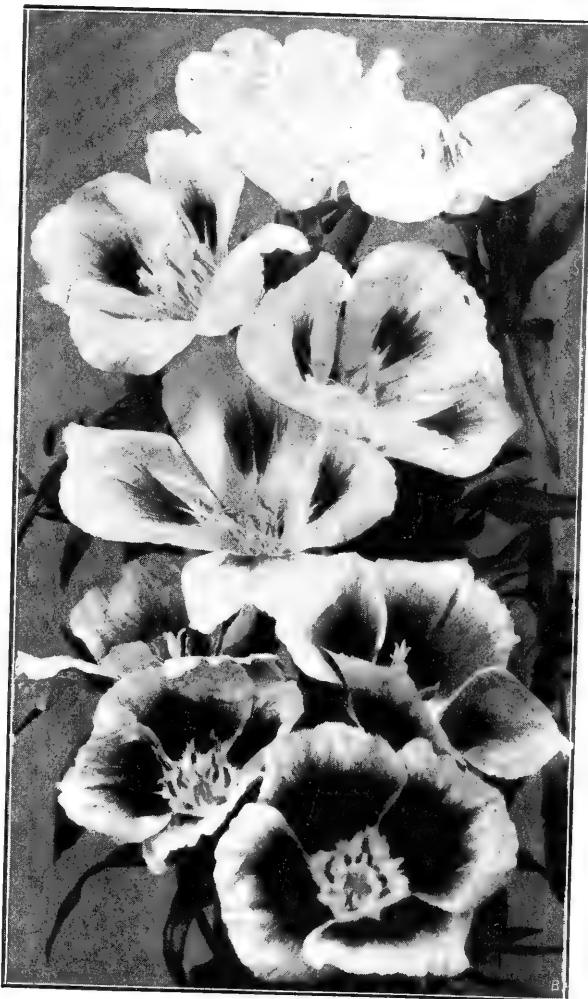
**KELVEDON GLORY.**—The colour is deep glowing salmon-orange, of an intensity and vividness that can be found in no other Annual. The blooms are of beautiful symmetry and fine texture. We recommend *Kelvedon Glory* with every confidence. Per pkt. 1/-

**SWEETHEART.**—This outstanding **NOVELTY** novelty is a shining pink overlaid cream. The plants grow from 12 to 15 inches high, and bear a large number of double flowers. Nothing could be more dazzling than a blaze of colour such as these double flowers will give. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Sybil Sherwood.**—The colour is a most glorious shade of bright salmon-pink softened by an undefined edging of white. The plant is of robust habit, reaches a height of about 20 inches, strong stemmed, and is so free in its flowering qualities that the foliage is practically hidden from view. For cutting it is ideal; experience has proved that the flowers will last from 10-12 days in water, the buds developing fully. Per pkt. 6d.



DOUBLE GODETIA



SINGLE GODETIA

### H.A. GYPSOPHILA (GIPSKRUID)

Delicate free-flowering plant covered with star-shaped flowers, valuable for bunching and trimming bouquets of flowers that cannot readily be cut with their own foliage, either green or dried; very graceful and easily cultivated. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up a supply. Sow where the plants are to flower and thin out liberally. A.S. (For illustration, see page 64.)

**Elegans.**—Improved large-flowering variety, which has perhaps the best and most graceful foliage to mix with Sweet Peas and other flowers, as the effect of the small **white** flowers is like a veil over the brighter and larger blooms. Plants are branching and about 18 inches high. Hardy annual. Per pkt. 6d.

**Rosea.**—Similar to the above, but with tiny mist-like panicles of a fine rose shade. Fine for rock-work or shrubbery. Hardy annual.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**Paniculata.**—Hardy perennial, but will bloom the first season. The sprays of white blossoms are excellent for cutting. 3 to 4 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**Double "Snow-White."**—A great improvement on the single-flowered *paniculata* type, bearing in profusion many-branched panicles of small white double flowers, which are much prized for bouquets. Not quite fixed, but about 30 per cent. may be expected to come double, the balance single-flowering plants. For decorative work this Novelty is invaluable, the colour blending with any other flower, and needs very little care in arrangement. They only require to be inserted among a few sprays of this double-flowering Gypsophila. Hardy perennial, and best sown in the autumn. 3 to 4 ft. Per pkt. 1/-.

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 34, 112, 113, and 114, and inside of Back Cover.

## GRASSES

(VERSIERENDE GRAS)

**Ornamental, mixed.**—Useful for edgings, centres of beds, ribbons, etc., and valuable for bouquets, decorations, etc., as nothing adds more grace to them than a few ornamental grasses mixed with the other flowers. Sow in the open; thin out or transplant. Per pkt. 6d.

## THE RAINBOW GRASS

or Japanese Coloured Mealie (*Maize*)

As an ornamental foliage plant this Corn (Maize) is not only highly effective but very interesting, the wonderfully variegated leaves being striped with bright green, silvery white, rosy purple, and sulphur-yellow. Fully equal in beauty to the most expensive greenhouse Dracenas. Sow in Spring after all danger of frost is past. 4 to 5 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

## H.A. HELICHRYSUM or STRAW FLOWER

Of all Everlastings this is the best known, and there is a charm attached to them which places them in a realm of their own; the plants are literally covered with large fine glistening flowers. Attractive in beds and borders, and keep well as cut flowers or dried for winter bouquets. When wanted for this purpose they should be cut with as long stems as possible, and when blooms are about half open, take off all foliage, tie in bunches and hang head downwards in some dark dry place until thoroughly dried. Sow where to flower and thin to stand not closer than 12 inches apart. 2 to 3 ft. A.S.

**Monstrous, White.**—Very large full double flowers, pure white. Per pkt. 6d.

**Monstrous, Mixed.**—All colours, including pink, yellow, scarlet, red, violet, and brown. Flowers extra large. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 67.)



ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

## HELIOPSIS

**Scabra.**—We offer for the first time seed of the new Double Heliopsis which comes true from seed with about 80 per cent. double flowers. It produces a multitude of deep golden yellow Zinnia-like flowers with a diameter of about 3 ins. Borne on long supple stems, the flowers conserve well their colour and form, if cut off. Height about 5 ft. Sow in Spring. Per pkt. 1/-.

## P. HELIOTROPE

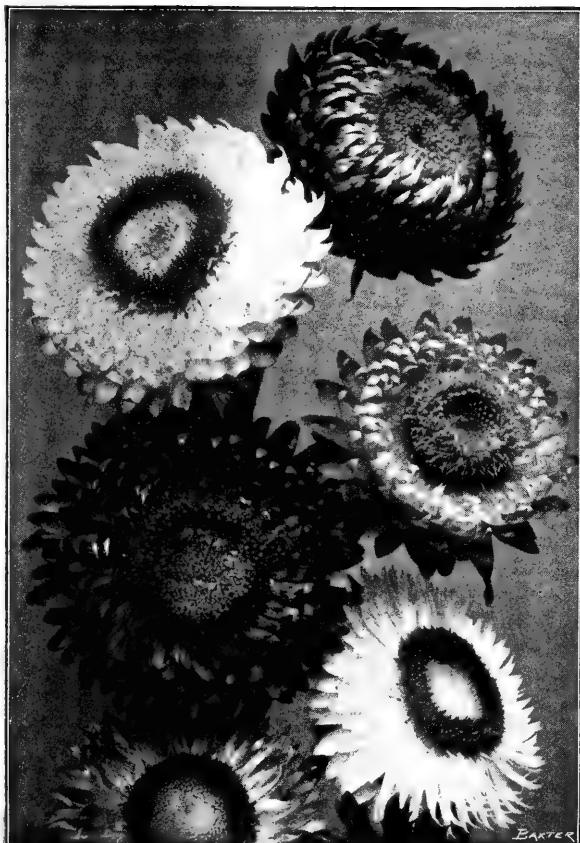
Of all the fragrant flowers Heliotrope is as sweet as any. It is a splendid garden or house plant, growing about 18 inches high, with large flower heads and rich green foliage. Sow early in spring in tins under glass and cover only lightly. Transplant when large enough to the open, setting about 1 foot apart, when weather is warm. Excellent for bedding and fine for cutting. While it is a perennial, it will not stand any frost, and is therefore best started afresh each year.

**Giant Blue.**—The flowers of this magnificent new variety are of a beautiful shade of true navy-blue and undoubtedly far ahead of anything yet seen. Plants are robust, healthy, and bushy, and the flower-heads of great size and beauty, measuring 6 to 12 ins. across. Their fragrance is delightful and pronounced. Pkt. 1/-. (For illustration, see page 67.)

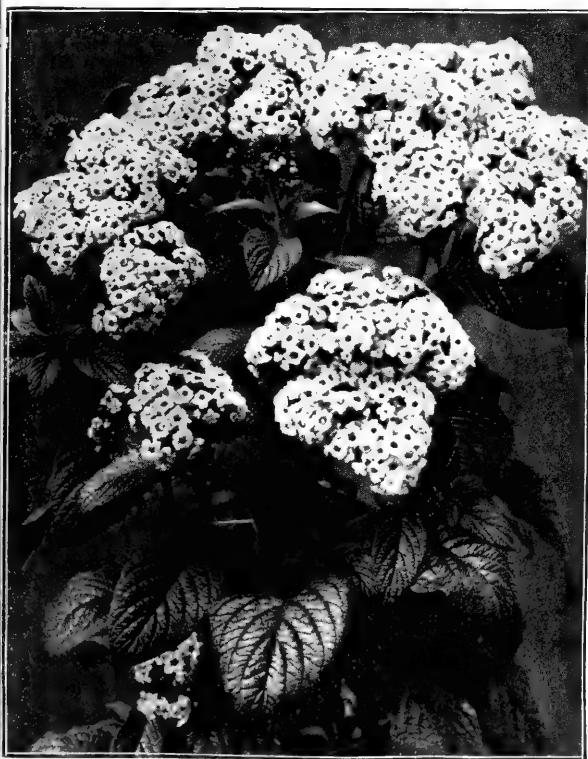
**Choice Mixed.**—Colours range through all shades from light violet to dark blue. The very large flower trusses are agreeably scented; fine for cutting. Pkt. 6d.



HELIOPSIS SCABRA



HELICHRYSUM. (See page 66)



HELIOTROPE. (See page 66)

H.P.  
**HEUCHERA**  
*Sanguinea*  
(Coral Bells)

A hardy perennial now coming again into great favour, particularly for choice cut-flower work. Spikes of beautiful blooms in brilliant coral-pink, which last well in water. Sow in autumn in tins under glass and transplant. 2 feet.

Per pkt. 1/-

*Kirchhoff's Seeds  
are the Best.*

**HELIANTHUS.**

See SUNFLOWER.

**HESPERIS MATRONALIS.**

See SWEET ROCKET.

**HONESTY FLOWER.**

See LUNARIA.

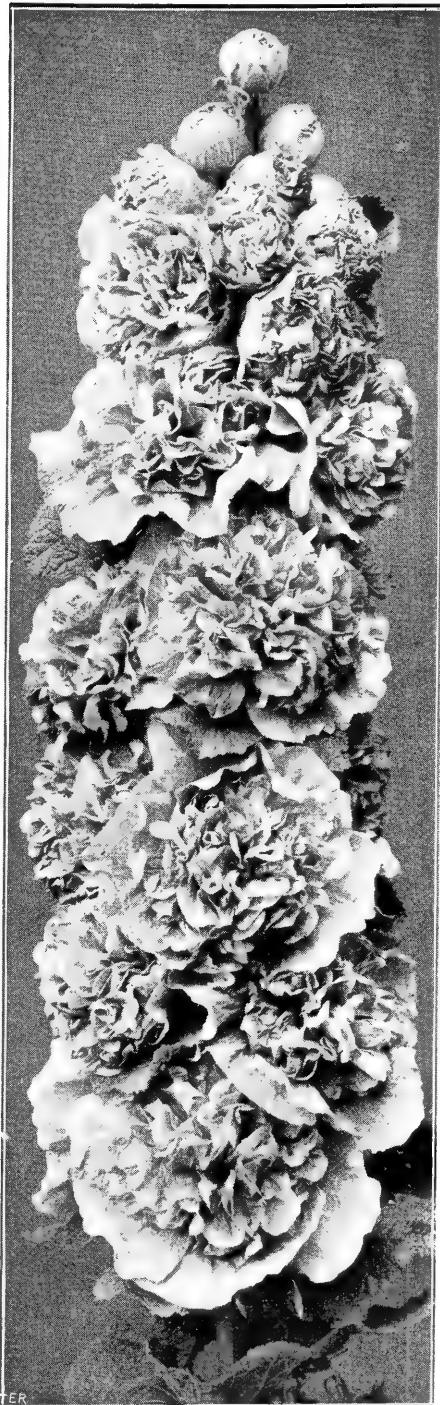
**HOLLYHOCK**

(STOKROSE)

Hollyhocks are truly "King of the Garden." A clump or line in any garden gives an effect not attainable with any other plant, as they inject so much colour and life and picturesqueness with their gorgeous densely set pillars ranging in height from 4 to 7 feet. Flowers are large and double, many beautifully fringed, and ranging in an endless variety of colours. Sow in beds or tins, and when the plants have made five leaves, transplant to permanent position 2 to 3 feet apart in rich soil and water liberally. A.S.

**Chater's Prize,  
mixed.**—Magnificent long spikes, crowded with large double rose-like flowers, in all colours and shades. Perennial. Pkt. 6d.

**New Annual,  
mixed.**—Very large, loosely formed, double and semi-double flowers, finely fringed, and seldom less than 5 inches across. The colours vary from the palest shrimp-pink to deep red. Beautiful and artistic, and very free bloomers. Pkt. 6d.



HOLLYHOCK

**DOUBLE IMPERATOR, Mixed.**— **NOVELTY**  
This splendid new Hollyhock will arrest the attention of the beholder as something entirely original. Rising to a stately height of 4 to 6 feet, it bears flowers 5 to 6 inches across, consisting of wide outer petals elegantly frilled and deeply fringed, in the centre of which appears a very double rosette about 2 inches across, giving them an Anemone-like appearance, and thus making them quite distinct from all the double varieties so long in cultivation. The colours range from scarlet to cream, with rosettes of different shades. The plant branches from the base, forming a majestic clump, and can be relied on to come quite 50 per cent. true from seed. Per pkt. 1/-

**H.A. HUNNEMANNIA**

This most beautiful plant forms a shrubby bush about 2 ft. in height, with finely cut glaucous foliage, and produces its large tulip-shaped flowers, 3 ins. across, on stiff stems 12 ins. long. The colour is a clear brilliant golden yellow; the petals are broad and crinkled, resembling crushed satin. Invaluable for cutting, as the flowers will keep in water for several days. Blooms from early summer until hard frost. Sow in spring and autumn in shallow drills **where plants are to bloom**, as they are very difficult to transplant. Seed takes about a month to germinate. Per pkt. 6d.

H.H.A.

**ICE PLANT** (*Mesembryanthemum*)

A very pretty trailing annual, suitable for rockwork, hanging baskets, etc. It has fleshy wax-like leaves, which have the appearance of being covered with ice crystals. Flowers small and white. Sow in tins of light sandy soil, and prick off. 1 ft. S. Per pkt. 6d.

G.P.

**IMPATIENS** (*Zanzibar Balsam*)

As pot plants for the house or for bedding in partly shaded places, the Zanzibar Balsam can be highly recommended. They are free bloomers, and their waxy-looking blooms, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches across, which are produced almost continuously, form a pretty contrast to their glossy green leaves. Sow in spring in tins and cover with glass. Transplant carefully after all danger of frost has passed. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft.

Choice mixed. Per pkt. 1/-.

**H.A. IPOMÉA** (*Heavenly Blue*)

(*Convolvulus*) (BLOU WINDE)

Annual climber of rapid growth with fine beautiful sky-blue flowers, 4 to 5 inches across. Soak the seed in warm water before sowing. S. Per pkt. 6d.

**Notes on Growing Ipomées.**—When growing Ipomées care should be taken to plant them in a dry sandy location, where they will receive as little water as possible. They should never be fertilised unless a heavy growth of foliage is desired. Seeds must not be sown out in the open ground until the soil has thoroughly warmed up, and they should not be kept too moist even when first planted. If seed is started early indoors, it should be in individual pots, as Ipomées do not transplant readily.



HUNNEMANNIA

**B. IPOMOPSIS**

Hardy biennial border plant with long spikes of the most brilliant flowers interspersed with fine Larkspur-like foliage. Colours include vermillion, salmon, apricot, rich pinks, etc. Fine for cutting. 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. A.S. **Mixed.** Pkt. 6d.

**H.A. JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES**  
(JAPANSE WINDE)

Of all the Annual Climbers these are the quickest and most luxuriant in growth; wonderful in the variety of colours, which range from white through all the shades of blue and purple-rose to dark red, etc. Many are striped, marbled, and blotched. Sure to command the admiration of all flower lovers. In pot culture, if the runners are pinched two or three times, the plant will form a dwarf and compact shape bearing many gigantic flowers. Excellent for pot, window box, and balcony. Soak seed in warm water before sowing. 10 to 12 ft. S. Pkt. 6d.

**JAPANESE NEST EGG.** See GOURDS.

**JACOBÆA.** See SENECIO.

**H.A. KOCHIA**

A rapid-growing highly ornamental annual, forming regular pyramids of Cypress-like appearance, with small feathery light green foliage which deepens in colour as summer advances until the whole plant assumes a fiery crimson hue. 3 to 4 ft. S. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 69.)

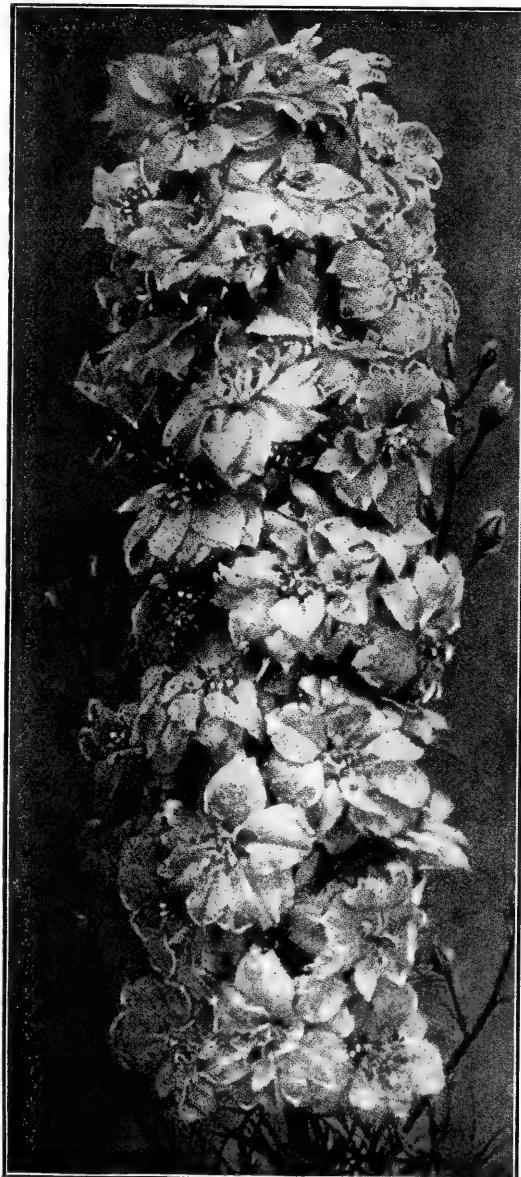
*The blooming period of most kinds of flowers will be lengthened by keeping the blossoms cut. If allowed to go to seed, plants soon cease blooming. Kirchhoff's Seeds are Always Reliable.*

H.A. **LARKSPUR** (Annual  
Delphinium)  
(RIDDERSPOOR)

Highly esteemed for the brilliant display they make in the garden. Seed germinates in 3 or 4 weeks and is best sown in beds or tins; when the young plants are well started thin out or transplant to stand 9 to 12 inches apart. Larkspurs require rich soil, and a light mulching of fine old manure will be found very beneficial to the plants. A.S.

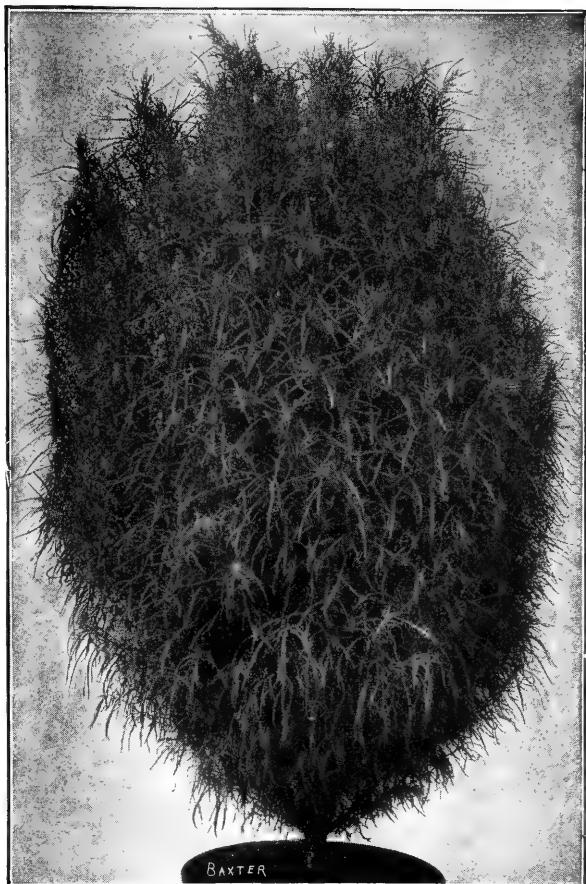
**Double Stock-Flowered, mixed.**—Tall branching variety with beautiful long spikes of flowers; invaluable for large beds and for cutting. 3 to 4 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**Exquisite Pink.**—After many years' work the raisers of this Larkspur have perfected a new strain with an upright base branching habit somewhat similar to Delphiniums. The flowers of this variety are large and of a beautiful shade of soft pink, and can be thoroughly recommended as being a new and distinct shade in this excellent flower. Per pkt. 6d.



LARKSPUR

SOW KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS



KOCHIA. (See page 68)

**Exquisite Rose.**—Another beautiful shade of rose-pink, but several shades deeper than *Exquisite Pink*, and with the introduction of *Exquisite Rose* there is certain to follow an increased popularity of Larkspurs. The plants are very vigorous and have the same upright Delphinium-like form, which is quite new in Larkspurs. The blooms are borne on long stems with fine ornamental foliage, and are excellently adapted for cutting for house and table decoration. Per pkt. 6d.

**Dwarf Rocket or Hyacinth-Flowered, mixed.**—Only 12 to 18 inches high, densely covered with very large flowers, resembling a Dutch Hyacinth in style of bloom. Fine for bedding. Per pkt. 6d.

**Emperor, mixed.**—Produces an abundance of long slender flower spikes in the most striking colours; desirable cut flowers. 2 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**Giant Imperial Blue Spire.**—We do not hesitate to introduce this Larkspur as the most beautiful that has been placed on the market. *Blue Spire* is an intense deep Oxford-blue with the upright base branching habit that has made *Exquisite Pink* and *Exquisite Rose* so popular as a cut flower. We believe that *Blue Spire* will prove to be the ideal deep blue colour wanted by all. Per pkt. 6d.

For Perennial varieties, see DELPHINIUM.

**LACE FLOWER.** See BLUE LACE FLOWER.

 To be kept at their best, flowers should be gathered early in the morning or late in the afternoon and protected from the sun's rays as much as possible.

*Kirchhoff's Seeds are Always Reliable.*

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LAVATERA

## H.A. LINARIA

(VLASLEEUWBEKKIE)

### FAIRY BOUQUET.



Linarias have always enjoyed a certain degree of popularity, but with the introduction of the charming variety *Fairy Bouquet* they have really come into their own. Dwarfer and much more compact than other Marocca varieties, *Fairy Bouquet* is only 8 inches in height, very free flowering, covered with a mass of dainty Snapdragon-like flowers. The colour range includes all the popular pastel shades, such as pink, rose, cream, yellow, lavender, and white. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Marocca Excelsior, mixed.**—Very suitable for bouquets and table decoration. Plants covered with beautiful small Snapdragon-like flowers ranging in colours from white to yellow, pink, and blue. Special fine strain, consisting of a mixture of choicest flowered sorts. 12 to 15 inches. A.S. Pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 71.)

*You cannot buy better Seeds than Kirchhoff's—no matter the price.*

## H.H.P. LANTANA

One of the most desirable half-hardy perennial bedding plants, with Verbena-like flower heads of orange, white, rose, and other colours, constantly in bloom and emitting a pleasing fragrance. Seed slow to germinate, and should be sown early in boxes or sheltered beds, transplanting after danger from frost is past to open ground about 1 foot apart. Height 12 to 15 inches. S.

Choice Mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

## H.H.A.

## LAVATERA Rosea (Mallow)

Beautiful robust garden annual of easy culture. The plants form branching compact bushes, 2½ to 3 feet in height, bearing profusely large shallow cup-shaped flowers of brilliant rosy pink. Most effective in large beds or borders and makes a fine hedge plant for the flower garden. As a cut flower it is charming, lasting a long time in water. Sow where to flower and thin out to 1 foot apart. Water liberally. S. Per pkt. 6d.

LAVENDER. See HERBS.

## H.A. LEPTOSYNE

(Giant Yellow Marguerite)

A valuable hardy annual of easy culture, producing an abundance of large golden yellow Marguerite-like flowers within a few months. Excellent for cutting. 1½ to 2 feet. A.S. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 71.)

## LILIMUM

**Regale.**—Very showy Lily, introduced not so long ago from China. The flowers are 8 inches in diameter, pure white with lemon-yellow on inside of corona, tubed and rose-tinted on outside. It begins blooming the second year, grows larger and stronger with every year. Sow carefully in a special seed-bed in Spring. Per pkt. 1/-.

**KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS have been for over Forty Years a Standard among the Best Gardeners of the Union for both Purity and Excellence.**



LILUM REGALE

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.



LEPTOSYNE. (See page 70)

H.H.A.

## LOBELIA

Gems of the flower garden, blooming very quickly from seed and highly desirable for edgings, ribbon bedding, and garden decoration, as well as for pot culture, hanging baskets, etc. Sow in tins under glass in Autumn and Spring, barely covering the seed, and keep soil moist. Transplant when large enough. Liquid manure given while in bloom greatly improves the flowers. *When sown in the Autumn, Lobelias require some protection from frost.* (For illustration, see page 72.)

**Mrs Clibran Improved.**—The flowers are of a beautiful deep blue with clear white eye; very compact. We recommend this new Lobelia with every confidence. Per pkt. 1/-

**Emperor.**—Best variety grown, with light blue flowers and light green foliage. 6 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

**Crystal Palace.**—Small compact bushes, dark blue flowers and dark foliage. Fine for edgings and carpet bedding. 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

**Sapphire.**—Very robust growing trailing variety for hanging baskets, pots, and vases. Flowers sky-blue with white eye, strikingly showy. 18 to 30 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

**LUFFA GOURD.** See GOURDS.

## GROW KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 34, II2, II3, and II4, and inside of Back Cover.

## LINUM (VLAS)

**H.A. Scarlet Flax.**—One of the most showy Annuals for flower beds and masses, bearing on delicate stems clusters of glossy bright red single flowers, saucer-shaped, with black centre, and about 1 inch across. Height 18 inches. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

**H.P. Blue Flax.**—Slender - growing hardy Perennial with beautiful light blue flowers. Very showy. Height 30 inches. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

## LUNARIA (Honesty Flower)

Hardy biennial, admired for its silvery seed pods, which when dried are semi-transparent and will last for years, making a pretty ornament for vases, etc. A.S. 3 to 3½ ft. Per pkt. 6d.

## P. LYCHNIS

**Chalcedonica, mixed** (*Maltese or Jerusalem Cross*).—A most beautiful hardy perennial, growing about 3 feet high and producing large heads of brilliant scarlet, pure white, and flesh-coloured flowers all summer long. Very desirable for mass planting and for a combination of colours in the border. Fine for bouquets. A.S. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 72.)

KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS HAVE NO EQUAL



LINARIA MAROCCANA "EXCELSIOR." (See page 70)

## LUPINUS

### (LUPINS)

Ornamental free-flowering easily grown plants with long graceful spikes of rich and various coloured pea-shaped flowers. Seeds are somewhat erratic in germinating and should be sown in autumn and spring where the plants are to bloom, and as plants grow thin out, leaving about 1 foot between the plants. They make a wonderful display, and provide cut blooms for a long period. Keep the blooms cut, as the plants cease flowering if allowed to form seed. 3 to 5 feet. (For illustration, see page 73.)

**Annual Hybrids, mixed.**—Very showy; a choice mixture of blue, rose, white, red, and yellow. Per pkt. 6d.

**Perennial Hybrids, mixed.**—Extremely handsome and stately, blooming continuously and profusely. Highly recommended. Per pkt. 6d.

**Downer's Hybrids (Perennial).**—This seed is selected from Downer's famous named varieties of Lupins. Sown in the open garden in the early spring it comes into flower the first year. The colours comprise lovely self tints as well as rich full shades, and the introducers state that from a batch cut at random sixteen distinct hues were selected, covering deep rose, light blue, dark blue, pale lilac, light rose, golden bronze, and various shades of pinks and yellows. Wherever exhibited at Shows in Great Britain, this new strain of Lupin has made quite a sensation. Per pkt. 1/-.



LYCHNIS. (See page 71)



LOBELIA. (See page 71)



**Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.**

**NOTE.**—Our List of Flower Seeds will be found to contain all varieties of real merit. Often varieties are listed which are of little value in the garden, and others so difficult to grow that unless one has every facility for propagation, disappointment is sure to follow. We want our Seeds to give satisfaction, and our selection of varieties for this Catalogue has been made with this purpose in view.



LUPINUS. (See page 72)

### H.A. MATHIOLA

(Evening Scented Stock)

This old-fashioned Annual has no beauty to recommend it, the flowers being a dull purplish lilac, but it is well worth growing for the exquisite perfume it emits during the evening. 1½ ft. A.S.

Per pkt. 6d.

### H.A. MATRICARIA

Handsome free-flowering plants of easy cultivation, in bloom throughout the Summer. A.S.

(For illustration, see page 75.)

**Snowball.**—Quantities of snow - white double flowers in dense clusters, borne on slender stems. 2 ft. high. Desirable for bedding and fine for cutting. Per pkt. 6d.

**Golden Ball.**—Compact dwarf-growing variety, profusely covered by a multitude of quilled flowers of a rich golden yellow; fine for carpet bedding and edging. 1 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

### MARVEL OF PERU.

See MIRABILIS JALAPA.

### MICHAELMAS DAISY.

See PERENNIAL ASTERS.

You cannot buy better Seeds than Kirchhoff's

## MARGUERITES

(OX - EYE DAISY)

(MADELIEFIES)

A magnificent genus, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation, blooming freely for several months. Unexcelled as a cut flower or as a bedding or border plant, and no flower garden is complete without it. 2½ to 3½ ft. A.S.

**Shasta Daisy** (Perennial).—Flowers glistening white with broad overlapping petals often 3 to 4 inches across and small golden centres, produced on long wiry stems. Per pkt. 6d.

**Paris Daisy** (Perennial).—Very profuse bloomer; large white single flowers with small centre, perfectly hardy. Per pkt. 6d.

**Perfection** (Perennial).—This great white Californian Daisy produces, when well grown, magnificent pure white flowers rarely less than 4 inches across, with long narrow quilled or twisted petals borne on long strong stems. Per pkt. 6d.

**Evening Star** (Annual).—Superb variety; large golden-yellow flowers with deep chocolate centre; profuse and early bloomers. Per pkt. 6d.

:: Kirchhoff's Seeds are the best Seeds ::



MARGUERITES

## H.H.A. MARIGOLD

(AFRIKANERS)

Handsome Half-hardy Annuals of easy culture and always satisfactory, giving a fine display of blooms throughout the season. *Fine as cut flowers*, a vase or bowl of any of the rich yellow sorts in combination with a few blue Larkspurs or Cornflowers is very striking. Sow in Spring.

**Tall Double African, mixed.**—Large double flowers on tall stems; yellow and orange.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

### NEW TALL AFRICAN ALL DOUBLE.

**NOVELTY**

**Orange All Double.**—Magnificent large well-rounded blooms of a bright rich orange. Pkt. 1/-

**Lemon All Double.**—This is a particularly fine and showy shade of intense rich lemon-yellow. Per pkt. 1/-.

These two new Tall African Marigolds are a great improvement over any of the older varieties in that practically all plants produce fully double flowers of extraordinary size. They grow about 30 inches tall and bloom until frost.

**Lemon Queen.**—Extra large round double flowers of a clear canary-yellow. Highly meritorious and fine for cutting. Flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Fit for any show.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

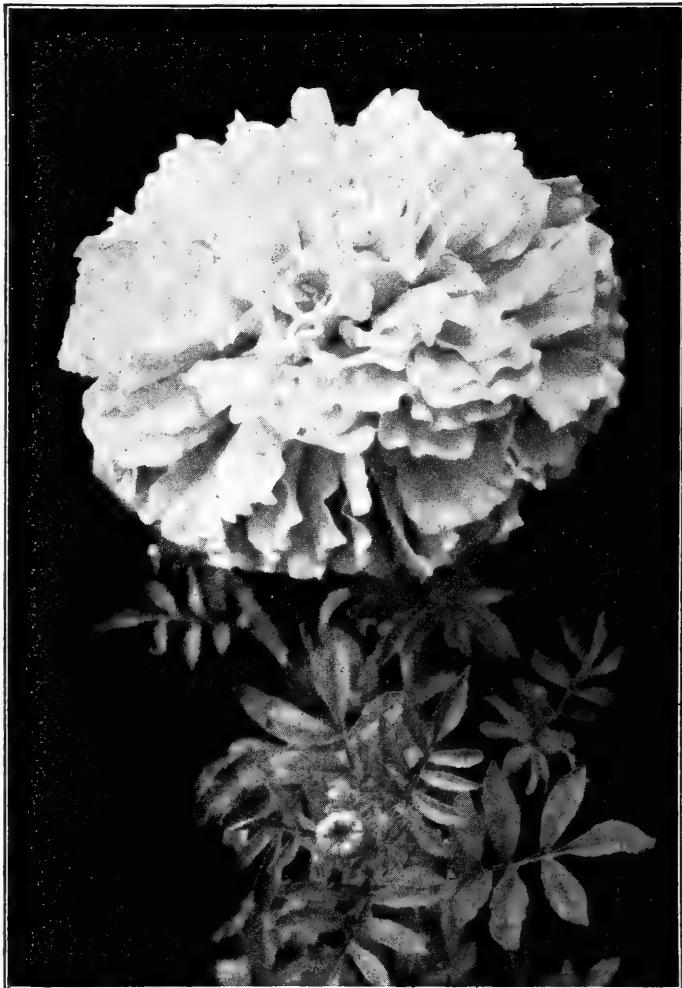
### GIGANTEA

#### SUNSET GIANTS.

**NOVELTY**

These are the largest flowers ever known in the Marigold group, averaging 5 inches, and some flowers attaining a size of 7 inches. The flowers are loosely formed, very full centred, with broad, heavy petals gracefully overlapping to make a flower of great depth. *Sunset Giants* is a mixture ranging from deep orange through golden orange, deep golden yellow, light yellow, and lemon-yellow. The strain comes from 60 to 65 per cent. double. The plants are usually from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet high, but under extremely favourable conditions have been known to grow as high as 7 feet. A novelty of outstanding merit. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Guinea Gold.**—Distinctly new type, of graceful pyramidal habit, *Guinea Gold* produces a neat compact plant, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high, literally covered with blossoms. The flowers, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, are semi-double in character and loosely ruffled. The colour is a brilliant golden orange. The absence of the characteristic Marigold odour has been in its favour, as well as its excellent keeping qualities used as a cut flower. Per pkt. 6d.



MARIGOLD—GUINEA GOLD

**Orange Ball.**—Flowers very large, 10 to 14 inches in circumference; extremely double, and quilled like a Dahlia. Flowers are a rich orange and produced in great profusion. Admirably adapted for cutting.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**Tall French Josephine.**—Single dark brown flowers with an edging of old gold and a glint of crimson, with petals of rich velvety texture borne freely on fairly long stems. Per pkt. 6d.

**Dwarf Double French, mixed.**—Very bright and effective; excellent for edging and bedding. 1 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

**Legion of Honour (Little Brownie).**—Handsome single variety covered with a multitude of flowers. In colour it is a velvety golden yellow blotched with purple. 10 ins. Fine for edgings. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 75.)

**IF BLOOMS ARE REQUIRED FOR EXHIBITION,** not more than four branches should be allowed on each plant, and only one bloom on each branch.

**YOU MAY DEPEND** on the fact that you can plant any variety in this List with the assurance that with proper treatment and favourable seasons you will succeed.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.

H.A.

## MIGNONETTE

(RESEDA)

Without Mignonette in our garden something indeed would be missing. Its large deliciously fragrant spikes of bloom are everyone's admiration. Make successive sowings in autumn and spring where the plants are to flower, covering about  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. Firm the ground after sowing and keep the seed-bed shaded and cool. Thin out to at least 6 or 8 inches apart each way. For cutting, all varieties are perfection. 12 to 18 inches. An addition of lime is very beneficial, should soil be deficient in same.

**White Pearl.**— Large trusses of nearly white flowers borne on strong stiff stalks, and of delightfully rich and powerful fragrance. The best Mignonette for all purposes, either outside or for pots. Per pkt. 6d.

**Machet.**— No Mignonette can equal this. Dwarf compact plants, and broad cone-shaped thick spikes of deliciously sweet-scented flowers. Foliage a glossy green. Evenly branched and of continuous flowering habit. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 76.)

**Victoria.**— An excellent strain, of stocky robust growth, producing in great abundance large trusses of fire-red flowers, perfect for cutting; exquisite scent. Per pkt. 6d.

**Paris Market.**— Large fragrant spikes of reddish flowers, fine for pots and most popular. Per pkt. 6d.

**Golden Queen.**— Distinct variety; long massive spikes of golden-yellow flowers; sweet and elegant. Per pkt. 6d.

**Red Goliath.**— Large spikes of flowers measuring 6 to 7 inches long by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter and compactly filled with giant florets of a brilliant red, contrasting effectively against the healthy rich foliage. The fragrance is delightfully rich and powerful. Fine for cutting. Absolutely the finest Mignonette in cultivation. Owing to its robust habit the plant requires somewhat more room than is usually given to Mignonette. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Golden Goliath.**— Magnificent golden-yellow Mignonette of robust growth, broad massive heads of large delightfully fragrant florets. Unexcelled for cutting. Strong grower and profuse bloomer, and in our opinion the most lovely Mignonette ever introduced. Per pkt. 1/-.

Seeds are generally coming up too thick in the seed-bed. Sow thinly and thin early, and give each plant plenty of space or they will become spindly and then do not produce a good crop.

GROW KIRCHHOFF'S  
MIGNONETTE



MARIGOLD—LEGION OF HONOUR. (See page 74)

## H.H.A. MIRABILIS JALAPA (MARVEL OF PERU)

The plants are large and each needs 3 or 4 feet of space each way for its best development. Flowers are funnel-shaped, large, and of white, yellow, crimson, violet, etc., striped and splashed, giving the flowers a most "bizarre" effect. The flowers open in the afternoon, hence the name "Four o'clock." Sow in spring after danger of frost is past. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ft. Pkt. 6d.



MATRICARIA. (See page 73)

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.



MINA LOBATA

H.H.A. **MINA LOBATA**

A charming and luxuriant Annual climber, with very singular attractive and beautiful flowers borne in twin sprays. Buds are bright red, changing to orange-yellow at opening and pale yellow when in full bloom. Sow in Spring and soak seed before sowing. Seed germinates in about 3 to 5 weeks. Per pkt. 6d.



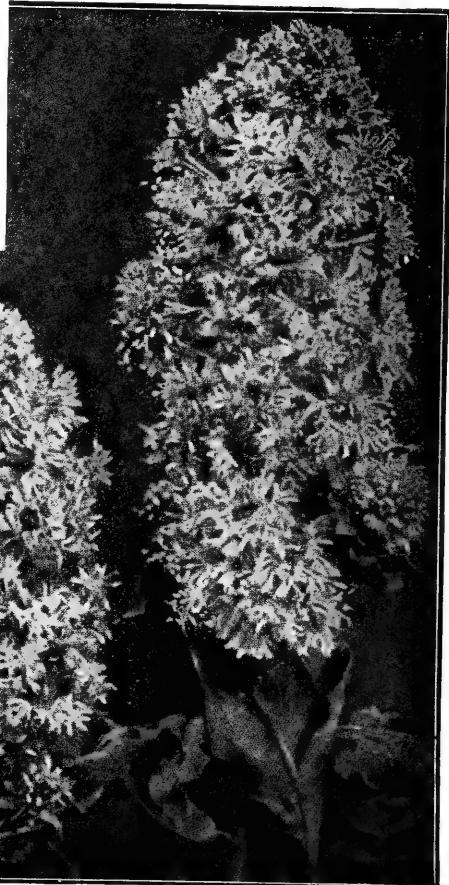
MIMULUS

H.H.A. **MIMULUS**  
or Monkey Flower

Beautiful little plants, splendid for greenhouse or verandah, doing best in partial shady places. Colour and markings of the pretty Gloxinia-shaped flowers are rich in the extreme. Sow carefully in tins under glass and transplant. 1 foot. A.S.

**Choice mixed.** Per pkt. 6d.

*Avoid sowing too deeply or not deep enough. The general rule is to sow all Seeds from 2 to 3 times their own thickness under the surface of the soil.*



MIGNONETTE—MACHET. (See page 75)

H.P. **MYOSOTIS** (*Forget-Me-Not*)  
(VERGEET-MY-NIE)

One of the most cheerful and popular plants, succeeding best in **moist and shady situation**. Sow in beds or in tins in shallow drills and when well started thin out or transplant to stand 6 inches apart. Water copiously in dry weather. A.S. (For illustration, see page 77.)

**Alpestris.**—Fine for cutting. Flowers large and of most exquisite sky-blue, borne on long stiff stems. 15 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

**Victoria.**—Dwarf and bushy, flowering very early. Flowers large, bright blue; fine for pots. 9 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

**Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 34, 112, 113, and 114, and inside of Back Cover.**



MYOSOTIS. (See page 76)

## H.A. NASTURTIUMS (KAPPERTJIES)

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of colouring, and general excellence the Nasturtium is unequalled. Unlike most flowers, they seem to grow and bloom best on rather poor soil. The Dwarf or Tom Thumb varieties grow about 12 inches high, and are most excellent for bedding, bordering, or window boxes. The Tall Nasturtium is a favourite climber for covering fences, trellis, rockeries, etc.; while both are good for cutting and vase decoration. The seed pods can be gathered while green for pickling. Sow about 3 to 6 inches apart from August to March anywhere except in the shade, and cover with about 1 inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When plants begin to crowd one another, thin to stand about 12 inches apart.

### YOU CANNOT HAVE TOO MANY NASTURTIUMS

They will grow, bloom, and flourish, and give you joy for a long time. A row in full bloom is beyond description — containing shades of yellow, rose, scarlet, orange, lemon, bronze, maroon, ruby, cream, and pink, both in solid colours, mottled and striped in many showy and exquisite ways. Very popular for decorating the dinner-table and small vases in the drawing-room.

### DWARF DOUBLE GOLDEN GLOBE.— NOVELTY

Identical in colour with the popular *Golden Gleam*, its habit and trueness to type also compare favourably with the excellence of *Golden Gleam*. Uniformly dwarf and compact, *Golden Globe* is the first named colour variety in the new Gem type of Nasturtium. It is very free flowering, and the well formed double flowers of deep golden yellow are delicately sweet scented. Per pkt. 1/-

**DOUBLE SCARLET GLEAM.**—Flowers are a fiery orange-scarlet. Individual blooms are an immense size, much larger than any other Nasturtium. Plants are semi-dwarf, bearing short runners on a well-rounded free-flowering bush, with wiry stems bearing the numerous flowers well above the foliage, which gives the effect of a solid mass of colour. Per pkt. 6d.

### DOUBLE SWEET-SCENTED ORANGE GLEAM.

—*Orange Gleam* is the finest Gleam Nasturtium since our first introduction, *Golden Gleam*. The flowers are very large, uniformly double and profusely free flowering, while the colour is entirely new in the Nasturtium family—a deep glowing golden orange, with a deeper shading at the centre. The plants are semi-dwarf, bearing the flowers well above the light green foliage on long, wiry stems. Per pkt. 1/-

### DOUBLE GLEAM HYBRIDS,

**Mixed.**—Flowers are fine large well-formed sweet-scented doubles, same type as the well-known *Golden Gleam*. In habit of growth they also closely resemble *Golden Gleam*, with semi-dwarf plants throwing short runners from well-rounded free-flowering bushes. The colour range includes an evenly balanced blend of the glorious assortment of brilliant shades—salmon, golden yellow, orange-scarlet, cerise, cream-yellow, orange, maroon, crimson, and many spotted varieties. Per pkt. 6d.

### NEW DOUBLE NASTURTIUM—

**GOLDEN GLEAM.**—Vivid golden yellow, fragrant double flowers. One of the finest Novelties of recent years. Per pkt. 6d.

*Kirchhoff's Seeds are reliable.  
Kirchhoff's Seeds have no equal.*



## Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums

**Dwarf Giants, mixed.**—A bed of these Nasturtiums in full bloom makes a gorgeous display, as the colour range of the flowers is magnificent. Varieties with both light and dark foliage have been included because of the added effect. Per pkt. 6d.

Few flowers add such "bits of beauty" to the garden as the different types of Nasturtiums. All varieties should be grown on poor soil.



NEMESIA. (See page 79)

**Chameleon.**—Unique in bearing flowers of varying colours on a single plant, some of which will be yellow, some crimson, some rose, and others beautifully mottled and variegated. Per pkt. 6d.

**Atropurpureum.**—The flowers are a rich velvety dark crimson, while the foliage is a deep bluish green. Per pkt. 6d.

**Empress of India.**—This variety shows a fine contrast between the rich salmon-scarlet flowers and the deep green leaves; splendid for beds or borders. Per pkt. 6d.

**Lilliput Hybrids.**—A dainty type of dwarf growth, making fine compact little bushes only about 8 to 10 inches high. Fine for edgings and window boxes, hanging baskets and the rock garden. The colours are very brilliant and produced in a wonderful variety of shades and combinations. Per pkt. 6d.

## Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums

**Fineest Mixed.**—A mixture made up of every colour of this popular flower; blossoms large and conspicuous. There is no flower of which you need seed in larger quantities for liberal planting than this variety. Per pkt. 6d.

**Hybrids of Madame Gunther.**—Vines thrifty and floriferous; the tints include red, salmon, rose, yellow, etc., in many combinations; some flowers are self-coloured, some mottled, blotched, and margined. Per pkt. 6d.

Beautify your home with flowers from own garden

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 34, 112, 113, and 114, and inside of Back Cover.



NICOTIANA AFFINIS. (See page 80)



NIGELLA—MISS JEKYLL. (See page 80)

### H.A. NEMESIA

Delightful little bushy plants for edging and bedding. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins or in the open and cover seed very lightly only. Transplant or thin out to stand about 6 to 9 inches apart. (For illustration, see page 78.)

**Strumosa grandiflora, mixed.**—A particularly choice strain, including a wide range of colours covering white, yellow, cream, ochre, orange, carmine, red, scarlet, and striped. Height 12 to 15 inches. Pkt. 6d.

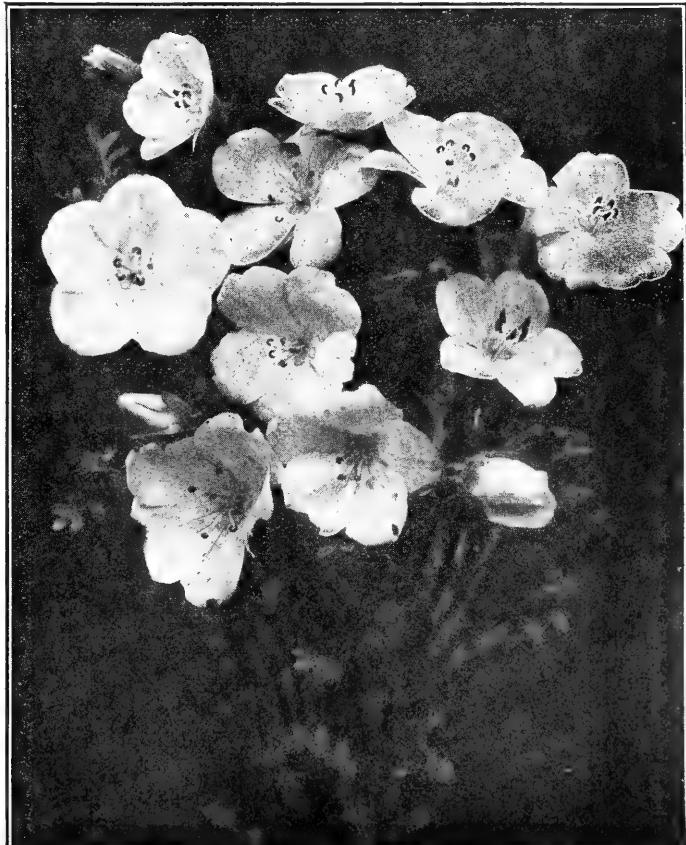
**Blue Gem.**—Perfect little bushes, smothered with Forget-me-not like soft azure-blue flowers. Excellent for edgings, window boxes, small beds or massing along the front of borders. Height 8 to 9 inches. Pkt. 1/-.

**Fire King.**—A specially fine new variety of dwarf bushy growth, bearing a profusion of large flowers of a most vivid orange-scarlet. Very bright and attractive and should be grown by all lovers of this delightful little flower. Height 8 to 9 inches. Per pkt. 1/-.

**AURORA.**—Upper half of flower bright vivid carmine, lower pure white. Striking and very attractive variety. Highly effective for a pretty garden display; fine for cutting. Per pkt. 1/-.

**NOTE** From the earliest to the latest stages, the plants should never suffer from lack of water. All Nemesias, when out of bloom, may be cut back for a second crop of flowers.

NOVELTY



NEMOPHILA INSIGNIS

### H.A. NEMOPHILA

**Insignis.**—Very effective for beds and borders. Plants are of neat compact habit, grow 6 to 8 inches tall, and are of a beautiful sky-blue colour. Sow where to flower, and thin to stand 4 to 6 inches apart. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.



ŒNOTHERA

H.A. **ŒNOTHERA** (Evening Primrose)  
(TEUNISBLOM)

A most desirable plant for Summer and Autumn blooming, growing in branching form from 3 to 3½ feet in height. Large showy single Poppy-like flowers of a beautiful golden-yellow colour, which open early every evening and lasting well into the following day. They bloom freely and continuously, and are splendidly adapted for cutting purposes, lasting a long time in water. Œnothers are of the easiest culture and will thrive almost anywhere, and are among our most beautiful plants for mixed garden beds and borders. Thin or transplant to stand about 12 to 15 inches apart. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

**ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.**  
See GOURDS.

**ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.**  
See GRASSES.

**H.A. NICOTIANA**  
(Sweet Tobacco)

Long free-blooming annuals of the Tobacco family, with tubular-shaped fragrant flowers carried in clusters, 1½ to 2 ins. across. In bloom all summer. 3 to 4 feet. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins or boxes, sprinkling the seeds thinly over the soil and cover very lightly only. When plants are about 3 or 4 ins. high, transplant about 18 ins. apart.

**Affinis.**—Large pure white star-shaped flowers of delicious fragrance. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 79.)

**Mixed.**—Splendid type, colours ranging from white to rose, dark red, blue, violet, and purple; very sweet-scented. Pkt. 6d.

**H.A. NIGELLA**

(For illustration, see page 79.)

**Miss Jekeyll.**—Pretty annual for cutting. Grows about 18 ins. high, fine fern-like foliage and large double clear Cornflower-blue flowers surrounded by mossy fibres; odd in every respect; it adds beauty and interest to garden. Sow in A. and S. in light soil in tins or open and transplant; thin to stand about 10 ins. apart. Per pkt. 6d.



PANSY—GIANT HIGHLAND PRIZE. (See page 82)

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 34, 112, 113, and 114, and inside of Back Cover.

# PANSIES

(VIOOLTJIES)

## OUR GREAT SPECIALTY

Pansies are almost exclusively raised from seed, which is best sown very early in Spring, while the ground is yet cool, for late Summer and Winter bloom, or in Autumn for Spring bloom. Sow in tins or boxes, in drills, about  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep and firm soil. Keep the seed-bed shaded and moist, and in about two to three weeks the seeds will germinate. Never allow the seed-bed to dry out, as Pansy seed does not germinate when the ground is hot and dry. (Laying newspapers or bags over the beds prevents drying out.) When the young plants make their appearance some little care is required in watering, as they are liable to damp off, if they get too much moisture. When plants are large enough to handle, transplant to a distance of about 9 to 12 inches apart into liberally manured soil. Thorough cultivation should be given from the start, as Pansies will not thrive when obliged to share the beds with a mass of weeds. Water freely in dry weather, and remove faded flowers every few days. An open exposure suits them best, but they do also splendidly in partially shaded places. When extra large blooms for exhibition are desired, pinch off all but one or two to the plant.

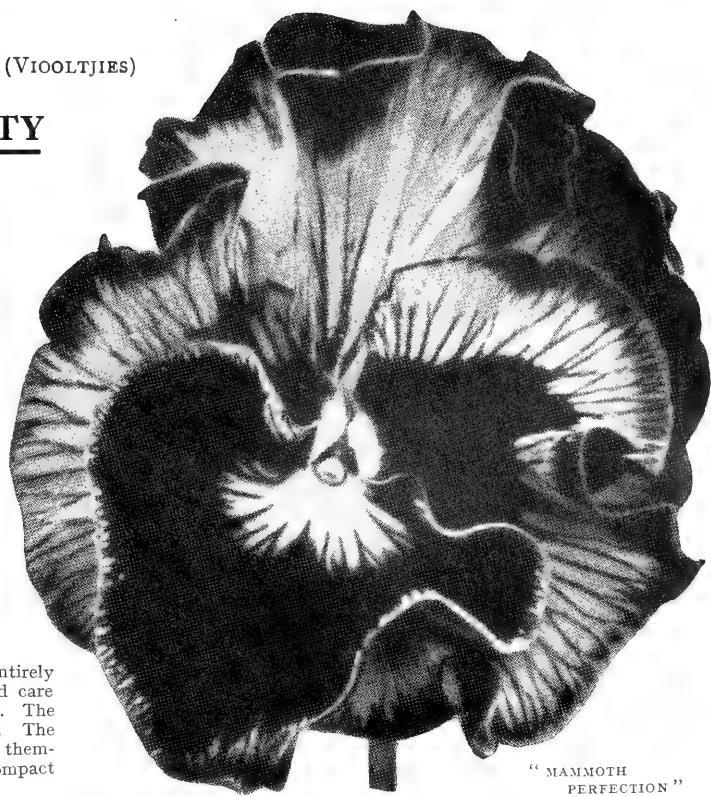
### KIRCHHOFF'S



### NOVELTY

### TRIUMPH OF THE GIANTS, Mixed.

Great claims are made for this new Pansy which is entirely distinct from other types. With ordinary cultivation and care the flowers will often measure up to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. The colour ranges from the darkest to the very light shades. The texture of the blooms is unusually good, and the flowers themselves are of wonderful substance. Plants are very compact growing. Per pkt. 2/-.



"MAMMOTH  
PERFECTION"

### "MAMMOTH PERFECTION," Mixed. Perfect Marvels in Size and Beauty.

Representing the culmination of many years' vigorous selection with the object in view of getting a type of flower at once the largest and most impressive, together with the most striking faces and colourings.

In this magnificent mixture of Mammoth-flowering Pansies the blossoms are borne on long stems well above the foliage, and are distinguished for their gorgeous and varied colourings and beautiful markings. They are of fine substance, velvety texture, perfect form, and giant size. The colourings are wonderfully rich and varied; every shade and tint of rose, canary-yellow, black, white, cream, lavender, garnet, sky-blue, and orange are produced in endless variation, and are so radiantly beautiful that they scarcely seem of the earth. No human being can ever depict accurately in colours the exquisite beauty and intricate detail of our "Mammoth Perfection" Pansies. Its gorgeousness baffles description. Per pkt. 2/6.



GIANT MASTERPIECE  
(See page 82)

We feel perfectly safe in stating that . . .

### "MAMMOTH PERFECTION" PANSIES

will eclipse every other strain offered by any other house, and it will produce flowers that will delight all beholders.

### "MAMMOTH ROYAL BLUE."

A most unique and outstanding selection from our "Mammoth Perfection" Pansies. The colour is a lovely deep ultramarine-blue, which comes quite true from seed. Flowers are extremely large and mostly beautifully frilled and produced on strong stems in lavish quantities. A bed of these "Royal Blues" is a perfect sight, as there is nothing like it in colour. As our supply of seed is rather limited, we strongly advise to order early to avoid disappointment. Per pkt. 2/6.

Do not plant Pansies in the shade of a tree or building, as this causes straggly plants with very few and inferior blooms.

THE MOST SUITABLE SOIL FOR PANSIES is good garden loam containing some lime, an element necessary to successful Pansy cultivation.

**ROYAL EXHIBITION PANSIES (Giant Show)**



FRENCH PANSY

**SUPERB STANDARD PANSIES**

**English (World's Record), finest mixed.**—Popular and easily grown very hardy variety; unaffected by cold weather. Flowers of good size in endless variation and striking combinations. Specially recommended for Winter and Spring flowering. An unequalled collection of all the finest types. Per pkt. 6d.

**French, finest mixed.**—An unusually wide range of colours—white to deepest maroon, creamy yellow to orange, dainty rose to brilliant crimson, etc., all fine for bedding, and will make a rich display. Per pkt. 6d.

**Madame Perret, mixed.**—Petals frilled; dark wine, pink, and red shades, all beautifully veined; exquisite at all times. Originated with a French Specialist. Per pkt. 6d.

**Orchid-Flowered, mixed.**—Ground colour of flowers is mostly light, while the petals are marked with large brown or golden blotches. Resemble the quaint shape of the Orchid, as the upper petals are upright and plaited. Per pkt. 6d.

**Striped and Mottled.**—A beautiful variety with good-sized flowers striped and mottled in various tints on contrasting ground colours. Per pkt. 6d.

**Emperor.**—Splendid ultramarine-blue with purple eye; admirably adapted for bedding. Per pkt. 6d.

**Faust, The King of the Blacks.**—Deep jet-black flowers of soft velvety texture. Per pkt. 6d.

**Fire King.**—Shades of brilliant red and scarlet; very showy. Per pkt. 6d.

**Golden Queen.**—Fine large flowers of a rich pure golden yellow. Per pkt. 6d.

**Gold Margined.**—Deep velvety brown with a broad gold edge. Per pkt. 6d.

**Lord Beaconsfield.**—Lower petals deep purple-violet, shading to lavender and white in the upper ones. Very fine for bedding. Per pkt. 6d.

**Purplish Violet.**—Very rich, of deepest royal purple known. Per pkt. 6d.

**"Golden City" Mixture.**—No Pansies in the world, our "Mammoth Perfection" excepted, can surpass this beautiful selection of specimen flowers, which are noted for their almost endless variations in colour and shade, many with a surrounding band of some strikingly contrasting colour. Largely planted for many years by the most discriminating Pansy growers, and if you want a perfect dream of beauty, try this mixture. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Giant Masterpiece, mixed.**—Unique; giant-sized flowers of most striking character; petals a rich velvety substance, and being beautifully frilled or ruffled gives them the effect of a double flower. Admirably suited for cutting. Per pkt. 1/-. (For illustration, see page 81.)

**Giant Highland Prize.**—Individual flowers are of enormous size and the most perfect form. They represent the highest developed types, and no such brilliant range of shades and colours has ever been seen before in Pansy mixtures. Pkt. 1/-. (For illustration, see p. 80.)

**Giant Rainbow Hybrids.**—Blooms of largest size and splendid texture; blotched, marbled, spotted, veined, striped, and blended in indescribable variegation. Very fascinating. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Giant English Bronze, mixed.**—A bewildering variety and combinations of rich colours in bronze, brown, old gold, yellow, etc. For size, perfect form, freedom, and durability of bloom, this mixture is sure to please the most critical grower of Pansies. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Special Offer**

One Packet each of these  
5 Royal Exhibition Pansies

For 4/6 Cash with Order

**An Attractive Offer**

The whole Collection of the  
above 16 Superb Standard  
Pansies — One Packet each

For 7/6 Cash with Order

**Silvery Seam.**—A beautiful dark purple with a broad white margin. Per pkt. 6d.

**Snowflake.**—Fine for bedding. Pure snow-white. Per pkt. 6d.

**Yellow, with Black Eye.**—A splendid bedding variety. Pkt. 6d.

*Everyone knows and admires the Pansy. Its varied and brilliant colours, its habit of continuous blooming, and the ease with which it is grown, all combine to place Pansies in the list of beautiful flowers that are indispensable.*

**TUFTED PANSIES**—See VIOLA.

**PARIS DAISY**—See MARGUERITE.

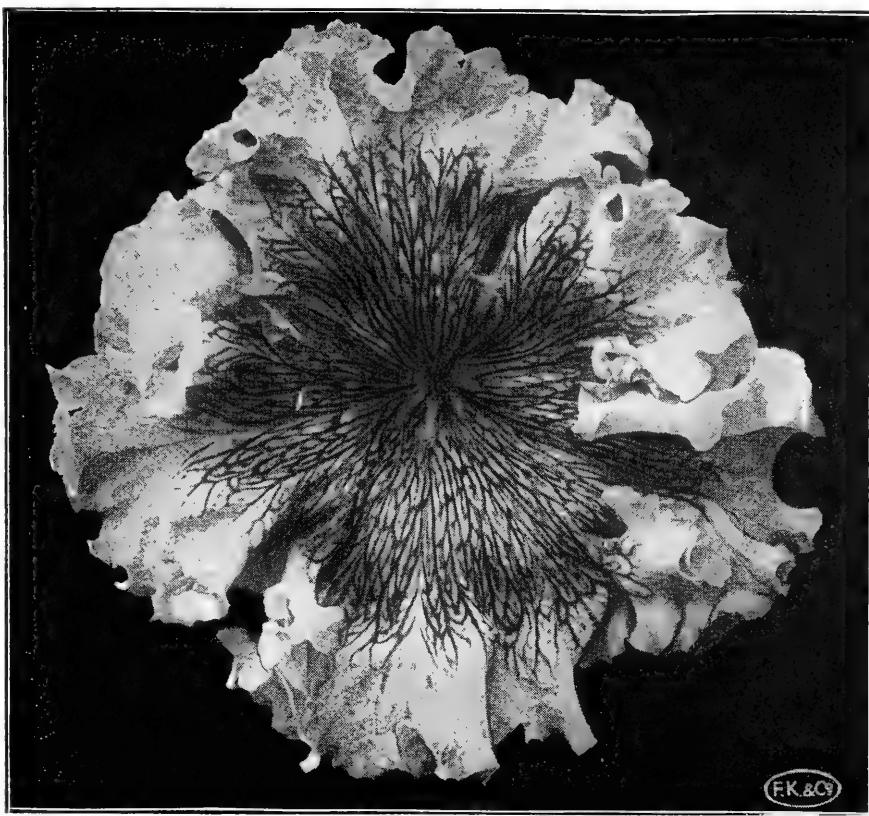
**PEAS, EVERLASTING**—See SWEET PEAS.

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 34, 112, 113, and 114, and inside of Back Cover.

H.A.

## PETUNIAS

No other annual requires as little care as the Petunia and yet rewards the gardener with such an enormous mass of gay blooms from early spring right into winter, as all varieties thrive exceedingly well in South Africa. There is no flower more highly prized for use in beds, massing, borders, window-boxes, baskets, or vases. Of the easiest culture. Sow in tins or boxes in Spring, covering the seed very **lightly** only with fine soil and put a sheet of glass on top. Water with a fine spray, and do not allow seedlings to dry up. When large enough, set the plants about 18 inches apart in good soil. No plant grown will stand transplanting easier than Petunias, even after well advanced. Judicious watering is essential with Petunias during dry weather, and whilst the plants are flowering an occasional application of liquid cow manure or some other fertiliser will improve the quality and quantity of the blooms. By nipping off the top several times, compact bushy plants and a greater number of flowers are obtained.



PETUNIA—SINGLE RUFFLED GIANTS

### SMALL SINGLE-FLOWERING BEDDING PETUNIAS

**Single Mixed.**—Many brilliant colours, and very free flowering. Cannot be equalled as a bedder. Per pkt. 6d.

**Howard's Star.**—Very showy and free flowering bedding Petunia with a picotee edge of an exquisite cherry-red or rich lavender-blue on a pure white star-shaped ground. Per pkt. 6d.

**Glory.**—Very charming bedding variety. Plants grow compact and vigorous to a height of about 18 inches, and are continually covered with flowers of bright rose-pink measuring about 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. Per pkt. 6d.

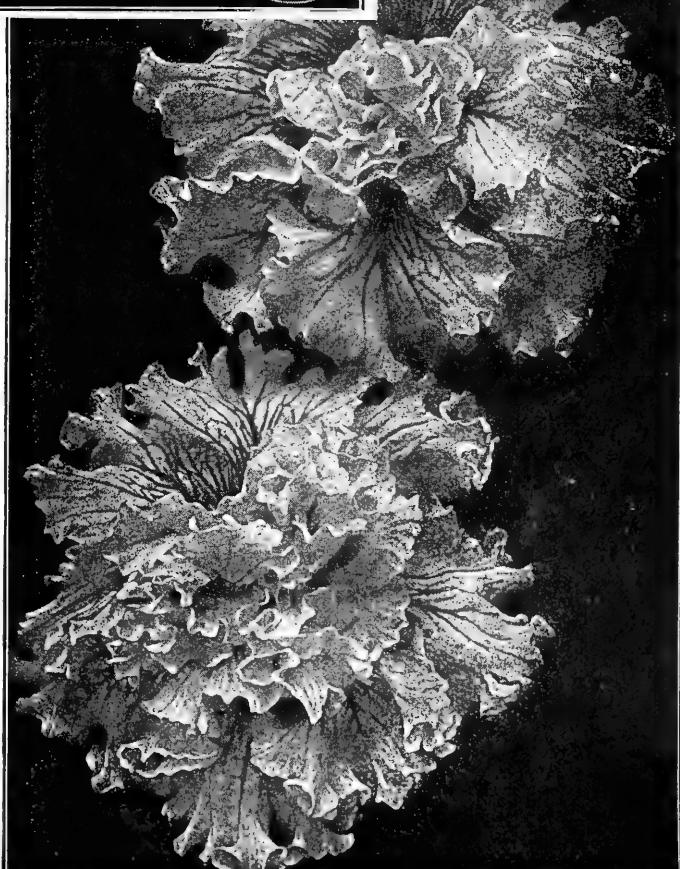
### LARGE SINGLE-FLOWERING BEDDING PETUNIAS

**Grandiflora, Mixed.**—The flowers are well expanded and of fine heavy texture, and in size considerably larger than the usual bedding Petunias. They are used extensively for superior bedding purposes, as they flower very freely and make a fine display from early summer, until cut down by frost. The colour range is beautiful, including many bright shades, which are sure to please. Per pkt. 1/-.

### SUPERB FANCY AND EXHIBITION PETUNIAS

**Ruffled Giants.**—**Single** Large-Flowering. Nearly all the flowers are ruffled or fringed, and measure from 4 to 5 inches across. The colours range through all the shades of yellow, rose, velvety crimson, black, and white, running off into intricate veins of exquisite beauty. No other flower is more luxuriant in blooming, and a bed in full bloom is fascinating beyond description. Be sure to include a packet in your order. Mixed. Per pkt. 1/-.

Before sowing consult Special Page about Cultivation (page 34), pages 112, 113, and 114, and inside of Back Cover.



PETUNIA—DOUBLE GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. (See page 84)

## PETUNIAS—continued

### SUPERB FANCY AND EXHIBITION—continued

**Giants of California.**—**Double Large-Flowering.** Never surpassed in beauty, size, form, or colour, if ever equalled. Some flowers measure 5 inches across, none less than 3 inches. They are fluted, frilled, ruffled, and crinkled in many forms, but the climaxing merit of all is the wonderful variety of colouring, ranging from the most gorgeous crimson through innumerable shades to the purest white. They are a real masterpiece of nature's art, and once seen they live in memory for ever. Mixed. Per pkt. 2/6. (For illustration, see page 83.)

**•** About 25 per cent. will produce very choice double flowers and about 15 per cent. more that will be fairly so; these in the seedling stage are always the **weaklings** of the batch. Such plants should be carefully protected and cared for.

**Giant Double—Rose Beauty.**—Few flowers have obtained such widespread popularity in South Africa as the Petunia, and in *Rose Beauty* we offer its many admirers a most distinct and truly glorious variety that may safely be exhibited at Flower Shows on account of its wonderful merit and perfect form, combined with large size and particularly for its beautiful brilliant rose colour, full of life and lustre. Not absolutely fixed as yet, but will give a fair percentage of double flowers. In transplanting, take extra care of the weaker growing seedlings, as they are almost invariably the double ones. Per pkt. 2/6.

### BALCONY PETUNIAS

For vases, hanging baskets, window boxes, dry banks, terraces, or among rock-work—in fact, any position where an assured mass of colour throughout the season is wanted nothing excels Balcony Petunias, being of a semi-trailing habit, flowers averaging 3 inches across, produced in unending profusion from the first day of summer until hard frost.

**Balcony Queen, Blue.**—Rich velvety violet-blue single flowers. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Balcony Queen, Rose.**—This is a particularly attractive shade of bright rose with white throat; grows quickly and luxuriantly. Pkt. 1/-.

**Balcony Queen, White.**—Lovely white blooms. Combined with *Blue* and *Rose Queen* will make a very fine show for a long time. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Do not fail to give the Balcony Petunias a trial.**



PENTSTEMON—SENSATION

## P. PELARGONIUM

Beautiful showy free-flowering plants easily raised from seed, which should be sown in tins or boxes in Autumn or Spring and covered with a sheet of glass. Keep shaded and moist, and transplant seedlings when fit to handle. Rather slow to germinate (4 to 6 weeks).

**Giant-Flowered English, mixed.**—Flowers 1 inch or more across, borne in immense clusters. Colours are rich in the extreme—scarlet, crimson, rosy pink, salmon, blush, pure white, etc. Per pkt. 2/6.

**Zonale (Geranium).**—Splendid trusses of rich scarlet and crimson flowers, which stand the hot sun finely. Single-flowered. Pkt. 6d.

## P. PENTSTEMON

Very desirable bedding and border plants, their long tubular flowers being highly ornamental. First-class for cutting. Sow in Autumn or Spring in tins and transplant. 2½ feet.

**Sensation, mixed.**—Spikes of large and numerous Gloxinia-like flowers, often 2 inches across, in a very wide range of bright colours, including rose, red, carmine, sherry, pink, etc. Per pkt. 6d.

GIANT-FLOWERED ENGLISH PELARGONIUM



PHLOXES—GRANDIFLORA AND STAR-SHAPED VARIETIES

## H.A. PHLOX DRUMMONDII (FLOKSIES)

The easiest grown and most satisfactory of all the Annual flowers. Whether sown *en masse* or as a single border the brilliant colours found among Phlox always make a good impression. All the tints of the rainbow are represented with all possible variations of stripes, veins, and eyes of contrasting shades. Seed is rather slow to germinate (three to four weeks), and may be sown outdoors, or better still, in tins or boxes. Cover seed with about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch of fine soil and press the soil firmly over the seed. Keep shaded. When the young plants can be handled, say in their third or fourth leaf, they should be carefully thinned or transplanted to stand about 9 to 12 inches apart, so that they can develop freely. Good rich soil is desirable. The plants grow 12 to 18 inches tall. Invaluable for bedding and bouquets. A.S.

**Gigantea Art Shades.**—A new strain of Phlox Drummondii with flowers  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. in diameter.

In addition to its enormous flowers it has a most wonderful range of colour in soft art shades. There is a complete absence of harsh colours in this wonderful mixture, and it should appeal to those who are looking for soft colour effects in their gardens. Plants about 9 inches high. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Grandiflora alba.**—Splendid pure white flowers, very large. Per pkt. 6d.

**Grandiflora splendens.**—A brilliant variety of bright rich red with a contrasting small white eye in the centre of each flower. An excellent variety for bedding, where it makes a most striking appearance. Per pkt. 6d.

**Grandiflora rosea.**—A truly glorious shade of deep rose, and just the colour mostly needed. Will always make a delightful showing. Per pkt. 6d.

**Grandiflora Brilliant.**—The colour is a brilliant scarlet-vermilion which captivates the beholder at first sight. Most appropriately named, as all other red varieties will look dull in comparison with Brilliant. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Grandiflora mixed.**—Composed of the finest and most distinct varieties, which will make a fine display of brilliant colours. The trusses are large, well rounded, and closely formed, and the individual florets are of the largest size and fine substance. Per pkt. 6d.

**Star-flowered, mixed.**—While the petals of all other Phloxes are entire, in this variety they are partly fringed and partly toothed, the central teeth of the petals are about five times as long as the lateral ones and project like little spines, giving the flowers a regular star-like form. Per pkt. 6d.

**Hortensia-flowered, mixed.**—Covered the entire season with magnificent flowers of the richest hues. Grows about 10 ins. high, and cannot be equalled as a bedder. Per pkt. 6d.

## P. PERENNIAL PHLOX

Make a wonderful show if planted in clumps or masses. Sow the seed early in Autumn in tins or boxes as it is very slow and erratic in germinating, often requiring 4 to 6 months before sprouting. Transplant into well manured soil about 12 ins. apart, and give an occasional soaking of water in dry weather. 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft.

**Mixed.**—Beautiful new varieties, bearing large trusses of brilliant coloured flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

## H.H.A. PERILLA Nankinensis

A very elegant dark-leaved plant with purplish mulberry coloured foliage, most suitable for bedding, edgings, masses, etc. As it bears pinching back quite well, it can be kept dwarf and bushy. Sow in Spring. Seed germinates rather slowly. 18 to 24 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

## PINKS. POLYANTHUS.

See DIANTHUS. See PRIMULA VERIS.

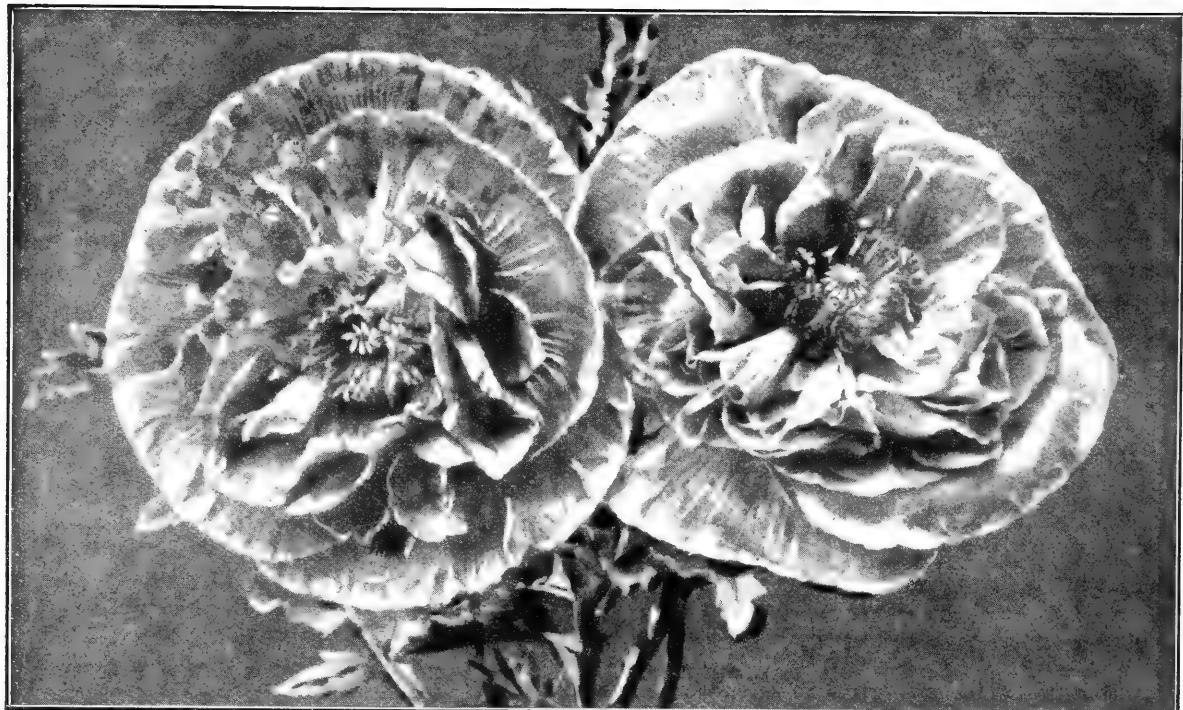
If the dead flowers of Phlox are regularly removed, the plants will continue to bloom for many months, and will give a show of bright colours that few other plants can equal.

## H.A. PHACELIA Campanularia

This is sometimes called the Californian Bluebell. The flowers are much like the Canterbury Bells, of beautiful cup-shaped formation and a lovely Gentian-blue. The neat little bushes, about 9 to 12 ins. high, are literally covered with these lovely flowers throughout the summer. It can be grown as easily as a Cornflower. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

## PHYSOSTEGIA

Handsome hardy perennials growing about 2 feet high, and producing long spikes closely covered with dainty tubular flowers. Sow in autumn. The seed is slow to germinate. Rosy lilac. Pkt. 6d.



DOUBLE SHIRLEY POPPIES. (See page 87)



SINGLE SHIRLEY POPPIES

## POPPIES

(KLAPROSE OF PAPAVER)

Showy and easily cultivated; a favourite everywhere. Flowers of various sizes, shapes, and colours, both single and double. Always conspicuous and brilliant; adapted to any soil. Poppies should be picked early in the morning with buds just showing colour and while dew is still on them. Cut regularly, not allowing seed pods to form, to insure continuous blooming over a long season. As Poppy seed is very fine, it should be sown thinly and just covered with soil. Sow all Annual varieties where plants are intended to flower, and when well started thin to about 8 inches apart, if you wish for best results. Sow very early in spring or autumn as Poppy seed germinates best when the soil is cool, and it is a good plan to put an old sack or some canvas on top of soil. Keep covering fairly moist and remove when seeds start sprouting. It is well to make several sowings at intervals so as to keep up a succession of bloom. 2 to 3 ft. A.S.

### Single Annual Poppies

**Shirley, Single, mixed**—Of tissue-paper like appearance, running through many shades of rose, salmon, apricot, pink, etc., to glowing crimson. Fine for cutting; unequalled for general effectiveness and brilliancy of display. Per pkt. 6d.

**Tulip.**—Dazzling scarlet; cup-and-saucer form; flowers 3 inches across; very distinct. Per pkt. 6d.

**Admiral.**—Flowers of purest white with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the top. Per pkt. 6d.

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KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS ARE BEST

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Before sowing your Seeds consult  
pages 34, 112, 113, and 114, and  
inside of Back Cover.

## Perennial Poppies

**Oriental Hybrids.**—One of the most striking and showy of all hardy garden plants. The tall stems, about 2½ to 3 feet high, bear great flowers often 4 inches and more across, and when cut in the bud are grand for vases. Our mixture comprises a large number of bright shades of scarlet, red, and pink. Sow the seed where plants are to bloom, as they do not transplant very satisfactorily; very slow to germinate. Per pkt. 6d.

### Iceland Poppy, GART-

REF.—The *Gartref* strain

of Iceland Poppies is distinct among all varieties because of the distinct picotee markings at the edges of each petal. This picoteed edge is present on all flowers, and lends a distinctive air of contrast to the colour of the bloom. Flowers are of good size on wiry stems of medium length, fine for cutting or garden decoration. The colour range includes many unusual shades of pink, white, apricot, and cream, as well as the deeper orange and lemon tones. Per pkt. 1/-.

### Iceland Poppy, "Sunbeam Hybrids."

A new and distinct strain. The flowers are about 3 inches in diameter with ruffled petals, and are borne on long stems, which makes them particularly valuable for cut-flower purposes. The "Sunbeam Hybrids" include a wide range of colours and can be confidently recommended to all lovers of this useful and beautiful flower. Per pkt. 6d.

### Iceland Poppy, "The Emperor."

It is without a doubt the very finest orange Iceland Poppy ever produced, with extremely large fluted petalled flowers composed of broad, overlapping petals. The colour is a deep tangerine orange, the strong straight stems are very wiry, 18 to 22 inches long, and bear the large flowers majestically whether in the garden or when used for cutting. Per pkt. 1/-.

### Tangerine.

Entirely distinct and unique colour in Iceland Poppies. The crushed satin-like flowers are of

uniformly large size and produced on vigorous growing plants in never ceasing succession for a long time. The colour is a very handsome rich golden orange, truly rare and glorious. Per pkt. 6d.

**Coonara Hybrids.**—An Australian race of Iceland Poppies, embracing a combination of pink, rose, and salmon shades, quite original in its delicacy. The flowers are borne in great profusion on long wiry stems and are gems for cutting and decoration. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Fakenham Hybrids.**—A lovely new Iceland Poppy. The colours are almost too numerous to mention—embracing pure white, some with a green Maltese cross in centre, pale lemon to deep yellow, orange to tangerine, pinks, mauve, lavender, apricot, and numerous others. The flowers open wider than the other Iceland Poppies and when cut last a long time. Excellent for table decoration. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Sandford's Giant Strain.**—Immense flowers and very strong long stems. Colours embrace the following—from blood-red to orange, from deep yellow to pale lemon, yellow outside with ivory inside, pale rose inside with apricot-orange outside, flesh colour with silvery shadings, rose-pink, apricot, and buff. A new and distinct strain. Per pkt. 1/-.

## Double Annual Poppies

**Paeony-Flowered, mixed.**—Flowers of enormous size, perfectly double, of exceeding brilliancy. Per pkt. 6d.

**Carnation-Flowered, mixed.**—Splendid large double flowers, all deeply cut and fringed; many bright colours. Per pkt. 6d.

**Shirley, Double, mixed.**—Beautiful new hybrids producing large double and semi-double flowers in a wonderful range of colours, many of them edged and bordered in contrasting colours. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 86.)

THE ICELAND POPPY, while considered a perennial, will flower the first year from seed. They are of graceful habit, with bright green fern-like foliage formed in tufts, from which issue slender stalks about 12 to 18 inches high, bearing their brilliant flowers in endless profusion. They have become most popular, and we can thoroughly recommend them for all districts. Best results for winter blooming will be obtained by sowing the seed in tins or seed-beds under protection in January and February to be transplanted, or if preferred they can be sown direct in the border. Harden off so that plants are well established before the cold weather sets in. By sowing a succession in spring, it is possible to have Iceland Poppies in bloom during the greater part of the year. Most useful for cutting, for which purpose pick when in bud, and if the ends of the stem are burnt or dipped in a jug of hot water immediately after picking, they will last for about a week in water. Seed germinates rather slowly.



NEW ICELAND POPPY—SUNBEAM HYBRIDS



POPPY—ORIENTAL HYBRIDS



PRIMULA OBCONICA

**Veris** (*Polyanthus*—*English Cowslip*).—Flowers of different colours—yellow, brown, red-edged, etc. Perfectly hardy and most effective for beds or masses. 6 to 8 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

**Vulgaris**.—The sweet, beautiful canary-yellow wild English Primrose. 6 to 8 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

#### H.H.A. PORTULACA (VYGIES)

No bedding plant equals the Portulaca for places exposed to the hot sun, as it seems to delight in intense heat. The plants are of low growth, about 6 to 8 inches high, the foliage and stems are succulent and spreading in habit. Sow from September to February either in tins or boxes, and transplant to about 18 inches apart; or sow broadcast where to remain, thinning out to same distance.

*Portulacas do best in poor soil. Don't pamper them.*

**Double Mixed.**—Brilliant shades including white, yellow, salmon, and carmine. A large percentage are double, resembling tiny Roses. Pull out singles as soon as they show bloom. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 89.)

**Parana.**—The flowers are single, unusual in size, often 2 inches across, and of the most dazzling purple-crimson colour. Unsurpassed for massing in beds, edgings, for rock-work, and even for pots. Per pkt. 6d.

#### H.H.P. POINCIANA (Bird of Paradise Flower)

A sub-tropical shrub, growing from 6 to 9 feet high, with graceful Mimosa-like foliage. Bears an abundance of curious rich golden-yellow flowers about 2 inches in diameter, produced in large trusses, the most striking feature being the long incurving stamens and pistils of a beautiful bright crimson colour, which gives the plant its popular name. Soak the seed in warm water before planting and sow in boxes or tins in the Spring. Harden carefully by gradual exposure to fresh air and transplant when fit to handle. Per pkt. 1/-.

#### G.P. PRIMULA (*Primrose*)

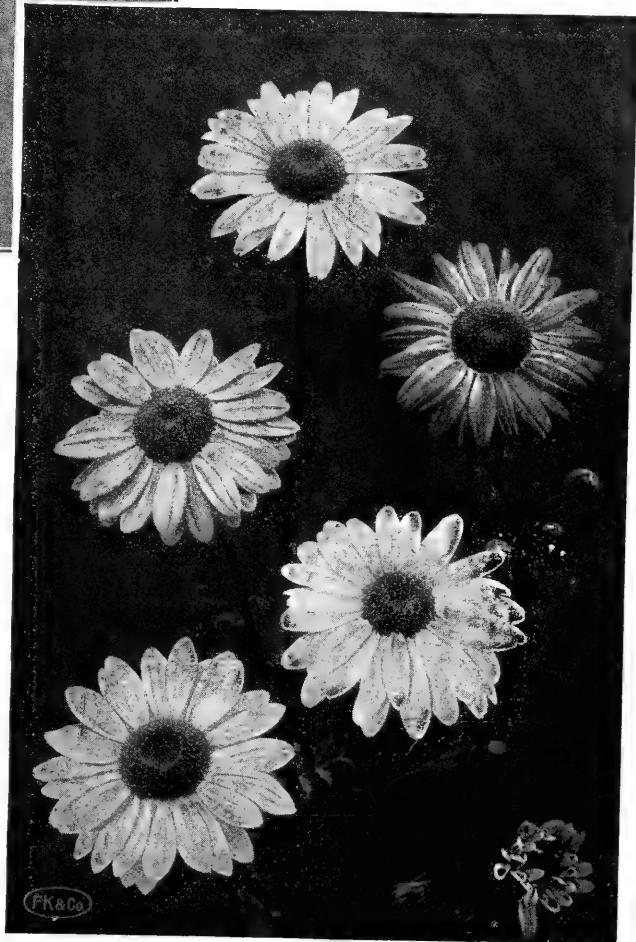
For Winter or Spring interior home decorations, Primulas are indispensable. Sow seed best in October and November in light rich soil, consisting of part sand and leaf mould worked through a fine sieve, in tins or boxes, and allow for good drainage. Cover seed very lightly only and firm soil after sowing. Cover with glass, keep shaded, and water moderately until the seed germinates (2 to 4 weeks). Transplant when second leaves appear, and keep repotting the plants as they grow and increase in size. To develop the colours to the highest degree grow in heavy soil and water frequently with weak liquid manure.

**Obconica, New Giants, mixed.**—This magnificent strain is quite distinct, being of most robust growth, and producing immense trusses of extra large flowers in many new and novel colours. Unequalled as a pot plant for house or conservatory, and the large sprays are excellent for cutting. Specially grown for us by one of the most celebrated English Primula specialists. 12 to 15 ins. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Auricula, mixed.**—Umbels of fragrant flowers; many rich colours. Fine for bedding, pot culture, etc. 6 to 8 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

**Malacoides (The Giant Baby Primrose).**—

The flowers measure  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch across, and the plants branch very freely. The flowers, of a pretty light lilac, are borne in whorls on stems which are graceful and strong. If grown in a greenhouse, they can be had in bloom in four or five months after sowing. A most delightful plant for table decoration. 12 to 15 inches in height. Per pkt. 1/-.



PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. (See page 89)

**Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 34, 112, 113, and 114, and inside of Back Cover.**



RANUNCULUS—GIANT FLORENTINE

### P. PYRETHRUM

Handsome and very useful herbaceous plants of easy culture. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins under cover and transplant.

**Aureum.**—The well-known "GOLDEN FEATHER." Bright yellow fern-like leaves, extensively used for carpet-bedding, edgings, and borders. 12 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

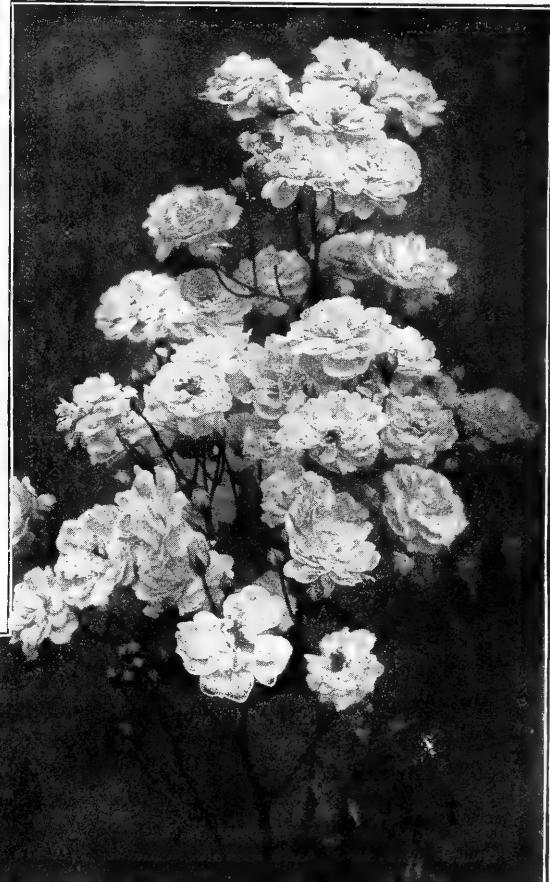
**Roseum** (or *Painted Daisy*), **mixed.**—Cosmos-like flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, produced on stems about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet high, and range in colour from the palest pink to deep red, the bright yellow centres forming a splendid contrast. In bloom a long time. Highly recommended for cutting. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 88.)



PORTULACA—DOUBLE-FLOWERING. (See page 88)

### H.A. RHODANTHE

Elegant garden annuals, 12 to 14 inches in height, indispensable for dried winter bouquets. The dainty flowers are carried gracefully on thin but airy stems. In pink, white, and dark red shades. One of the most graceful of all Everlastings. Gather before fully expanded. S. Pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see p. 90.)



ROSA POLYANTHA. (See page 90)

### P. RANUNCULUS

The Ranunculus is one of the most popular of bulbous plants and is greatly admired for its brilliant and many coloured flowers. Fine for bedding and massing and very useful for cutting. Seeds are best sown in early Autumn in tins or beds under protection and will germinate in about 4 to 6 weeks. Keep seed-beds shaded and fairly damp. Water carefully and transplant when fit to handle. Seedlings will generally bloom the first year, but will be at their best the second year.

#### Giant Florentine, mixed.—

A selection from the old strain of French Ranunculus, which we can really recommend because of its strong and vigorous constitution. The variety of colours is truly wonderful, ranging through white, deep mauves, and all shades of rose, crimson, bronze, and yellow, also there are some blotched and many picotee edged. The plants grow 18 to 24 inches high, producing an abundance of semi-double and double flowers from 3 to 4 inches in diameter of rare beauty. Per pkt. 1/-

**Choice Mixed.**—Height 12 to 15 inches. Many brilliant colours and very free flowering. Per pkt. 6d.



RHODANTHE. (See page 89)

**P. RICINUS or Castor Oil Plant**  
(OLIEBOOM)

**Zanzibarensis.**—Picturesquely showy and imposing, the Ricinus gives the garden magnificent semi-tropical effects; remarkably large leaves of green, purple, and bronze. 8 to 10 feet. S. Per pkt. 6d.

**H.A. SALPIGLOSSIS**

Popular garden annuals of easy culture, growing about 2½ to 3 feet high. The open Petunia-like flowers are funnel-shaped and produced on long stems, making an ideal cut flower. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins or beds, cover very lightly with fine soil, press down firmly, and protect from sun with paper or cloth until seed germinates (2 to 3 weeks). Set plants 1 foot apart each way in rich soil. (For illustration, see page 91.)

**Emperor, mixed.**—This variety forms one single leading stem and bears on its summit a veritable bouquet of the most beautiful flowers. A splendid mixture of yellow, rose, brown, brilliant crimson, scarlet, light blue, purple, violet, etc., each one richly veined with gold. Per pkt. 6d.

**Grandiflora, mixed.**—Improved large-flowering strain of the richest colours, nicely veined and marbled. Our mixture is unsurpassed. Per pkt. 6d.

**SAPONARIA**

This is a pretty and useful Annual, growing about 2 to 2½ feet high, and bearing masses of satiny pink flowers on light and graceful sprays, somewhat like an enlarged Gypsophila. Charming for cutting, adding grace to any arrangement of flowers. Sow in tins or in the open and transplant, respectively thin to stand about 10 to 12 inches apart. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

*To be kept at their best, flowers should be gathered early in the morning or late in the afternoon and protected from the sun's rays as much as possible.*

**Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.**

**P. ROSA POLYANTHA**

(Dwarf or Baby Roses)

Dwarf compact bushes, covered with small single and often semi-double blossoms, which are borne in many-flowered clusters; valuable for bedding and borders. The plants are about 2 feet high, and commence blooming in a few months after sowing, and in such quantity that a plant looks like a veritable bouquet. Seed is rather slow to germinate and should be soaked in warm water a day or two before planting. Perfectly hardy, blooming year after year. A.S. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 89.)

**RUDBECKIA**

**EARLY DUPLEX.**—An

**NOVELTY**

annual grand Rudbeckia for all purposes, beds, and cut flowers. The plants grow from 25 to 30 ins. high, bearing on long stems bright yellow flowers with a brown ring round the centre. The flower petals appear in rows from two to four showing different shapes on each plant—partly straight, partly twisted. This semi-double rich flowering Rudbeckia is highly recommended and makes a fine addition to our cut flowers. Sow in Spring. Per pkt. 1/-.

**KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS ARE RELIABLE**



RUDBECKIA—EARLY DUPLEX



Kirchhoff's Seeds  
aid to profit and  
beautify  
your  
Garden.

SALVIA  
(FLOWERING SAGE)

**DWARF DOUBLE—  
CORAL ROSE.**

**NOVELTY**

Attractive neat plants, 8 inches tall, covered from midsummer until frost with a mass of lovely well-rounded blooms, combining a bright shade of coral-red with a suffusion of rose and salmon. Most attractive in beds and borders. Per pkt. 1/-.

**SALVIA (Flowering Sage)**

This is one of our handsomest summer and autumn flowering plants, when they are literally ablaze with brilliant flowers; very effective for massing on lawn or for ribbon beds and valuable for cutting. Sow early in spring in tins, and transplant seedlings to about 15 to 18 inches apart, after the ground has thoroughly warmed up. Although Perennials, treat as Annuals. 2 to 3 feet.

**Splendens.**—Tall-growing, free-blooming variety with large spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. When at best it is a mass of bloom. Unsurpassed where a brilliant scarlet is wanted. Per pkt. 6d.

**Fire Ball.**—This is undoubtedly the earliest, freest, and most continuous bloomer of all Salviæ and the most uniform in habit. The bushy plants do not grow over 18 inches high, and are completely covered with large erect spikes of dazzling scarlet flowers. It attracts immediate attention in the garden, and is one of the most effective and gorgeous plants in cultivation. Ablaze with flowers until frost. The very best Scarlet obtainable. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Farinacea (Silver Sage).**—Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and are of bushy habit. The flowers are a delicate Wedgwood-blue with white eye on the lip, and are clustered all along the fine long strong stem, giving a graceful and impressive spike. Very floriferous and fine for cutting. Planted along with the Scarlet Salvia the effect is brilliant. Per pkt. 6d.

**White Perfection.**—A beautiful companion to the above, with flowers of a lovely silvery-white colour, glistening like white satin. Very charming and excellent for cutting. Pkt. 6d.

**DO NOT PLANT Salviæ in the shade.**  
They like plenty of Sunshine.

**H.A. SCABIOSA (Sweet Scabious)  
(SKABIOSA)**

Extremely free-flowering plants, succeeding well in almost any soil. Most desirable for beds and borders and invaluable for table bouquets. When given plenty of room and the seed vessels are kept regularly picked off as they appear it will last through the whole season. Bees are very fond of its sweetness, and its floral flavours also attract the most beautiful types of butterflies in the neighbourhood. Owing to the number of infertile seeds Scabiosa is best sown in beds or tins, and when well started transplant to stand 8 to 12 inches apart. Flower stems slender but quite stiff, and 2½ to 3 ft. in height. A.S. (For illustration, see page 92.)

**Azure Fairy.**—There are but few flowers so useful for cutting as Scabiosa *Azure Fairy*, as it produces an abundance of perfectly double long-stemmed flowers that come uniformly in a lovely sky-blue colour. The outer petals are particularly broad, and the flowers are larger than any other variety. Per pkt. 6d.

**Royal Purple.**—Elegant deep black-purple flowers with white pistils, produced on wire-like stems. Per pkt. 6d.

**Rose Queen.**—Flowers are very double and large, and the colour may best be described as a rich rose shading to rose-pink, blending well with the other colours of Scabiosa. Per pkt. 6d.

**Snowball.**—Very charming double white flowers gracefully carried on long slender stems, making them ideal cut flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

**Peach Blossom.**—An excellent variety producing blooms of a beautiful shade of Peach-blossom pink, which we cannot too highly recommend for cut-flower work. The flowers are of large size and very double and borne freely on strong wiry stems. Pkt. 6d.

**Double Mixed.**—Flowers large, averaging 3 inches across, very double, and of compact rounded shape. The colours are both strong and dainty, equally enjoyable and effective in bouquets or the garden. Per pkt. 6d.

**Caucasica.**—One of the handsomest of Hardy Perennials, bearing exquisitely beautiful single saucer-shaped flowers 3 inches across, of soft lavender-blue. Per pkt. 1/-.



SALPIGLOSSIS. (See page 90)

### H.A. SCHIZANTHUS

One of the finest Annuals in cultivation and rapidly becoming very popular for border plants, for massing, edgings, and for pot work. Flowers are as handsome as some Orchids, and when in bloom the plants, with their myriads of butterfly-like blossoms, present a wonderful sight. Sow in tins or beds for subsequent transplanting or directly where to bloom, thinning to 6 to 8 inches apart. A.S.

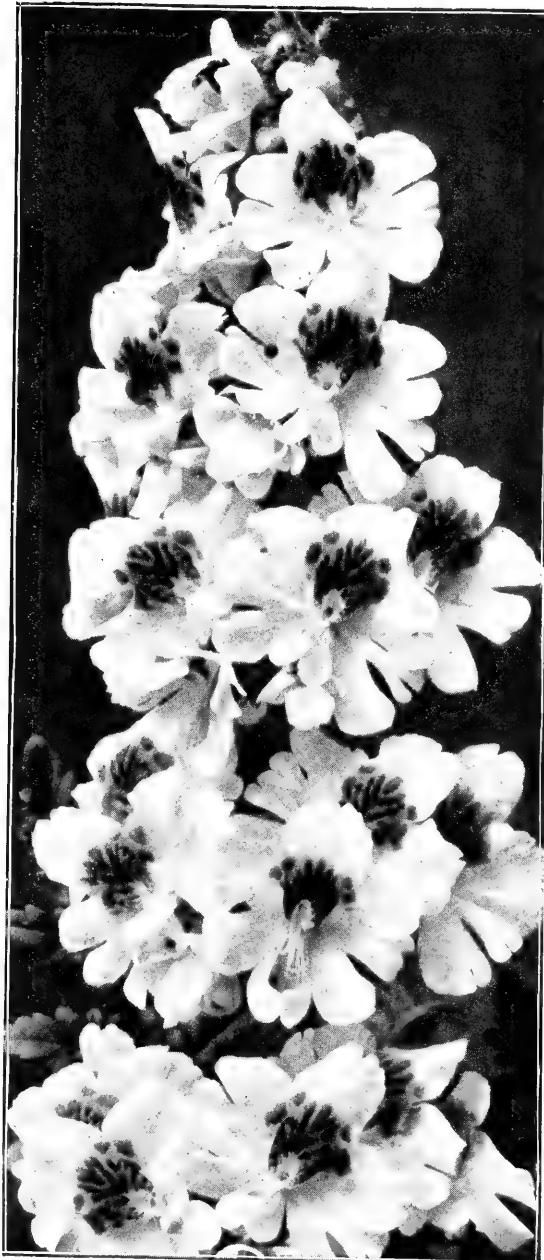
**Giant Hybrids.**—A remarkable fine strain of immense flowers and very varied in colour. Large compact bushes about 18 to 24 inches tall. Per pkt. 6d.

### H.A. SENECCIO or Jacobæa

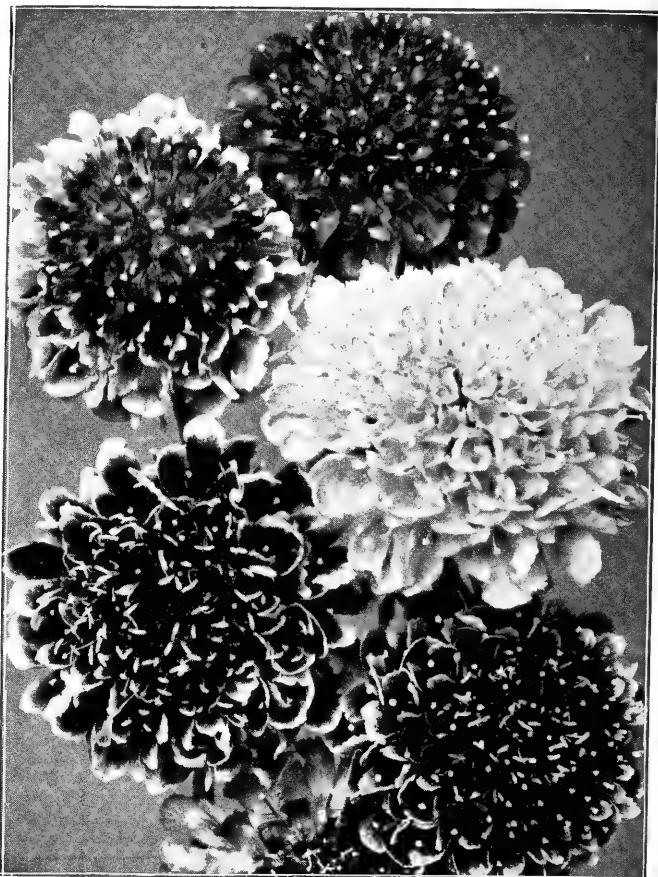
Lovely Annuals, which are among the most desirable of all easily grown garden flowers. Free growers and continuously in bloom. Colours include purple, flesh, copper, lilac, red, white, etc. A.S.

**Tall, mixed.**—Dense heads of double flowers largely grown for bouquets. Height 18 to 20 inches. Pkt. 6d.

**SHASTA DAISY.** See MARGUERITE.



SCHIZANTHUS—GIANT HYBRIDS



SCABIOSA. (See page 91)

### H.A. STATICE (*Sea Lavender*)

Very showy plants with large clusters of small flowers carried on graceful stems. Suitable for beds, borders, or rockery, and very highly valued for all kinds of bouquets. Seed of Statice *Suworowi*, *latifolia*, and *Caspia* is best sown in boxes or seed-beds about  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch deep and of the *Sinuata* varieties about  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep. Before sowing the *Sinuata* varieties we recommend to pick their seed clusters apart, to free the hard hulls from the thin long brown seeds, but sow both in case some seeds are left in the hulls. Transplant seedlings of all varieties carefully with a ball of earth at the roots. 2 to 3 ft. A.S.

**Suworowi.**—Of great decorative value. Each plant throws up 10 to 15 spikes, about 18 inches long, of bright rose-coloured flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

**Latifolia.**—A perennial variety. Immense heads  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft. across, of tiny cloud-like masses of flowers of a clear mauve, which last for months if cut and dried. Per pkt. 6d.

**STATICE CASPIA.**—The Statices are becoming more and more popular as gardeners realise the possibilities of these, not only as beautiful garden flowers but also the keeping qualities, which make them a joy in a winter bouquet of Everlasting flowers or just a few spikes added to some Roses or Sweet Peas. In this new variety we have without doubt the prettiest of all perennial Statice. The multitude of small flowers in spikes  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet high are of a tender lilac colour and furnish excellent material for cutting or bedding purposes. Be sure to plant it, for it is fine and the best grown. Germinates in about a month. Per pkt. 1/-.

(For illustration, see page 93.)

### Sinuata Varieties (For illustration, see page 93.)

**Bonduelli.**—Plants bloom profusely and their rich lemon-yellow flowers are borne in attractive clusters. Per pkt. 6d.

**Candidissima.**—A pure white-flowering variety of the foregoing. Per pkt. 6d.

**True Blue.**—The lovely deep blue flowers make a fine display for a long time. The variety mostly in demand for cut flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

**Rose.**—A free and continuous bloomer of a bright pink shade. Very charming. Per pkt. 6d.

**Mixed.**—This fine mixture contains all the separate colours listed above. Equally enjoyable and effective in bouquets or the garden. Per pkt. 6d.

*All most suitable for Bouquets or for Decorations, as the flowers last a long time after cutting.*

P. **SMILAX** (*Medeola*)

A vine of rapid climbing growth with small glossy dark green foliage. Indispensable for bouquets and floral decorations. Sow in Spring in tins or boxes. As seed is slow to germinate, soak in tepid water for a day before sowing, but even then it is often 4 to 6 weeks before the young seedlings appear. Per pkt. 6d.

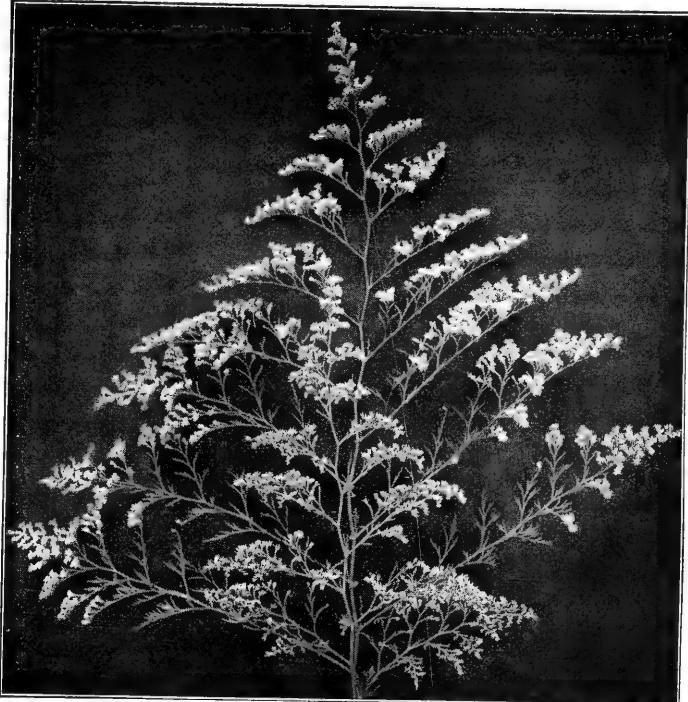
B. **SWEET ROCKET** (*Hesperis matronalis*)

Old-fashioned garden plant growing from 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high, and bears spikes of showy lilac-coloured flowers. Very fragrant during the evening, and useful for cutting. A.S. Pkt. 6d.



SMILAX

**TO BE KEPT AT THEIR BEST, FLOWERS SHOULD BE GATHERED  
EARLY IN THE MORNING OR LATE IN THE AFTERNOON AND  
PROTECTED FROM THE SUN'S RAYS AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.**



STATICE CASPIA. (See page 92)

All varieties of Statice are very erratic in germinating and take from 3 to 6 weeks to sprout. 20 to 25 per cent. is a very fair average to expect. Sow very liberally and keep seed-bed moist and shaded.



(See page 92)

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.



STREPTOCARPUS



SUNFLOWER—SINGLE MINIATURE HYBRIDS

## STREPTOCARPUS

**NEW HYBRIDS.**—The flowers, which are very graceful in form, are trumpet-shaped, widely open, slightly recurved at the mouth, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length. They are borne on strong upright stems branched at the top; the blooms generally produced in a horizontal or semi-upright position, thus displaying their full beauty. Highly decorative as pot plants; all colours—white and purple, rose and violet—represented. Per pkt. 1/6

*THE BLOOMING PERIOD of most kinds of Flowers will be lengthened by keeping the blossoms cut. If allowed to go to seed, plants soon cease blooming.*

## H.A. SUNFLOWER (*Helianthus*)

(SONNEBLOMME)

Very showy plants, fine for shrubberies and large gardens; of easy culture. Sow in open ground from September onwards in rich soil, and when well started should be thinned out to stand  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 feet apart. All are fine for cut flowers, keeping up a constant supply of flowers until cut down by frost.

**Russian Mammoth, Single.**—As the name implies, of gigantic dimensions. 6 to 8 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

**Stella.**—Flowers single, star-shaped, brightest golden yellow with black centre,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches across. Fine for cutting. 3 to 4 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

**Miniature Hybrids, Mixed.**—Very popular flowers, many with petals beautifully twisted like those of a Single Cactus Dahlia. The whole scale of colours from creamy white to deep golden yellow and from light pink to the deepest purple will be found in these Miniature Hybrids. 3 to 4 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

**California Double Giant.**—Immense golden yellow flowers, 6 or more inches in diameter; globular, very double. 4 to 6 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

**Red and Gold.**—Some flowers are of a rich chestnut-red colour, others tipped with yellow, and others slightly washed with red. The flowers vary in size from 4 to 6 inches in diameter and are of good form, usually having a small disc and often two rows of long and slightly curled rays. Splendid for cutting. 4 to 6 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

## MEXICAN TANGO SUNFLOWER.

*See TITHONIA.*

**REMEMBER.**—No matter whether you buy a small or a large quantity of Seeds, it always pays you to plant the Best Seeds. We have only One Grade—The Best that can be grown, and you cannot buy Better Seeds anywhere at any price.

## H.A. STOCKS

(VIOLETTE)

For beauty, dazzling effect, variety of colour, and continued bloom our Stocks are unsurpassed. All the varieties are very fragrant, and all are superior for bedding, pot culture, and cutting. Sow from January to May in tins or boxes, as it is then more under control than if sown in the open ground. Very little water should be given till they are fit for pricking out, as the young seedlings are liable to damp off. Harden off gradually, and never allow plants to get a single check for want of water, or any other cause, which would induce them to remain stunted all the season. Transplant when the plants are just out of the seed-leaf, or they will become slender and never make good plants or flower well, and care should be taken to disturb the roots as little as possible. In planting out Stocks it is customary with many to plant only the strongest and throw away the weak as useless. This should never be done as the **weaker** and **smaller** plants of a batch of seedlings almost invariably produce a **large** percentage of **double** flowers, while the large coarse plants are often all single. Make the soil **deep** and **rich**, and select a place where Stocks or Wallflower have not been grown previously. An addition of lime is very beneficial.

**Large-Flowering Ten-Week, mixed.**—A very choice strain, containing many lovely shades of beautiful large double flowers. The plants grow about 2 feet in height and branch freely. Per pkt. 6d.

**Brompton.**—A splendid variety of Stocks, of strong growth and fine branching habit. Height 15 to 18 inches. Best mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

**Virginia.**—Charming dwarf Annuals; flowers bright coloured and floriferous. Fine for edgings. Height about 12 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

### Giant Nice or Beauty Stocks

**Highest percentage of Double Flowers.** A magnificent strain, forming much-branched plants about 2 to 2½ feet high, and having numerous spikes of very large delightfully fragrant flowers. Highly decorative whether grown in flower beds, garden borders, or as potted specimens. As cut flowers Nice or Beauty Stocks are unsurpassable, their splendid trusses of bloom lend themselves to table and other floral decorations. Amateur and professional alike agree that this distinct new race is unique in habit, size of flower, and duration of bloom.



STOCK—GIANT NICE OR BEAUTY

No matter if situation is cold and windy, Stocks will bloom there and give the garden colour when otherwise it might be bare. Stocks have been greatly improved by selection, and our strains, which are raised by expert growers, give fully 60 per cent. of Double flowers. There always will be some Single plants, and for this reason the seedlings should be set out in the garden sufficiently close (about 6 inches apart) for these Single ones to be pulled up when they show their first flower and still leave plenty of fine Double plants.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.

**“Golden City” Mixture.**—A beautiful collection of colours, carefully made up from seeds of named varieties only, enormously large flowers, very double, and strikingly brilliant and showy. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Snowflake.**—Large spikes of snow-white flowers; excellent for cutting. Pkt. 1/-.

**Beauty of Nice.**—Large blooms of delicate flesh or shell-pink. Choice and distinct. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Queen Alexandra.**—Clear chamois-rose; splendid for cut blooms, market, and bouquet work. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Almond Blossom.**—White suffused carmine-rose. Large and very fragrant. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Monte Carlo.**—A beautiful clear canary-yellow, of inestimable value for cutting. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Bella Donna.**—Most attractive lavender; flowers of good size on long stems. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Lilac Gem.**—Flowers are very large and full, and of a delicate lilac-blue colour, rich and impressive. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Fairy Queen.**—Dark violet, very fine; distinct. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Crimson King.**—Brilliant blood-red, fine for cutting and pot plants. Pkt. 1/-.

**Antique Copper.**—Blooms are a rich Hellebore-red overlaid with copper, the whole giving a very pleasing quaint burnished copper effect. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Rosy Morn.**—A welcome new addition to the “Beauty of Nice” class. The plants are extremely free flowering, and bear a very large percentage of enormous double blooms of a rich shade of pink, which deepens with age to rose. An exceptionally good variety for cutting and florist’s work. Pkt. 1/-.

# SWEET PEAS

(PRONKERTJIES)

**CULTURE.**—A deep rich moist soil is best suited to Sweet Peas. Dig rows or trenches about 12 inches deep, fill in six inches with well rotted manure or bone dust and top soils well mixed; after which the trench or furrow is still 6 inches deep. Plant seed on this and cover about 1 inch with soil. White-coloured and wrinkled seeds germinate freely, but black-coloured seeds are very hard-skinned, and in order to get a regular and quick germination of these we advise soaking these in water for twelve to twenty-four hours before sowing. Avoid keeping the soil too wet, or rotted seed will be the result. When the plants are 2 or 3 inches high thin out to 2 or 3 inches apart, and fill in another inch or so of soil around the plants, always leaving a portion of the plant above the surface. Do this at intervals until the furrow is nearly full; it should always remain a little hollow to hold the rains and to allow water to be applied by the bucketful when necessary. During dry weather they should be watered thoroughly and frequently, but always use soft water or water that has stood in the open for a day or two, for cold water drawn from the tap may give the plants a check. In very cold weather do not water at all unless the plants show plainly that they want it. Thin out to at least 12 inches apart. As soon as vines reach 9 inches in height, proper trellis, wire netting, or other supports should be provided. When the plants are showing signs of flowering, water once a week with liquid manure as they are lovers of moisture and strong feeders, points which must not be overlooked. Air-slaked lime seems to be very beneficial to Sweet Peas, and a surface dressing while the plants are growing serves to keep them from disease, as well as discouraging slugs and snails. **The flowers should be picked as often as possible and all withered blooms should be removed** to prevent the plants from running to seed, which would stop them from blooming. The best time to cut flowers is in the early morning, as soon as any dew has dried from them. If the flowers are immediately placed in water, they will grow considerably and many of their colours will improve. Sow autumn and early spring; don't plant alongside a house, under trees, or close to a board fence. They need an open space, where the plants may have all available light and air. The varieties of Sweet Peas are so numerous that it is impossible to catalogue them all, therefore in revising our list we have brought it quite up to date, and have been careful to include only those we consider most distinct and beautiful in each class, omitting all which are synonymous or inferior.

## SEVEN GRAND NEW SUMMER-FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS

**Ruffled Carmine.**—A beautiful flower of good substance, carrying four large blooms on each stem. This adds another fine colour to the ruffled class. A lovely carmine-rose of remarkable brightness, yet it is entirely free from any harshness and glare. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Ruffled Orchid.**—The warm mellow colour of this beautiful Ruffled Novelty is much like the rich lavender-pink typical of certain Cattleya Orchids. The flowers are well ruffled and frilled. The plants are vigorous and free flowering. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Fire.**—Fire is flaming red illuminated by a glow of scarlet-cerise. In addition to the scintillating colour, it is remarkable for the duplexness of its blooms. Sun-proof. Per pkt. 1/-.

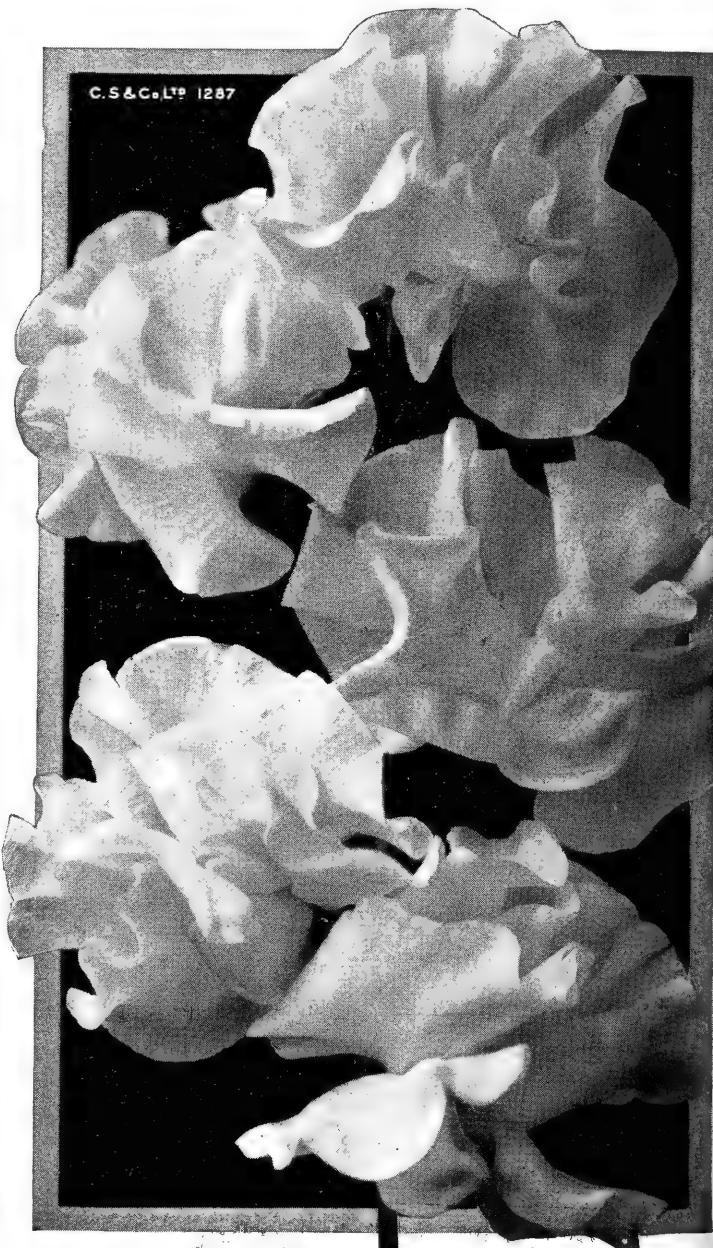
**Ruffled Beauty.**—The colour is a clear shade of lilac-pink over an amber ground—rich enough to attract the eye, yet soft enough to be admired for its delicate beauty. The flowers are gracefully ruffled and frilled. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Fluffy Ruffles.**—The colour is a lovely rich rose-pink with a gleam of soft salmon and an undertone of bright primrose, blended into an exquisite shade of cream-pink. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Ruffled Rose.**—This is a variety of a soft but rich shade of rose with an oversheat of salmon. The blooms are truly gigantic in size; six sprays make a bunch more massive than twelve ordinary Sweet Peas. Per pkt. 1/-.

**Shirley Temple.**—We consider this Sweet Pea one of the most beautiful ever originated. The large fluted flowers have the richness of colour of Pinkie, and are daintily frilled. The flowers are immense and each stem bears four very large blooms. Per pkt. 1/-.

Are among the most useful, ornamental, and beautiful of all our hardy annuals. Their wonderfully large fragrant flowers are gracefully formed on long stout stems, varying in colour from the darkest purple imaginable to the purest white. For cutting, vase decoration, and exhibiting, the Sweet Pea stands supreme, and every garden, whether large or small, should contain at least some of these lovely flowers.



**NOTE.**—All white-coloured seeds of Sweet Peas are rather delicate, and should be sown in soil only slightly moist until sprouted.

# BUY KIRCHHOFF'S AND OBTAIN PERFECTION

## GIANT WAVED or SPENCER SWEET PEAS

This splendid new list of Summer-flowering Spencer Sweet Peas includes the best and most desirable varieties.

Each 6d. per packet, containing from 30 to 60 seeds according to variety.

### White

**White Spencer.**—Remarkable for the glistening purity of the whiteness, and the perfect finish of the flowers, of truly gigantic proportions. Stems long, bearing almost uniformly fours.

### Cream

**Primrose Spencer.**—Heavily frilled flower of a rich primrose-yellow shade, and well placed on long and strong stems.

### Light Pink

**Paradise.**—Flesh-pink with rosy blush, suffused and shaded creamy apricot—a delightful combination of colour.

### Deep Pink

**Pinkie.**—A large deep rose-pink. The flowers are nicely waved and stems are long and stout. We predict a long reign of popularity for *Pinkie* both as an exhibition and garden variety.

### Orange and Orange-

### Salmon

**Royal Sovereign.**—Magnificent, large, and exquisitely-formed flowers of a bright glistening orange colour.

### Scarlet-Cerise

**Royal Scot.**—A brilliant lustrous orange-scarlet with a deep cerise sheen. Plants are strong growing and free blooming, excellent flowers of substantial texture.

### Rose

**Sunset.**—Beautiful shade of soft rich rose, the base of flower being lightened with glowing yellow suffusion; large, beautifully frilled, very graceful.

**Brilliant Rose.**—A marvellous new shade—glowing bright Tyrian-rose, with a scintillating suffusion of bronzy rose. *Brilliant Rose* is of such pure and glistening colour that other rose varieties appear dull by comparison. Ideal for exhibition or cutting.

### Crimson

**King Edward.**—A deep rich crimson shade; very large size, large waved standard and large drooping wings; very vigorous grower, grand exhibition and garden variety.

**Crimson King.**—A flower of mammoth size and artistic proportions. The standard and wings are much waved and crimped. Colour is a rich true crimson of great appeal. Very profuse bloomer.

### Lavender and Light

### Blue

**Frank Dolby.**—Charming soft lavender tinted mauve-pink; flowers large and well waved.

**Powerscourt.**—A pure lavender self with flowers of great size, yet refined and well placed on long stems, many with fours; blooms freely.

**Glenegleas.**—This is considered a particularly fine light blue variety. The blooms are very large, and gracefully waved and frilled.

### Dark Blue

**Commander Godsall.**—A very fine dark blue of enormous size and excellent form. Vigorous, bearing usually four well-waved flowers on a long stem.

**Fortune.**—An excellent new variety with dark blue wings and rich violet-blue standard. The flowers are large and well waved.

### Maroon

**Othello.**—A striking variety of an intense shade of blackish maroon. In fact it is one of the darkest of all Sweet Peas yet introduced.

### Picotee Edged

**Youth.**—The colour is one that catches the eye immediately, being an exquisite pink picotee-edge on pure white ground, a combination that cannot fail to excite the enthusiasm of all growers.

### Flaked and Striped

**Aurora Spencer.**—An ivory-white ground distinctly striped with brilliant crimson-red. This has been quite a favourite with many who admire unusual and quaint colour combinations.

**Senator Spencer.**—Flowers extra large, beautifully frilled; striped deep claret and chocolate on light heliotrope ground.

**OUR SWEET PEAS ARE  
THE BEST OBTAINABLE  
— IN SOUTH AFRICA —**

## **SUPERFINE - - - - - WAVED SPENCER SWEET PEAS - - - - - (Summer-Flowering)**

A space in every garden should be reserved for liberal planting of our **Superfine Spencer Hybrids**. Composed entirely of fine Giant Spencers, the largest and most beautiful of all Sweet Peas, and we can safely say "**There is No Better Mixture in existence**," no matter at what price or under what name it may be offered. You can grow the finest exhibition blooms with the proper care, and have the finest outdoor displays also. Pkt. 6d.

## **NEW EARLY-FLOWERING SPENCER or WINTER SWEET PEAS**

**Each pkt. contains from 10 to 40 seeds, according to variety.**

This is the most popular type of Sweet Peas of to-day. They produce the largest flowers, and on the longest stems. They take most all the prizes at the shows, and give the greatest satisfaction with flower lovers. Sown at intervals through the late summer, autumn, and varied list of choice Early-Flowering Sweet Peas, you should be able to make a selection that will make a pleasing effect when the plants are full of beautiful blooms. Its flowers dance and sparkle in the sunlight, ever changing yet ever beautiful. You can cut armfuls of flowers, yet it smiles and pursues its beneficent way. No other flower is as widely planted as the Early-Flowering Sweet Pea as it is easy to grow them, because they fairly spring into radiant life in the hands of those who love them.

## **SEVEN GRAND NEW EARLY-FLOWERING or WINTER SWEET PEAS**

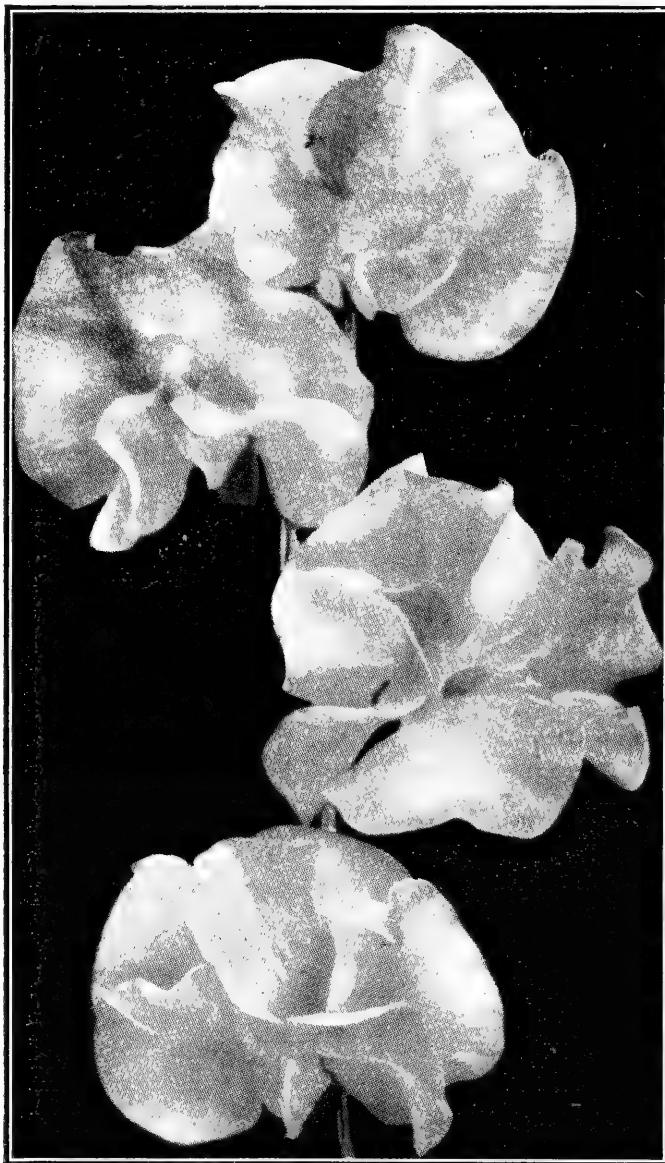
**Duplex Fandango.**—We have the good fortune to be able to introduce a new Duplex Early of a bright rose colour. *Duplex Fandango* is stronger in growth than *Duplex Gem* or *Duplex Pioneer*, and usually four flowers are borne on fine long stiff stems. A few sprays of *Duplex Fandango* give the effect of a great number. Flowers are very large and magnificently frilled. Per pkt. 1/-

**Marine.**—A wonderful variety and the clearest of all blues ever introduced, which will so out-class all other blue Sweet Peas on the market that all growers will grow nothing else in the blue Sweet Pea line. The size is enormous, as the standard measures fully 2 inches across. Plants are most vigorous and prolific, giving a great abundance of blooms over a long period. Per pkt. 1/-

**GROW KIRCHHOFF'S SWEET PEAS—THEY HAVE NO EQUAL**

**Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.**

SEVEN GRAND NEW EARLY-FLOWERING or WINTER SWEET PEAS (Continued)



A SPRAY OF EARLY OR WINTER-FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS

FOURTEEN POPULAR EARLY-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

All 6d. per packet each.

White

**Snowstorm.**—Finest of all white early-flowering varieties; flowers are extra large, of fine form, boldly waved standard; a vigorous free bloomer.

Cream

**Canary Bird.**—A splendid rich deep cream or primrose coloured self. Flowers are of great size, beautifully waved, and long stemmed.

Orange-Salmon

**Flamingo.**—This is a distinct and charming variety. The broad and well-waved standard is light orange with a suffusion of bright salmon, and the wings are a delicate shade of orange-pink blending into a general effect of bright light orange. Large flowers of exquisite form.

Orange-Scarlet

**Glitters.**—No variety we know of approaches *Glitters* in richness, brightness, and live-fire effect. The standard is a bright orange-scarlet, and the wings are deep orange. The flowers are artistically placed in fours on long strong stems.

**Vulcan.**—Dazzling scarlet-cerise, which never burns or scalds. The blooms are extra large, well rounded and fluted. A free grower and profuse bloomer, deserving a place in every collection.

Crimson

**Early King.**—Magnificent crimson blooms with a sheen of bright scarlet. The flowers are large, of good form, and well placed on a long stem.

Light Pink

**Mrs Calvin Coolidge.**—A glorious shade of bright salmon-pink with an elusive suffusion of bronzy orange in the standard; the wings show a delicate rose cast.

Deep Pink and Rose

**Giant Rose.**—A truly giant-flowered rose-pink with wonderful blooms borne freely on stems of great length, and as the flowers are large they bunch well. We consider *Giant Rose* the best of all rose varieties for cutting.

**Chevalier.**—A flower of great beauty and large size, and well waved. The colour is a true rose with just a suspicion of yellow toward the base. Grand exhibition and garden variety.

**Miss Annie Laurie.**—This is the richest tone of pure rose-pink ever produced in a Sweet Pea. Reports received from those who have already grown *Miss Annie Laurie* on trial, declare it is just the colour the florists want. In the trials and in the field cultures it shows up as the most vigorous Sweet Pea we have ever grown. Long stems which are maintained throughout its blooming period, and fours of course, and it is an abundant prolific and continuous bloomer. Per pkt. 1/-

**Red Bird.**—We are glad to offer this Sweet Pea which is of striking beauty. The colour is of the most vivid glistening crimson that can be imagined, and each plant bears a great mass of large flowers on long stiff stems. Sure to become tremendously popular, as *Red Bird* is a glorious flower, well suited for all kinds of decoration. Per pkt. 1/-

**Satin Rose.**—An exceedingly vigorous Early-Flowering Sweet Pea with long stems. Flowers are large and beautifully shaped, and the wings are in perfect proportion to the standard. The colour is an exquisite blend of rose and amber with quite a strong touch of salmon. A combination of colour and perfection in form, making one of the most beautiful Sweet Peas we have seen. Per pkt. 1/-

**Forty-niner.**—A deep yet bright orange shade, making a glorious bunch. Flowers large and very bold, frequently double standards and splendidly spaced on long stems. Standards and wings alike in richness of colour. Per pkt. 1/-

**Apollo.**—*Early Apollo* is a soft salmon-cerise; might be described as a soft salmon-pink self. A charming and appealing shade blending perfectly with pink and lavender shades. Flowers very large, nicely waved, splendidly placed, and stems very long; a great novelty. Per pkt. 1/-

FIVE OF THE BEST  
EARLY-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

All 6d. per packet each.

Rose-Pink

**Duplex Gem.**—Colour is a delightful soft rose-pink flushed on light cream ground. Vines not heavy but bear a profusion of blooms on good stems. Pkt. 6d.

**Duplex Pioneer.**—The colour is rose-pink on cream ground, and is uniformly spread over standard and wings, giving a lovely effect which is greatly added to by the unusual frilliness of flower. Per pkt. 6d.

Clear Pink

**Imperial Pink.**—A most appealing shade of bright rich pink—clearer and more attractive than any other light pink variety. Per pkt. 6d.

Orange

**Eldorado.**—A striking variety, with large well-rounded blooms of bright light orange shade. Pkt. 6d.

Cream

**Oriental.**—Deepest of early creams, and will head the list of creams for many a year. Colour is clear deepest cream throughout; no trace of pink. Pkt. 6d.

**FOURTEEN POPULAR EARLY-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS (Continued)**

All 6d. per packet each.

**Lavender and Light Blue**

**Lavender King.**—A glorious variety, rich true deep lavender throughout; the flowers a large size, lovely waved, borne three and four on long stems.

**Silver Blue.**—This lovely variety is a charming shade of lavender-blue, showing up splendidly in both natural and artificial light. The large flowers, 3 or 4 to a spray, are beautifully spaced. Stems are long and sturdy.

**Dark Blue**

**True Blue.**—The most outstanding and charming shade of true blue, a colour much in demand. Flowers of large size and beautifully waved.

**Purple**

**Amethyst.**—Flowers are of immense size, well waved, and quite distinct with its rich royal purple blooms. A bold and telling flower.

**Bicolor**

**Yarrawa.**—Very popular Australian variety; of large size and great substance, it bears three and sometimes four flowers on splendid long stems. Blooms are most delicately tinted, the standard being a deep rose-pink and wings soft blush-pink.

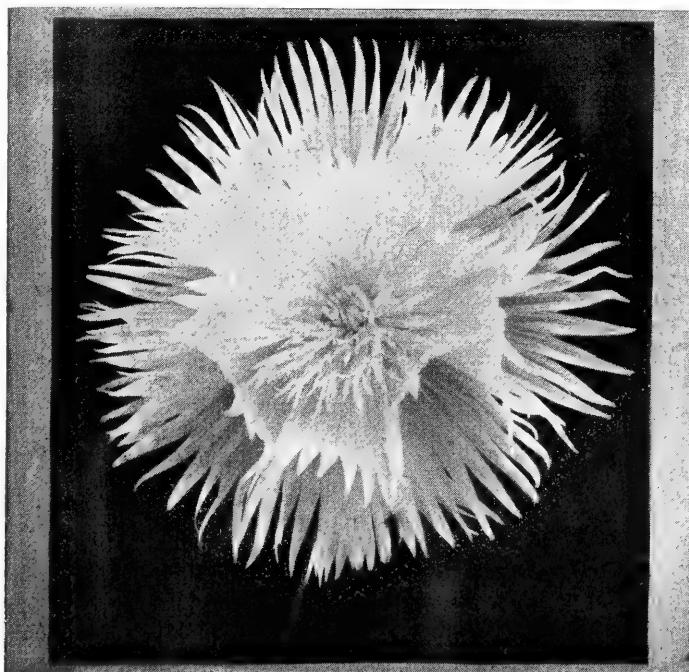
**SUNRISE MIXTURE.**

The finest named varieties of **Early Winter - flowering Spencers** in cultivation. No dull colours, but all choice giant-flowering varieties of right colour and type. All are Show winners and grand display sorts, and meant to please you and glorify your garden. Unsurpassable mixture. Per pkt. 6d.

**SWEET PEA CULTURE (Condensed).**  
Trench deeply; manure liberally; plant thinly; stake quickly; water freely; pick them regularly.



SWEET WILLIAM. (See p. 100)



SWEET SULTAN

**Everlasting — or — Perennial Peas**

(*Lathyrus latifolius*) H.P. These Perennial Peas, although lacking fragrance, are very valuable because they will last almost indefinitely. Vines grow from 8 to 10 feet high, and bear large clusters of beautiful red, white, or pink blossoms. Very free bloomers, making a fine show for many months. Particularly adapted for covering rocks, stumps, or walls; much esteemed for cutting.

**Mixed.** Per pkt. 6d.

**H.A. SWEET SULTAN**  
(*Centaurea*)

Hardy Annuals of easiest culture, bearing long-stemmed large beautiful fragrant fluffy flowers, which are favourites both for garden and for cutting. Will keep a week or over in water if cut when just about to open. Sow where they are intended to flower, and thin plants to stand 4 to 6 inches apart. 2½ to 3 ft. A.S.

**Imperialis, mixed.**—Shades of colour range through white, lilac, rose, pink, and purple. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across. Per pkt. 6d.

**Iphigenia.**—Very fragrant double flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, borne singly on long stiff stems. The colour is a rich warm lilac-rose. Admirably adapted as cut flowers and make-up in graceful and artistic bunches. Per pkt. 6d.

**Margarita.**—One of the best white flowers for cutting, large, fragrant, and beautiful. Per pkt. 6d.

**Suaveolens.**—Large yellow flowers, sweetly scented; lasting well. Per pkt. 6d.

**THALICTRUM Dipterocarpum**

Although this plant has an uninviting name it is really a very graceful thing, with flowers of a charming shade of mauve, brightened by a bunch of lemon-yellow stamens and anthers. The plant is of strong growth, about 4 feet high, and the flowers are produced in profusion in long graceful panicles. Excellent for cutting. In addition to beautiful flowers, the leaves are very pretty, being very much like fronds of a large Maidenhair Fern. Water liberally during dry weather. H.P. Per pkt. 1/-.



VENIDIUM FASTUOSUM

Kirchhoff's Seeds are the Best



THALICTRUM

**B. SWEET WILLIAM**

(BAARD ANGELIER)

Beautiful, fragrant, and easily grown class of plants of extreme richness and diversity of colour; they make a splendid show in the garden and last well as cut flowers. 1½ to 2 feet. Cultivate as Dianthus. A.S. (For illustration, see page 99.)

**Single, mixed.**—Flowers large, of handsome form, and embrace a great variety of rich and beautiful colours. Per pkt. 6d.

**Double, mixed.**—Flowers in trusses of immense size and in all shades and markings, some showing "eyes." Per pkt. 6d.

**Pink Beauty.**—A distinct new colour, which florists call water-melon pink or salmon-rose, strikingly brilliant and beautiful. For bedding, *Pink Beauty* has no equal and is also very effective for cutting. Per pkt. 6d.

**TITHONIA** (*The Mexican Tango Sunflower*)

Half-hardy Annual from Mexico, forming strong branching bushes 6 to 8 feet high, which should stand about 2 feet apart. The flowers are large, nearly 3 inches across, and are produced on long strong stems, and remind one of an immense single Zinnia. Colour a dazzling orange-vermilion. Suits our climate splendidly. Sow in spring in a warm situation after all danger of frost is past. Seed is very irregular in germinating, and takes from 3 to 4 weeks to come through. Per pkt. 6d.

**URSINIA**

**Anethoides New Hybrids.**—One of the most outstanding novelties in annuals of recent years. Attractive Daisy-like flowers and light green foliage of a graceful, lace-like appearance. The long wiry stems bear elegant rich orange flowers with central zones of colour varying from ruby-red to dark purple. A splendid cut flower. Per pkt. 6d.

**VENIDIUM Fastuosum**

A half-hardy South African Annual growing about 2 to 3 feet high, with long serrated leaves and flowers 3 inches across of a most brilliant orange with dark centre and black-purple zone. Very effective. Per pkt. 6d.



URSINIA ANETHOIDES



VIOLETS

## H.P. VALERIANA

A showy perennial border plant producing large corymbs of red and white flowers suitable for bouquets or decorations. The fragrant flowers are borne on stems 2½ to 3 feet high. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

## P. VIOLA CORNUTA

### (Tufted Pansies)

Valuable profuse blooming bedding plants, hybrids between Pansy and Violet. The flowers are in bloom for a long period, and the colours are clear and distinct. Treat as Pansies. 6 to 9 inches.

**Papilio.**—Blue, small, white eye. Per pkt. 6d.

**Mixed.**—All colours, including blue, black, rose, purple, lavender, crimson, orange, white, lemon, etc., etc. Flowers are Pansy-like, about 2 inches across. Planted in masses or lines they are strikingly beautiful. Per pkt. 6d.

## HYBRIDA GIANT

### MIXED.

Few plants are of more general usefulness in the garden than the *Viola Cornuta*, and the good qualities possessed by these plants are present in even greater measure in this new variety. *Giant Mixed* forms a large compact plant, producing a continuous profusion of blooms for a very long period and are excellent for cut flowers. Per pkt. 1/6

**NOVELTY**

**YOU MAY DEPEND ON THE FACT** that you can plant any variety in this List with the assurance that with proper treatment and favourable seasons you will succeed.

**KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS** have been for over 40 Years a Standard among the Best Gardeners of the Union for Purity. Grow Kirchhoff's Seeds.

P.

## VIOLET

A very popular sweet-scented spring-blooming plant, doing best in a cool sheltered situation. Seed is slow to germinate, sometimes requiring 4 to 6 months or more. Soak two days in warm water and sow in tins or boxes; keep shaded and moist; when seedlings are big enough, transplant into rich soil, 12 inches apart each way. 6 inches. A.S.

**The Czar.**—Blue. Per pkt. 6d.

## VIRGINIAN STOCK.

*See STOCKS.*

**You cannot buy Better Seeds than Kirchhoff's**

**Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 34, 112, 113, and 114, and inside of Back Cover.**



VIOLA CORNUTA

H.A. VERBENA

Unrivalled in the splendour of its dazzling brilliancy, the Verbena is the most effective bedding plant in cultivation. They bloom freely, are vigorous in growth, and will furnish a constant supply of cut flowers until killed by severe frost. As the seed is somewhat slow to germinate (3 to 4 weeks), we advise to soak the seed for a few hours in tepid water, and to sow in boxes or tins in light sandy soil; cover  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep, press down firmly and water sparingly; keep shaded. Transplant seedlings when a few inches high in rich soil, 15 to 18 inches apart. Particularly fine for beds, borders, and window boxes. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft. A.S.

**Candidissima.**—Large trusses of pure white flowers; very floriferous. Per pkt. 6d.

**Defiance.**—Brightest scarlet, intense rich; fine for bedding. Per pkt. 6d.

**Venosa.**—Largely used for bedding and edgings; strong thrifty grower, 18 inches high; covered for a long period with heliotrope-purple flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

**Striped, mixed.**—Italian strain of great beauty. Scores of flower umbels in many colours, striped. Per pkt. 6d.

**Hybrida, mixed.**—Saved from a splendid collection of fine varieties, embracing the richest and most brilliant shades. Per pkt. 6d.

**New Giants, mixed.**—This glorious new type is bound to become extremely popular because it represents a decided improvement. The individual flowers are truly magnificent, as on well-grown plants they measure over an inch in diameter. Their gorgeous colours in all shades of rose and pink, with and without white eye, are brought out further by the fact that the blooms combine into tremendous flower-heads, often 10 to 12 inches in circumference. All are real beauties, very free blooming and vigorous growers. Plant some of these in your garden and you will be delighted. Per pkt. 1/-

**GIANT ROYALE.**—Many various colours are already represented in the Verbenas, this one—**NOVELTY**—deep royal blue with creamy yellow eye—is quite new and seems to complete the assortment of colours. The individual flowers are double the size of ordinary sorts; it is a fine sight to see these very large umbels of this magnificent colour. Per pkt. 1/-

**HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA**—**NOVELTY**

**SPECTRUM RED.**—As its name implies, this magnificent Verbena is an intense bright red, brighter than any yet introduced, and its brilliancy is quite dazzling. It is much brighter and larger than *Defiance*. The florets are 1 inch in diameter. We strongly recommend this as the brightest. Per pkt. 1/-



SINGLE WALLFLOWER. (See page 103)



VERBENA—NEW GIANTS

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.

**H.H.A. VINCA** (*Madagascar Periwinkle*)

Ornamental free-blooming bushy plants, 12 to 18 inches high, with dark laurel-like foliage and handsome star-like flowers of pink or white, measuring  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across. Recommended for beds or borders and for pots. Seed is rather slow to germinate, and should be sown in tins early in spring, and seedlings transplanted to the open ground when all danger from frost is past.

**Mixed.** Per pkt. 6d.

**H.A. VISCARIA**

Very showy and effective garden annual, producing freely during the season large single flowers in red, white, and blue shades. Fine for beds and borders. Sow where plants are to bloom. 1 foot. A.S.

**Mixed.** Per pkt. 6d.

**H.P. WAHLENBERGIA**

One of the very best perennial plants, and in constant bloom from early spring to late fall. It forms dense clumps, which are covered with a mass of bell-shaped flowers of a showy rich blue. 2 feet. A. Per pkt. 6d.

**B. WALLFLOWER**

(MUURBLOM)

For exquisite fragrance alone, Wallflower is worthy a place in every garden. They are easily raised from seed sown in autumn in tins or boxes. Transplant in spring into rich soil 12 to 15 inches apart. Fine for beds, borders, and for cutting.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 feet.

**Double Mixed.**—A splendid new variety coming into bloom within five to six months after sowing. The flowers are large, very double and strongly scented. Many shades of brown, canary - yellow, and purple. Per pkt. 6d.

**Single Mixed.**—An early - flowering French variety, blooming within six months from seed. Lasts a long time in water, and never fails to attract attention. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 102.)

**Fairy or Alpine Wallflower.**

See ERYSIMUM.

**P. WISTARIA**

Hardy perennial climber of luxuriant growth and attractive foliage, producing in early spring in greatest profusion long drooping grape-like clusters of lovely rich violet - blue flowers, deliciously sweet and exceedingly handsome. Sow in tins, and when plants are about 1 foot high, transplant into permanent position. Seed germinates in about 6 to 10 weeks, and is best soaked in warm water for two days before sowing. Per pkt. 1/-.

**H.A. XERANTHEMUM**

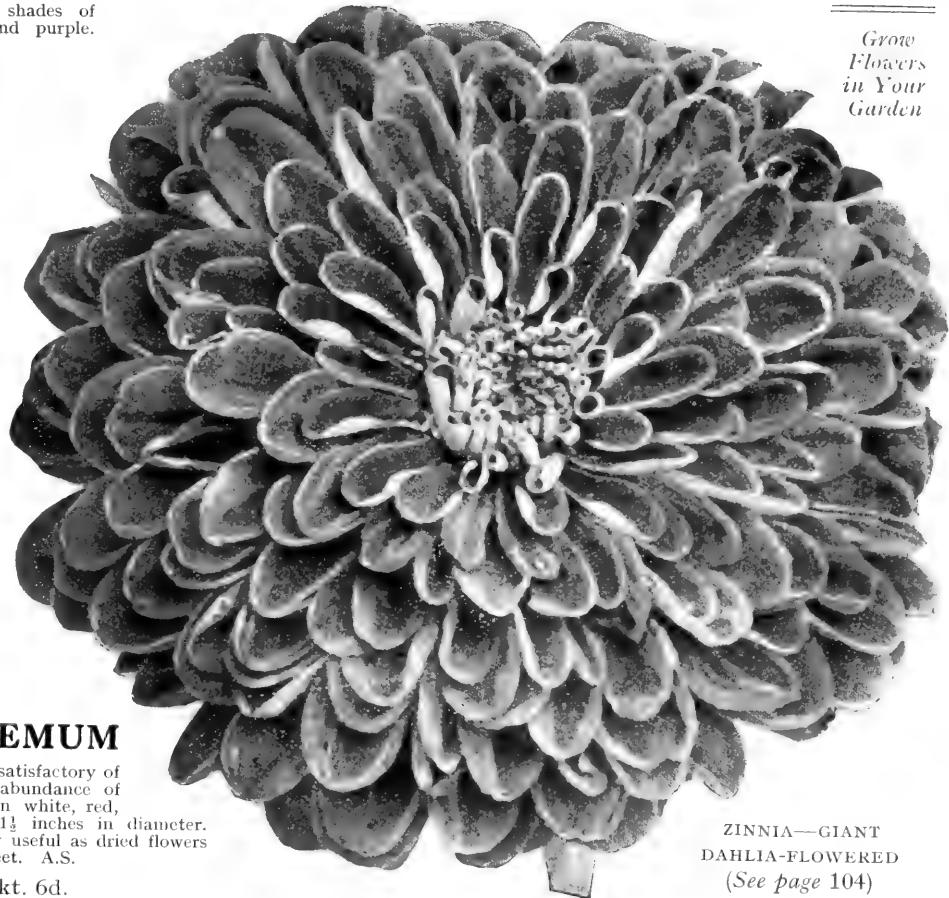
One of the prettiest and most satisfactory of the Everlastings, bearing an abundance of double globe-shaped flowers in white, red, or purple, measuring about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Showy in the garden and very useful as dried flowers in winter bouquets; 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet. A.S.

**Mixed.** Per pkt. 6d.



ZINNIA—SCABIOUS-FLOWERED. (See page 104)

Grow  
Flowers  
in Your  
Garden



ZINNIA—GIANT  
DAHLIA-FLOWERED  
(See page 104)

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.

## H.H.A. ZINNIA

(JAKOB REGOP)

No Annuals are more easily grown from seed and produce such a great profusion of rich and varied coloured flowers as the Zinnia; whether in beds, borders, or groups they are always effective. Extremely useful to cut for bouquets. Seed may be sown from September to February either in boxes for transplanting or in the open ground. Set seedlings from 12 to 18 inches apart in moderately rich soil when they are about 2 inches high. 2 to 4 feet.

**Mammoth, mixed.**—Flowers very double, enormous in size, attaining a diameter of 4-5 inches. Grand mixture of carmine, purple, crimson, lilac, orange, yellow, white. Of incomparable beauty, which have created quite a furore in the floral world. Per pkt. 6d.

**Golden Ball.**—Double, of enormous size. Lovely shade of rich golden yellow. Per pkt. 6d.

**Fireball (Flame).**—Large double flowers, fiery scarlet, extremely striking. Per pkt. 6d.

**Snowball.**—Double, large Dahlia-like flowers, purest snow-white. Per pkt. 6d.

**Violet King.**—Beautiful deep violet, perfect form, always largest size. Per pkt. 6d.

**Rose Queen.**—Extremely large, double, globular flowers, of a most beautiful shade of rose. Plants are healthy and vigorous and make excellent material for groups or cutting. Per pkt. 6d.

**Purple King.**—Here is a colour which is always in great demand, being a rich and impressive shade of light purple. The blooms are immense in size, and always fully double. Per pkt. 6d.

**Oriole.**—Bright glistening orange, shaded with liquid gold and showing a coppery cast as the flowers age. *Oriole* is a most outstanding variety of magnificent size. Per pkt. 6d.

**Scabious-Flowered, mixed.**—An entirely distinct and attractive strain of Zinnia of exquisite form. The flowers are of medium size, and each bears a collar of petals surmounted by a full double crest of the same tone and colour. The plants are very free flowering, and range in colour from pale rose to crimson and scarlet with orange, golden, and purple shades. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see page 103.)

**Giant Dahlia-Flowered, mixed.**—Plants are of strong vigorous habit, from 2½ to 3 feet high, producing immense flowers 4 to 6 inches across by 2 to 3 inches deep, similar in shape to the double decorative Dahlia, and are made up of a large number of closely imbricated petals which stand well apart, adding greatly to the grace and looseness of the blooms. The colours include

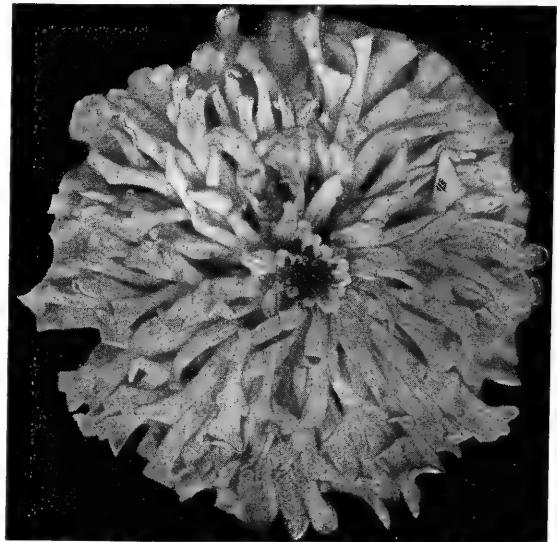
all shades of cherry, salmon, red, yellow, white, rose, scarlet, purple, and innumerable others equally fine. Of inestimable value as a decorative garden plant, and nothing finer as cut flowers for home decoration. Per pkt. 6d. (For illustration, see p. 103.)

**Double Striped or Zebra.**—Large double flowers of perfect shape and of all colours and shades, most of which are striped, spotted, blotched, hardly any two plants producing flowers alike. Per pkt. 6d.

**Curled and Crested, mixed.**—Unique and very interesting strain of this popular flower. The plants grow about 2 ft. tall, and are simply covered with large double blossoms, the petals of which are crested, curled, and twisted in most charming and fantastic forms. The range of colours includes all the shades characteristic of other Zinnias. Most desirable as cut flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

**Double Lilliput, mixed.**—Bushy plants ablaze with small double flowers of perfectly rounded form, carried upright on fine long stems; fine for borders, beds, and cutting. 18 to 20 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

**Miniature Hybrids.**—Sturdy little bushes about 10 to 12 ins. high. Flowers the size of a large Daisy; single, semi-double, and double, in the most unique and pleasing orange and golden colour variations; fine for edgings. Pkt. 6d.



CURLED AND CRESTED ZINNIA



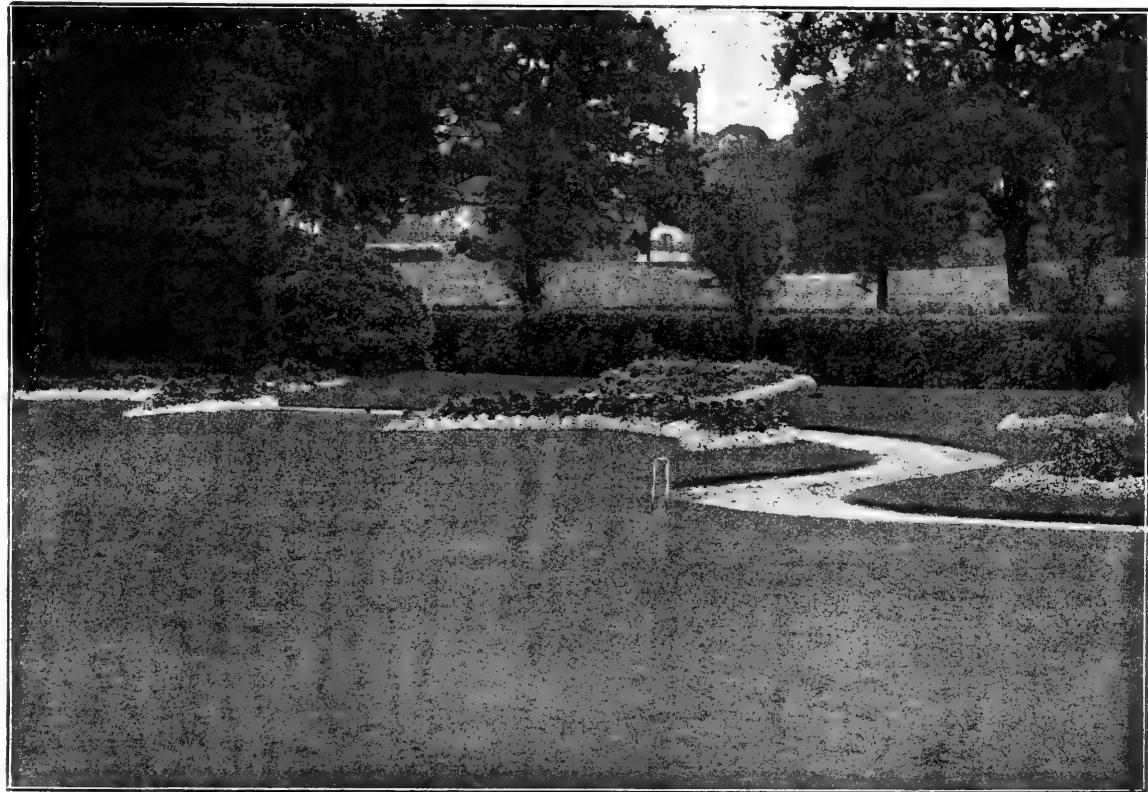
— USE OUR YEARS OF EXPERIENCE —

## GARDEN ANNUALS, Mixed

Containing a great variety of splendid flowers specially suitable for small gardens, shrubberies, parks, roadsides, and other places that would otherwise look barren. It will produce a beautiful and gay effect from early spring till frost, many of which will be fine for bouquets. One ounce will sow about four square yards. Broadcast seeds very thinly over surface and work them into the soil with rake and press firmly. It is well to mix the seed with sand before sowing to prevent a too plentiful planting. **Per pkt. 6d. ; oz. 1/6.**

### **Beautify Your Home with Flowers.**

We want to see FLOWERS in abundance around every South-African home, no matter whether it be in the town or in the country.



## Our Incomparable "GOLDEN CITY" LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

This is by far the best Mixture of Grasses offered for the purpose of quickly producing a permanent lawn. It is prepared from our own formula, and is a careful blending of varieties adapted to producing the thick growth and velvety appearance so much sought after. Each variety of grass in its composition is there for a special purpose—some for making strong fibrous roots which take hold upon the soil and keep the turf in place; others of a creeping nature quickly fill up bare spots which may be caused by taller sorts dying down; varieties which are useful for their colour value, and also kinds that withstand excessive rain or sunshine.

### **A Few Suggestions on Lawn Making.**

Prepare the soil well; this means spade it over thoroughly, but only when it is dry; if rain has fallen recently allow a few days of fine weather to elapse before commencing work. Remove all stones, sticks, shale, rubbish, etc. Apply about 50 lbs. of air-slaked lime to each 1000 sq. feet (plot 20 by 50 ft.), and harrow or rake in. A week or so after liming apply about 50 lbs. of pulverised sheep manure, bone dust, or other commercial fertiliser to each 1000 sq. feet (plot 20 by 50 feet)—do not use stable or barnyard manure, which often contains too many weeds. Mix in the fertiliser by spading. Rake thoroughly and work the soil down fine and smooth. Let the ground stand a month. Two weeks before planting roll and water the ground well, and before sowing the seed hoe the soil (but do not spade it) and roll again. Sow the seed evenly, selecting a dry day when no wind is blowing, and roll it in or sprinkle a good cover of sandy loam over it. Where a roller is not available rake the seed in lightly and press down by patting with spade. Water twice a day until the grass comes up. If planting in summer use straw or leaves to protect the germinating seeds until the grass is an inch high. Make the lawn any time of year when there is water to irrigate and the ground does not freeze. Keep free from weeds, water well, and keep cut regularly.

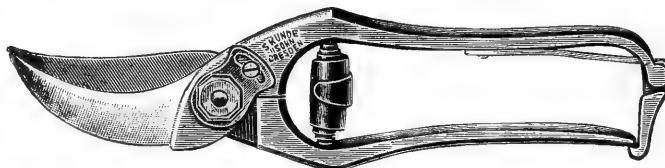
Use 1 pound of seed to a plot of about 12 feet by 12 feet.

**Prepared specially by us for  
Garden Lawns, Cricket Grounds,  
Bowling Greens, etc.**

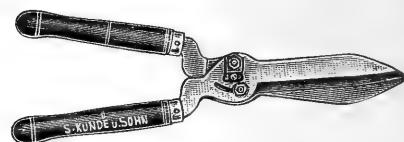
**Per lb. 2/6 Postage or  
Rail extra.**

**Note.—Where an odd pound or so is ordered,  
Gross weight will be sent to save postage.**

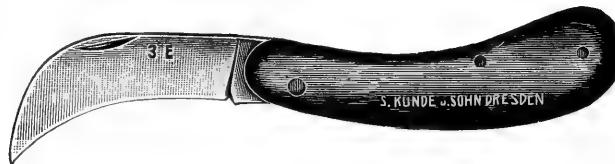
**KIRCHHOFF'S LAWN GRASS MIXTURE, properly planted, will make your house "The Home Beautiful."**



KUNDE'S SECATEURS (Pruning Shears),  
each 15/-



HEDGE SHEARS,  
10/-



PRUNING KNIVES, 6/- to 7/6

## Horticultural Implements Requisites, &c.



BUDGING KNIVES,  
6/- to 7/6



BUDGING KNIVES,  
6/- to 7/6



GARDEN FORK, 1/6



GARDEN TROWEL, 1/6

**GRAFTING WAX**—Best grade on market. Always ready for use. For grafting, budding, etc.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. tin 2/-  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. tin 3/6

**RAFFIA FIBRE**—Best imported tying material, per lb. 2/6

|                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>LABELS, WOOD</b> ... | 5 in., 1/3 per bundle of 50 |
| 6 in., 1/6              | „ 50                        |
| 7 in., 2/—              | „ 50                        |
| 8 in., 2/6              | „ 50                        |

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>FLOWER STICKS, WOOD</b> ... | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 3/- per bundle of 50 |
| 3 ft., 3/6                     | „ 50                                      |
| 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 4/6       | „ 50                                      |

|                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>BAMBOO CANES</b> ... | 4 ft., 2/- per bundle of 10 |
| 5 ft., 2/3              | „ 10                        |
| 6 ft., 2/6              | „ 10                        |

**BUCKET PUMPS**—For applying Disinfectants, Lime-wash, Whitewash, Water Paints, etc. ... each 32/6

**KUNDE'S SECATEURS (Pruning Shears)** each 15/-

**BUDGING KNIVES** ... each from 6/- to 7/6

**PRUNING KNIVES** ... „ 6/- to 7/6

**HEDGE SHEARS** ... „ 10/-

**SYRINGES, BRASS** ... „ 8/6

**GARDEN TROWELS** ... „ 1/6

**GARDEN FORKS** ... „ 1/6

**NURSERYMAN'S WATERING CANS** (Imported),  
each from 12/6 to 27/6

Postage or Railage in all cases extra.

*Every Gardener* ————— *should cultivate with*  
————— “MOSSLITE”

“MOSSLITE” puts your soil in the best condition for the growth of plants. It makes hard land softer and more friable and enables light sandy soil to hold water better. “Mosslite” is an excellent substitute for farm and stable manure, and is gradually coming into its own as our knowledge of soils and fertility is becoming more accurate. “Mosslite” acts as a soil improver, as a source of additional nutrients, as a water holder, and also serves as a medium for propagation of roots and bulbs. “Mosslite” contains practically 100 per cent. organic matter and has the surprising absorbing capacity of 16 times its dry weight. It is a vegetable earth, a mould, and is perfectly clean and free from weeds, therefore being an ideal preparation when incorporated with soil for your seed beds. No successful gardener in either Europe or America is gardening without the aid of “Mosslite.”

6d. per lb.; 10 lbs., 3/6.      Bales of 115 lbs., 30/-  
F.O.R. Johannesburg.      Cash with order.

## Insecticides and Fertilizers

**KATAKILLA**—For protecting plants and flowers from Green Fly, Red Spider, all soft-bodied sucking insects, and from Caterpillars.

Pkts. for 10 gall. solution, 2/-, postage 6d. extra.  
" 50 " 6/-, " 1/6 "

**BORDEAUX MIXTURE**—For all fungus diseases, especially suitable for Vegetables, Fruit Trees, and Flowers ... ... ... 1 lb. tin 1/3

**LIME AND SULPHUR SPRAY**—An Insecticide and Fungicide for both winter and summer spraying against Scale, Red Spider, Mites, and Peach Leaf Curl, etc., ... ... 1 pint tin 1/9

**SEEKAY SOIL FUMIGANT**—Rids your lawns, bowling-greens, flower beds, and orchards of cut worms, mole crickets, beetles, white, red, and other species of ants. A new and improved soil fumigant for eradicating and repelling insect pests in the soil ... ... ... 2 lb. tin 3/9

**GARDEN ANT KILLER**—A safe preparation for the control of the Harvester Ant in lawns, etc., by means of baiting ... ... ½ lb. pkt. 2/6

**HARBAS**—For all scale pests... ... 1 pint tin 2/6

**TOBACCO EXTRACT**—The best remedy for Black Peach Aphid and similar pests,

1 pint tin 5/-

**GISHURST'S COMPOUND**—An English Insecticide for Scale, Mealie Bug, Thrip, Red Spider, and Aphid... ... ... ... 1 lb. pkt. 2/6

**ARSENATE OF LEAD**—The principal Spray Compound in the Orchard for Codling Moth, Caterpillars, and all leaf-eating and chewing insects ... ... ... ... 1 lb. tin 1/9

**CLAY'S FERTILIZER**—A superior fertilizer for all Ferns, Pot Plants, and Flowers,

1 lb. tin 2/-; 2 lb. tin 3/6

**COMPLETE GARDEN FERTILIZER**—A highly concentrated mixture for garden use,

4 lb. pkt. 1/3; 25 lbs. 4/-; 50 lbs. 7/-

**SUPERPHOSPHATE**—A 19 per cent. phosphatic fertilizer, 5 lbs. 1/; 10 lbs. 1/9; 25 lbs. 3/6; 50 lbs. 6/-; 100 lbs. 11/-; 200 lbs. 20/-

**NITRATE OF SODA**—A ready form of nitrogen when dissolved in water. Unexcelled for promoting growth ... ... ... 2 lb. pkt. 1/3

**Postage or Railage in all cases extra.**

# MONTHLY CALENDAR . . .

## for the Vegetable and Flower Garden

Showing what Seeds can be sown in each month from January to December under normal circumstances in the "Transvaal," the "Orange Free State," and the uplands of the "Cape Province." In the "Coast Districts," the "Low Country" and "Rhodesia," being a fortnight to a month in advance, sowings may be started earlier, respectively, and carried on longer. What is, however, of greater importance than a strict adherence to date, is the ability of the gardener to take advantage of climatic conditions as they occur, to sow or plant, as the case may be, all seasonable seeds immediately the favourable opportunity arrives.

### JANUARY

LIMA BEANS—Finish planting  
FRENCH BEANS—Plant largely  
RUNNER BEANS—Plant largely  
BEET—Sow largely  
BORECOLE or KALE—Sow a medium crop  
BROCCOLI—Sow largely  
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Sow a few  
CABBAGE—Sow largely  
CARROTS—Sow a medium crop  
CAULIFLOWER—Sow largely

 *Plant out from seed-beds—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Rhubarb, Tomatoes, etc. Stop Cucumber vines when setting fruit by pinching off the points of shoots. Plant Potatoes. Protect the seed-beds from the sun by using shade frames. Keep up a good supply of water. See to it that the ground does not become caked, and hoe often.*

**FLOWERS.**—This being generally a very hot month, it is advisable to sow seeds in a position sheltered from the sun and hot winds, or, better still, in tins or boxes placed under a canvas frame. On dull days the covering should be removed altogether. Most of the following will bloom during the winter and early spring months. Sow :—

|                             |                  |                      |                   |                   |               |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| *Alyssum                    | Callospis        | Delphinium           | Hollyhock         | *Mignonette       | Salpiglossis  |
| Amaranthus                  | Candytuft        | Dianthus (Pinks)     | *Hunnemannia      | *Nasturtium       | Scabiosa      |
| Anemone                     | Canterbury Bells | *Eschscholtzia       | Larkspur          | *Nigella          | Stocks        |
| Antirrhinum<br>(Snapdragon) | Carnations       | Forget-me-not        | *Linum            | Pansy             | *Sunflower    |
| Aquilegia                   | *Clarkia         | Foxglove             | Lobelia (in tins) | Pentstemon        | Sweet Sultan  |
| Asters                      | *Cianthus        | Freesias             | *Lupins           | Petunia (in tins) | Sweet William |
| Balsam                      | Cobaea           | Gaillardia           | Marguerites       | Phlox             | Thalictrum    |
| Bellis (double Daisy)       | *Cornflower      | *Gypsophila          | (Shasta Daisy)    | *Poppy            | Verbenae      |
| *Calendula                  | Cosmos           | Heliotrope (in tins) | Marigold          | Portulaca         | Wallflower    |
|                             |                  |                      |                   |                   | Zinnias       |

 *For the Greenhouse make sowings of the following kinds :—Begonia, Cineraria, Coleus, Cyclamen, Primula.*

### FEBRUARY

FRENCH BEANS—Finish planting  
RUNNER BEANS—Finish planting  
BEET—Sow largely  
BORECOLE or KALE—Sow largely  
BROCCOLI—Finish sowing  
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Sow largely  
CABBAGE—Continue sowing  
CARROTS—Sow a full crop  
CAULIFLOWER—Finish sowing

 *Plant out from seed-beds—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Leeks, Tomatoes, etc. Plant Potatoes. Do not forget to protect the seed-beds by using canvas shades, and keep up a good supply of water. See to it that the ground does not become caked, and hoe frequently.*

**FLOWERS.**—This is the first month of autumn, and although the weather during the day is usually hot, the nights are cooler, and any favourable conditions of temperature should be taken advantage of for making a full sowing of seeds of plants marked as seasonable. Make also good use of your canvas frames. Sow :—

|                             |                  |                      |                   |                   |                   |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Adonis                      | Candytuft        | Forget-me-not        | *Linum            | Pansy             | Stocks            |
| Ageratum                    | Canterbury Bells | Foxglove             | Lobelia (in tins) | Pentstemon        | *Sunflower        |
| *Alyssum                    | Carnations       | Gaillardia           | *Lupins           | Petunia (in tins) | Sweet Peas        |
| Anemone                     | *Clarkia         | Godetia              | Marguerites       | Phlox             | Sweet Sultan      |
| Antirrhinum<br>(Snapdragon) | Cobaea           | Golden Feather       | (Shasta Daisy)    | *Poppy            | Sweet William     |
| Aquilegia                   | *Cornflower      | *Gypsophila          | Marigold          | Portulaca         | Thalictrum        |
| Bellis (double Daisy)       | Delphinium       | Heliotrope (in tins) | *Mignonette       | Ranunculus        | Verbenae          |
| *Calendula                  | Dianthus (Pinks) | Hollyhock            | *Nasturtium       | Salpiglossis      | Violets (in tins) |
| Callospis                   | *Eschscholtzia   | *Hunnemannia         | Nicotiana         | Scabiosa          | Wallflower        |

 *For the Greenhouse make sowings of Cineraria and Primula. If it rains advantage must be taken to transplant any seedlings ready from previous sowings. Keep the surface of the soil well mulched.*

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.

## MARCH

|                                    |   |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| BEET—Make a good sowing            | HERBS—Finish sowing                         | PARSLEY—Make a good sowing      |
| BORECOLE OR KALE—Sow a medium crop | KOHL RABI—Make a medium sowing              | PARSNIP—Sow for succession      |
| BROAD BEANS—Sow a few              | LEEEKS—Sow largely                          | PEAS—Sow a medium crop          |
| BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Finish sowing     | LETUCE—Continue sowing                      | RADISH—Sow for a succession     |
| CABBAGE—Finish sowing              | MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly           | RED and SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow a few |
| CARROTS—Sow for a succession crop  | ONION—Sow largely for salad and for bulbing | SPINACH—Sow largely             |
| ENDIVE—Sow largely                 |   | TURPIN—Sow largely              |

 *Plant out from seed-beds—Broccoli, Borecole, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Leeks, Parsley, etc.*

**FLOWERS.**—The nights are now becoming colder, although the days may be warm, and all the seeds recommended should be sown as soon as possible, as they germinate much quicker when the soil is still warm, and give the seedlings a chance to make a bold display. Many of the seeds named can be sown out of doors, but any that are tender are better sown under the canvas shade, even now, as they are so much better under control. Sow :—

|                          |                  |                      |                   |                   |                   |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Acroclinium              | Candytuft        | Foxglove             | Linaria           | Nemesia           | Salpiglossis      |
| Adonis                   | Canterbury Bells | Freesias             | Lobelia (in tins) | Nicotiana         | Scabiosa          |
| Ageratum                 | Carnation        | Gaillardia           | *Lupins           | *Nigella          | Schizanthus       |
| *Alyssum                 | Chrysanthemum    | Godetia              | Marguerites       | Pansy             | Stocks            |
| Anemone                  | *Clarkia         | Golden Feather       | (Shasta Daisy)    | Pentstemon        | Sweet Peas        |
| Antirrhinum (Snapdragon) | *Cornflower      | *Gypsophila          | Marigold          | Petunia (in tins) | Sweet William     |
| Aquilegia                | Delphinium       | Heliotrope (in tins) | Marvel of Peru    | Phlox             | Verbena           |
| Bellis (double Daisy)    | Dianthus (Pinks) | Hollyhock            | *Mignonette       | *Poppy            | Violets (in tins) |
| *Calendula               | *Dimorphotheca   | *Hunnemannia         | Mimulus           | Primula (in tins) | Virginian Stocks  |
| Callospis                | *Eschscholtzia   | *Larkspur            | *Nasturtium       | Ranunculus        | Wallflower        |
|                          | Forget-me-not    |                      |                   |                   |                   |

 *Thin out and transplant.*

## APRIL

|                                |                                   |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| BORECOLE OR KALE—Finish sowing | LETUCE—Sow for a succession       | PARSNIP—Finish sowing       |
| BROAD BEANS—Make a good sowing | MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly | RADISH—Sow for a succession |
| BEET—Finish sowing             | ONION—Finish sowing a few         | SPINACH—Sow a medium crop   |
| ENDIVE—Finish sowing           | PARSLEY—Finish sowing             | TURNIP—Finish sowing        |
| LEEEKS—Finish sowing           |                                   |                             |

 *Plant out Borecole, Cabbage, Celery, Leeks, Onions, Parsley, etc. Cut the stems of Asparagus down to the surface as they decay. Top dress and manure with horse droppings.*

**FLOWERS.**—This is the last month of autumn, and, if not already done, sowing should not be further delayed, as the cold weather, which will soon be upon us, will retard their growth. The canvas frame is now not only useful for shading purposes but is also a protection against frosts ; remove the cover entirely during the day when it is fine, replacing it at night. Sow :—

|                          |                  |                |                      |                   |                   |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Acroclinium              | *Calendula       | Dimorphotheca  | Heliotrope (in tins) | *Mignonette       | Salpiglossis      |
| Adonis                   | Calliopsis       | *Eschscholtzia | Hollyhock            | *Nasturtium       | Scabiosa          |
| Ageratum                 | Candytuft        | Forget-me-not  | *Hunnemannia         | Nicotiana         | Stocks            |
| *Alyssum                 | Canterbury Bells | Foxglove       | *Larkspur            | Pansy             | Sweet Peas        |
| Anemone                  | Carnation        | Freesias       | *Lupins              | Pentstemon        | Sweet William     |
| Antirrhinum (Snapdragon) | *Clarkia         | Godetia        | Marguerites          | Petunia (in tins) | Verbena           |
| Aquilegia                | *Cornflower      | Golden Feather | (Shasta Daisy)       | Phlox             | Violets (in tins) |
| Bellis (double Daisy)    | Delphinium       | *Gypsophila    | Marigold             | *Poppy            | Virginian Stocks  |
|                          | Dianthus (Pinks) |                | Marvel of Peru       | Primula (in tins) | Wallflower        |

 *Continue to plant out seedlings from previous sowings.*

## MAY

|                                |                                   |                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| BROAD BEANS—Make a good sowing | MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly | SPINACH—Sow a few |
| LEEEKS—Sow under protection    | RADISH—Sow a few in a sunny spot  |                   |

 *Divide and replant Herbs, Horse Radish, etc. Transplant Cabbage, Leeks, Onions, Parsley, etc. Dig, manure, and trench your garden. Destroy all refuse from past crops.*

**FLOWERS.**—Although we are entering the cold season, many of the hardier varieties may still be sown to keep up a succession of bloom. As early frost must be expected this month, it is advisable to sow in a glass or a canvas frame placed in a warm position. Very hardy and strong-growing plants can, however, be sown out of doors. Sow :—

|                          |                  |                  |                |                   |               |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| *Alyssum                 | Calliopsis       | Dianthus (Pinks) | *Larkspur      | Nicotiana         | Sweet Peas    |
| Antirrhinum (Snapdragon) | Candytuft        | Dimorphotheca    | *Lupins        | Pansy             | Sweet William |
| Aquilegia                | Canterbury Bells | *Eschscholtzia   | Marguerites    | Petunia (in tins) | Stocks        |
| Bellis (double Daisy)    | Carnation        | Forget-me-not    | (Shasta Daisy) | Phlox             | Verbena       |
| *Calendula               | *Cornflower      | Foxglove         | *Mignonette    | *Poppy            | Wallflower    |
|                          | Delphinium       | *Gypsophila      | *Nasturtium    | Primula (in tins) |               |

## JUNE

|                                   |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| BROAD BEANS—Sow a medium crop     | MUSTARD and CRESS—Continue sowing | SPINACH—Sow in a few warm situations |
| LEEEKS—Sow a few under protection | RADISH—Sow a few in a sunny spot  |                                      |

 *Make sowings under protection. Plant out Herbs, Asparagus Roots, Horse Radish, Rhubarb Roots, Onions, Leeks, etc. Have a thorough clean up of your garden, and dig, manure, and trench same.*

**FLOWERS.**—As this is normally a very cold month and no warmth in the soil, only those possessing a glass house, a hotbed, or a cold frame, should attempt to raise seeds except the very hardiest sorts. The garden should be thoroughly manured and dug over for the coming season. Sow, under protection :—

|                          |             |                |           |         |            |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| Antirrhinum (Snapdragon) | *Calendula  | Delphinium     | Hollyhock | *Lupins | Sweet Peas |
|                          | Candytuft   | *Eschscholtzia | *Larkspur | Pansy   | Verbena    |
| Bellis (double Daisy)    | *Cornflower |                |           |         |            |

 *Keep the seed-beds covered at night with straw matting or bags, or give some other protection.*

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.

Flowers marked (\*) do not easily transplant, or, being very hardy, should be sown where plants are intended to remain. Thin out at an early stage; do not allow overcrowding. All other flower seeds can be sown in tins or shaded beds, pricked out into other tins, and finally transplanted to the open ground during suitable weather.

## JULY

|   |                                   |                                       |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| BROAD BEANS—Sow a medium crop   | MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly | RHUBARB—Sow a few in a frame          |
| CABBAGE—Sow a few   | PARSLEY—Sow a few in tins         | SPINACH—Sow a few in a warm situation |
| LEeks—Sow a few under protection  | PEAS—Sow largely                  | TOMATOES—Sow a few in a frame         |
| LETTUCE—Sow a few under protection  | RADISH—Sow a few in a sunny spot  | TURNIP—Sow a few                      |
|  Protect your seed-beds by canvas shades. Plant out Rhubarb Roots, Horse Radish, Leeks, etc. |                                   |                                       |

**FLOWERS.**—As the weather will not be favourable for sowing out of doors for another month, it will be advisable to do all preparatory work possible in the garden to receive new plants next month and later. The following may be sown if protection can be given:—

|                          |                   |                |                           |                   |               |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Antirrhinum (Snapdragon) | Carnation         | Foxglove       | Lobelia (in tins)         | Pentstemon        | Sweet Peas    |
| Candytuft                | Cynoglossum       | Golden Feather | Marguerite (Shasta Daisy) | Petunia (in tins) | *Sweet Sultan |
| Canna                    | Delphinium        | Hollyhock      | Marigold                  | Phlox             | Sweet William |
| Canterbury Bells         | *Dianthus (Pinks) | *Hunnemannia   | Nicotiana                 | Salpiglossis      | Verbena       |

 Keep the seed-beds covered at night with straw matting or bags, or give some other protection.

## AUGUST

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| ARTICHOKE—Sow a few in a frame   | CHICORY—Sow a medium crop                                      | PARSLEY—Sow a small crop                         |
| BROAD BEANS—Finish sowing a few  | CUCUMBER—Make a small sowing in a frame for planting out early | PARSNIP—Make a good sowing                       |
| BEET—Make a good sowing  | ENDIVE—Sow a few   | PEAS—Sow largely                                 |
| FRENCH BEANS—A few may be sown towards the end of the month in a warm locality | HERBS—Sow largely all kinds under protection                   | PUMPKIN—Sow a few in a frame                     |
| CABBAGE—Sow a medium crop  | KOHL RABI—Sow a few  | RADISH—Sow largely                               |
| CAPSICUM—Sow a few in a frame  | LEeks—Sow a medium crop  | RHUBARB—Make a small sowing                      |
| CAPE GOOSEBERRY—Sow a few  | LETTUCE—Sow largely, under protection                          | SALSIFY and SCORZONERA—Sow a few                 |
| CARROT—Sow a medium crop   | MELONS—Sow a few along with Cucumbers in a frame               | SPINACH—Sow largely                              |
| CELERI and CELERIAC—Make a small sowing in tins and protect carefully          | MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly                              | SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Sow a few in a frame |
| CHERVIL—Sow a few  | ONION—Sow largely  | SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET—Sow a few            |

 Make good use of your shade frames for raising all kinds of Vegetables and Salads which it is inconvenient to transplant and cannot therefore be raised in tins or boxes. Plant Potatoes. Transplant Onions, Rhubarb, Leeks, etc.

**FLOWERS.**—This month ushers in the spring season, and the increasing warmth will greatly accelerate growth. If weather permits we advise a full sowing of all hardy annuals in open border, and more tender varieties in tins under protection. Sow:—

|                       |                       |                       |                   |                     |                   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Acroclinium           | Canna                 | Dimorphotheca         | Hollyhock         | Mina Lobata         | Salpiglossis      |
| Adonis                | Carnation             | *Eschscholtzia        | *Hunnemannia      | *Nasturtium         | Salvia            |
| Ageratum              | Chinese Lantern Plant | Forget-me-not         | Ice Plant         | Nemesia             | Scabiosa          |
| *Alyssum              | Chrysanthemum         | Foxglove              | Kochia            | Nicotiana           | Schizanthus       |
| Antirrhinum           | *Clarkia              | Freesias              | *Larkspur         | *Nigella            | Smilax            |
| Aquilegia             | Cobaea                | Gaillardia            | Linaria           | *Oenothera          | Statice           |
| Arctotis              | Cockscomb             | Geum                  | *Linum            | *Ornamental Grasses | *Sunflower        |
| Aster                 | Convolvulus           | Gladiolus             | Lobelia (in tins) | Pansy               | Sweet Peas        |
| Barberton Daisy       | *Cornflower           | Godetia               | *Lupins           | Pentstemon          | *Sweet Sultan     |
| Bellis (double Daisy) | Cosmos                | Golden Feather        | Lychnis           | Petunia (in tins)   | Sweet William     |
| *Calendula            | Cynoglossum           | Gourds                | Marguerite        | Phlox               | Thalictrum        |
| Calliopsis            | Dahlia                | Granadilla            | Marigold          | *Poppy              | Verbena           |
| Canary Creeper        | Delphinium            | Gypsophila            | Matricaria        | Portulaca           | Violets (in tins) |
| Candytuft             | Dianthus (Pinks)      | *Heliotrope (in tins) | *Mignonette       | Pyrethrum           | Wistaria          |

 For the Greenhouse make sowings of Asparagus, Coleus, Fuchsia, Impatiens, Pelargonium (Geranium), Primula, etc. Protect your seed-beds against frost and high winds.

## SEPTEMBER

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| ARTICHOKE—Sow largely                             | CUCUMBER—Sow medium crop and protect   | PEAS—A few may still be sown in a cool and shady place               |
| ASPARAGUS—Sow largely                             | EGG PLANT—Make a small sowing in frame | PUMPKIN—Sow a few in a protected place                               |
| LIMA BEANS—Sow a medium crop                      | ENDIVE—Make a small sowing             | RADISH—Sow for a succession  |
| FRENCH BEANS—Sow a medium crop                    | KOHL RABI—Sow a medium crop            | RHUBARB—Sow largely  |
| RUNNER BEANS—Sow a medium crop                    | LEeks—Sow a full crop                  | SALSIFY and SCORZONERA—Sow largely                                   |
| BEET—Make a good sowing                           | LETTUCE—Sow largely                    | SPINACH—Sow largely  |
| CAPE GOOSEBERRY—Sow largely                       | MELONS—Sow medium crop and protect     | SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Make a small sowing in a protected place |
| CAPSICUM—Sow largely in tins; protect             | MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly      | SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET—Sow largely                              |
| CARROT—Sow a full crop                            | OKRA—Sow a few                         | TOMATO—Sow largely   |
| CELERI and CELERIAC—Sow largely in tins           | ONION—Make a good sowing               | TURNIP—Sow a medium crop   |
| CHICORY—Sow a full crop                           | PARSLEY—Sow a full crop                |  |
| SWEET CORN or MEALIES—Sow a few late in the month | PARSNIP—Sow a medium crop              |  |

 Make good use of canvas shades.

**FLOWERS.**—This is considered the best month to sow half-hardy annuals as frosts by this time are practically over. Thin out any seedlings which may have germinated too thickly. Mulch the surface of the soil with manure, which will greatly prolong the blooming season of annuals, as it will keep the soil cool and retain the moisture. Sow:—

|                 |                       |                      |                   |                     |                   |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Acroclinium     | Canna                 | Dianthus (Pinks)     | Hollyhock         | *Mignonette         | Ricinus           |
| Adonis          | Carnation             | Dimorphotheca        | *Hunnemannia      | Mina Lobata         | Rudbeckia         |
| Ageratum        | Chinese Lantern Plant | *Eschscholtzia       | Ice Plant         | *Nasturtium         | Salpiglossis      |
| *Alyssum        | Plant                 | Forget-me-not        | Ipomoea           | Nemesia             | Salvia            |
| Amaranthus      | Chrysanthemum         | Foxglove             | Kochia            | Nicotiana           | Scabiosa          |
| Antirrhinum     | *Clarkia              | Freesias             | *Larkspur         | *Nigella            | Schizanthus       |
| Aquilegia       | *Cianthus             | Gaillardia           | Linaria           | *Oenothera          | Smilax            |
| Arctotis        | Cobaea                | Geum                 | *Linum            | *Ornamental Grasses | Statice           |
| Asters          | Cockscomb             | Gladiolus            | Lobelia (in tins) | Pansy               | *Sunflower        |
| Balsam          | Convolvulus           | Godetia              | *Lupins           | Pentstemon          | *Sweet Sultan     |
| Barberton Daisy | *Cornflower           | Golden Feather       | Lychnis           | Petunia (in tins)   | Sweet William     |
| *Calendula      | Cosmos                | *Gourds              | Marigold          | Phlox               | Thalictrum        |
| Calliopsis      | Cynoglossum           | Granadilla           | Marguerite        | *Poppy              | Verbena           |
| Canary Creeper  | Dahlia                | *Gypsophila          | (Shasta Daisy)    | Portulaca           | Violets (in tins) |
| Candytuft       | Delphinium            | Heliotrope (in tins) | Matricaria        | Pyrethrum           | Wistaria          |

 For the Greenhouse make sowings of Asparagus, Begonia, Coleus, Cyclamen, Fuchsia, Ferns, Impatiens, Pelargonium, etc.

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.

OCTOBER

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| ARTICHOKE—Sow a medium crop                 | CHICORY—Make a good sowing               | ONION—Finish sowing                      |
| ASPARAGUS—Sow a medium crop                 | SWEET CORN OR MEALIES—Sow largely        | PARSLEY—Sow a few                        |
| LIMA BEANS—Sow largely                      | CUCUMBER—Sow largely                     | PUMPKIN—Make a good sowing               |
| FRENCH BEANS—Sow largely                    | EGG PLANT—Sow largely in tins            | RADISH—Sow for a continuation            |
| RUNNER BEANS—Sow largely                    | HERBS—Sow all varieties                  | RHUBARB—Sow a medium crop                |
| BEET—Sow a full crop                        | KOHL RABI—Sow a medium crop              | SALSIFY and SCORZONERA—Finish sowing     |
| CAPE GOOSEBERRY—Sow a full crop             | LEEK—Finish sowing                       | SPINACH—Finish sowing ordinary and start |
| CAPSICUM—Sow largely in tins                | LETUCE—Sow a medium crop where to remain | sowing New Zealand variety               |
| CARROT—Make a good sowing                   | MELONS—Sow largely                       | SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Sow          |
| CELERIAC and CELERY—Continue sowing in tins | MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly        | largely                                  |
| CHERVIL—Continue sowing                     | OKRA—Sow largely                         | SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET—Sow largely  |

 Give plenty of shade to the seed-beds. Water and hoe frequently. Plant out from seed-beds—Cucumber, Melons, Marrows, Tomatoes, Parsley, Onions, etc.

**FLOWERS.**—The summer heat will soon be upon us, but if favoured with some good rains we can still sow most of the hardy annuals with good prospects of success. Sow all descriptions of flower seeds as recommended for SEPTEMBER (which see).

 For the Greenhouse make sowings of the following kinds:—Asparagus, Begonia, Coleus, Cyclamen, Cineraria, Ferns, Fuchsia, Impatiens, Pelargonium, Primula, etc. Give plenty of shade to the seed-beds by using shade frames, etc., and water liberally in dry weather.

NOVEMBER

|                               |   |  |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| ARTICHOKE—Sow a few in tins   | CELERY—Sow a few in tins                  | PARSLEY—Sow a few                          |
| ASPARAGUS—Sow a few           | CHERVIL—Finish sowing                     | PUMPKIN—Sow largely                        |
| LIMA BEANS—Sow largely        | SWEET CORN OR MEALIES—Sow largely         | RADISH—Sow for succession in a shady place |
| FRENCH BEANS—Sow largely      | CUCUMBER—Sow a full crop                  | RED and SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow a few            |
| RUNNER BEANS—Sow largely      | HERBS—Sow all kinds                       | RHUBARB—Finish sowing                      |
| BEET—Sow a medium crop        | KOHL RABI—Sow a few                       | SPINACH—Sow New Zealand variety            |
| BRASSICA—Sow a medium crop    | LETTUCE—Sow a medium crop where to remain | SPINACH BEET or SWISS CHARD—Sow            |
| CABBAGE—Sow a medium crop     | MELONS—Finish sowing                      | largely                                    |
| CAPE GOOSEBERRY—Sow a few     | MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly         | SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Sow            |
| CAPSICUM—Finish sowing        | OKRA—Finish sowing                        | largely                                    |
| CARROT—Sow a medium crop      | ONION—A few salad onions may be sown      | TOMATO—Sow for succession                  |
| CAULIFLOWER—Sow a medium crop |   |  |

 Give plenty of shade to the seed-beds. Water and hoe frequently, so that the ground does not become caked. Plant out from seed-beds—Capsicum, Egg Plant, Parsley, Tomatoes, etc.

**FLOWERS.**—Only a limited amount of sowing can be done this month, but all the following will do well provided they are kept well watered. If sown in the open ground, cover the soil with a little stable litter to keep it cool. Germination will be more certain if this is done. Sow:—

|                 |                  |                      |                   |                   |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Adonis          | *Calliopsis      | Dimorphotheca        | Kochia            | *Nasturtium       | Ricinus          |
| Ageratum        | Carnation        | *Eschscholtzia       | *Larkspur         | Nemesia           | Salpiglossis     |
| *Alyssum        | Chrysanthemum    | Foxglove             | *Linum            | *Nigella          | Salvia           |
| *Amaranthus     | *Cianthus        | Gaillardia           | Lobelia (in tins) | Pansy             | Scabiosa         |
| Antirrhinum     | Cockscomb        | *Godetia             | *Lupins           | Pentstemon        | *Sunflower       |
| (Snapdragon)    | *Convolvulus     | *Gypsophila          | Marguerite        | Petunia (in tins) | *Sweet Sultan    |
| Aquilegia       | Cornflower       | Heliotrope (in tins) | (Shasta Daisy)    | Phlox             | Sweet William    |
| Asters          | Cosmos           | Hollyhock            | Marigold          | *Poppy            | Verbena          |
| Balsam          | Dahlia           | Ice Plant            | *Mignonette       | Portulaca         | Violet (in tins) |
| Barberton Daisy | Dianthus (Pinks) | Ipomoea              | Mina Lobata       | Pyrethrum         | Zinnia           |
| *Calendula      |                  |                      |                   |                   |                  |

 For the Greenhouse make sowings of Asparagus, Begonia, Cineraria, Coleus, Cyclamen, Ferns, Primula, Pelargonium, etc. Give plenty of shade to the seed-beds by using shade frames, etc., and water liberally in dry weather.

DECEMBER

|                              |                                       |   |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| ARTICHOKE—Finish sowing      | CELERY—Sow a few in tins              | PUMPKIN—Finish sowing                         |
| ASPARAGUS—Finish sowing      | SWEET CORN OR MEALIES—Continue sowing | RADISH—Sow a few in a shady place             |
| LIMA BEANS—Sow a medium crop | CUCUMBER—Sow a medium crop            | RED and SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow a few               |
| FRENCH BEANS—Sow largely     | HERBS—Sow all kinds                   | SPINACH—Sow New Zealand variety               |
| RUNNER BEANS—Sow largely     | KOHL RABI—Sow a few                   | SPINACH BEET or SWISS CHARD—Sow a medium crop |
| BEET—Sow for a succession    | LETTUCE—Sow a few where to remain     | SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Sow a medium crop |
| BRASSICA—Sow largely         | MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly     | TOMATO—Make a final sowing                    |
| CABBAGE—Sow largely          | PARSLEY—Sow a few                     |   |
| CARROT—Continue sowing a few | PARSNP—Sow largely                    |   |
| CAULIFLOWER—Sow a full crop  |                                       |   |

 Give plenty of shade to the seed-beds. Water and hoe frequently, so that the ground does not become caked. Plant out from seed-beds—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Capsicum, Egg Plant, Tomatoes, Parsley, etc.

**FLOWERS.**—Generally a hot and dry month, during which scarcely anything in the way of sowing can be done unless there is rain. Water freely if necessary. If not previously done, give the ground a good mulching. This retards evaporation from the soil, besides stimulating the plants and keeping the roots cool. Sow:—

|              |                 |                  |                   |                   |               |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Adonis       | Barberton Daisy | *Cosmos          | Hollyhock         | *Nigella          | Scabiosa      |
| Ageratum     | *Calendula      | Dianthus (Pinks) | Ice Plant         | Pentstemon        | Stocks        |
| *Alyssum     | *Calliopsis     | *Eschscholtzia   | Kochia            | Petunia (in tins) | *Sunflower    |
| *Amaranthus  | Chrysanthemum   | Foxglove         | *Larkspur         | Phlox             | *Sweet Sultan |
| Antirrhinum  | *Clarkia        | Freesias         | Lobelia (in tins) | *Poppy            | Sweet William |
| (Snapdragon) | *Cianthus       | Gaillardia       | *Lupins           | Portulaca         | Thalictrum    |
| Aquilegia    | Cockscomb       | *Godetia         | Marigold          | Pyrethrum         | Verbena       |
| Asters       | *Convolvulus    | Golden Feather   | *Mignonette       | Salpiglossis      | Zinnia        |
| Balsam       | Cornflower      | *Gypsophila      | *Nasturtium       |                   |               |

 For the Greenhouse make sowings of Asparagus, Begonia, Cineraria, Coleus, Cyclamen, Ferns, Primula, etc. Give plenty of shade to the seed-beds by using shade frames, and water liberally in dry weather.

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.

Flowers marked (\*) do not easily transplant, or, being very hardy, should be sown where plants are intended to remain. Thin out at an early stage; do not allow overcrowding. All other flower seeds can be sown in tins or shaded beds, pricked out into other tins, and finally transplanted to the open ground during suitable weather.

# Germination and Crop Maturity Table for Vegetable Seeds

All dates and times given are approximate only, and due allowance must be made either earlier or later for local climatic conditions, season, soil, and cultivation.

|                              | Time to germinate in weeks. | Ready for use after germination. |                      | Time to germinate in weeks.           | Ready for use after germination. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Artichoke</i> ...         | ...                         | 2 to 4                           | <i>second spring</i> | <i>Kohl Rabi</i> ...                  | 1 to 2                           |
| <i>Asparagus</i> ...         | ...                         | 3—4                              | <i>third spring</i>  | <i>Leeks</i> ...                      | 2—3                              |
| <i>Broad Beans</i> ...       | ...                         | 1—2                              | <i>4 to 5 months</i> | <i>Lettuce</i> ...                    | 1—2                              |
| <i>Bush Beans</i> ...        | ...                         | "                                | <i>2—3 "</i>         | <i>Musk Melon</i> ...                 | "                                |
| <i>Runner Beans</i> ...      | ...                         | "                                | <i>" "</i>           | <i>Water Melon</i> ...                | "                                |
| <i>Lima Beans</i> ...        | ...                         | "                                | <i>3—4 "</i>         | <i>Mustard</i> ...                    | "                                |
| <i>Beet</i> ...              | ...                         | 2—3                              | <i>2—3 "</i>         | <i>Onion</i> ...                      | 2—3                              |
| <i>Borecole</i> ...          | ...                         | 1—2                              | <i>3—5 "</i>         | <i>Okra</i> ...                       | "                                |
| <i>Broccoli</i> ...          | ...                         | "                                | <i>6—8 "</i>         | <i>Parsley</i> ...                    | 2—4                              |
| <i>Brussels Sprouts</i> ...  | ...                         | "                                | <i>5—6 "</i>         | <i>Parsnip</i> ...                    | "                                |
| <i>Cabbage</i> ...           | ...                         | "                                | <i>3—5 "</i>         | <i>Peas</i> ...                       | 1—2                              |
| <i>Capsicum (Pepper)</i> ... | ...                         | 2—3                              | <i>4—5 "</i>         | <i>Pumpkin</i> ...                    | "                                |
| <i>Carrot</i> ...            | ...                         | 2—4                              | <i>3—4 "</i>         | <i>Radish</i> ...                     | "                                |
| <i>Cauliflower</i> ...       | ...                         | 1—2                              | <i>5—8 "</i>         | <i>Rhubarb</i> ...                    | "                                |
| <i>Celery</i> ...            | ...                         | 2—4                              | <i>5—6 "</i>         | <i>Salsify</i> ...                    | 2—3                              |
| <i>Celeriac</i> ...          | ...                         | "                                | <i>6—7 "</i>         | <i>Scorzonera</i> ...                 | "                                |
| <i>Chervil</i> ...           | ...                         | 2—3                              | <i>4—5 "</i>         | <i>Shallots</i> ...                   | "                                |
| <i>Chicory</i> ...           | ...                         | "                                | <i>3—4 "</i>         | <i>Sorrel</i> ...                     | 1—2                              |
| <i>Corn (Sweet)</i> ...      | ...                         | 1—2                              | <i>" "</i>           | <i>Spinach</i> ...                    | "                                |
| <i>Cress, Garden</i> ...     | ...                         | "                                | <i>3—4 weeks</i>     | <i>Spinach Beet (Swiss Chard)</i> ... | 2—3                              |
| <i>Water</i> ...             | ...                         | "                                | <i>4—6 "</i>         | <i>Squash (Vegetable Marrow)</i> ...  | 1—2                              |
| <i>Cucumber</i> ...          | ...                         | "                                | <i>3—4 months</i>    | <i>Tomatoes</i> ...                   | 2—3                              |
| <i>Egg Plant</i> ...         | ...                         | 2—3                              | <i>4—5 "</i>         | <i>Turnip</i> ...                     | 1—2                              |
| <i>Endive</i> ...            | ...                         | "                                | <i>3—4 "</i>         |                                       |                                  |

# Sowing and Germination Table for Flower Seeds

THE climate and soil of South Africa is in general fairly well suited to the growth of Flowers. Many of our gardening friends, however, are sometimes in doubt when and how best to sow, and when to expect germination, and for them we have designed the following Table. Naturally all the dates and times given are approximate only, and vary according to climatic conditions and districts.

| VARIETY OF FLOWER.       | Tins represents: Sowing in tins or boxes recommended. Transplant. | Time to Sow.<br>S represents Spring.<br>A represents Autumn. | Time required to germinate in weeks. | VARIETY OF FLOWER.    | Tins represents: Sowing in tins or boxes recommended. Transplant. | Time to Sow.<br>S represents Spring.<br>A represents Autumn. | Time required to germinate in weeks. |
|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|
|                          |   |  |                                      |                       |   |  |                                      |
| <i>Abutilon</i> ...      | Tins  | S  | 2 to 4                               | <i>Agrostemma</i> ... | Outdoors  | A and S  | 2 to 3                               |
| <i>Acroclineum</i> ...   | Tins or Open  | A and S  | 2—3                                  | <i>Alyssum</i> ...    | "   | "  | "                                    |
| <i>Adonis Aestivalis</i> | " "   | "  | 4—6                                  | <i>Amaranthus</i> ... | "   | S  | "                                    |
| <i>Ageratum</i> ...      | " "   | "  | 2—3                                  | <i>Anemone</i> ...    | Tins  | A and S  | 4—6                                  |

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.

Sowing and Germination Table for Flower Seeds  
continued

| VARIETY OF FLOWER.                                 | Tins represents: Sowing in tins or boxes recommended. Transplant.<br>Tins or Open represents: May be sown with equal success either in tins or in the open under protection. Transplant.<br>Outdoors represents: Sowing outdoors preferred. Transplant, respectively thin out afterwards. | Time to Sow.<br>S represents Spring.<br>A represents Autumn. | Time required to germinate in weeks. | VARIETY OF FLOWER.                                      | Tins represents: Sowing in tins or boxes recommended. Transplant.<br>Tins or Open represents: May be sown with equal success either in tins or in the open under protection. Transplant.<br>Outdoors represents: Sowing outdoors preferred. Transplant, respectively thin out afterwards. | Time to Sow.<br>S represents Spring.<br>A represents Autumn. | Time required to germinate in weeks. |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|
|  |   |  |                                      |   |   |  |                                      |
| <i>Anchusa</i> ... ...                             | Tins or Open  | A and S  | 2 to 3                               | <i>Erysimum</i> ... ...<br><i>Eschscholtzia</i> ... ... | Tins or Open<br>Outdoors  | A and S  | 2 to 3                               |
| <i>Antirrhinum</i><br>( <i>Snapdragon</i> )        | " "   | " "  | "                                    |   |   | "  | 1—2                                  |
| <i>Aquilegia</i> ... ...                           | Tins  | "  | 2—4                                  | <i>Ferns</i> ... ...                                    | Tins  | "  | 4—8                                  |
| <i>Arctotis</i> ... ...                            | Tins or Open  | S  | 2—3                                  | <i>Freesia</i> ... ...                                  | "   | "  | 3—5                                  |
| <i>Asters</i> ... ...                              | " "   | "  | "                                    | <i>Fuchsia</i> ... ...                                  | "   | "  | "                                    |
| <i>Asparagus plumosus</i>                          | Tins  | A and S  | 4—6                                  | <i>Gaillardia</i> ... ...                               | Tins or Open  | "  | 2—3                                  |
| <i>Balsams</i> ... ...                             | Tins or Open  | S  | 2—3                                  | <i>Geum</i> ... ...                                     | " "   | "  | "                                    |
| <i>Barberton Daisy</i> ...                         | Tins  | "  | 3—4                                  | <i>Gilia</i> ... ...                                    | " "   | "  | 1—2                                  |
| <i>Bellis</i> ( <i>Double Daisy</i> )              | "   | A and S  | 1—2                                  | <i>Gladiolus</i> ... ...                                | Tins  | "  | 3—4                                  |
| <i>Begonia</i> ... ...                             | "   | Very early Spring  | 2—3                                  | <i>Godetia</i> ... ...                                  | Tins or Open<br>Outdoors  | "  | 1—2                                  |
| <i>Blue Lace Flower</i> ...                        | Tins or Open  | S  | 3—4                                  | <i>Gourds</i><br>( <i>Ornamental</i> )                  | "   | S  | 2—3                                  |
| <i>Calacria</i> ... ...                            | " "   | A and S  | 2—3                                  | <i>Grasses</i><br>( <i>Ornamental</i> )                 | A and S   | "  | 2—4                                  |
| <i>Calendula</i> ... ...                           | " "   | "  | 1—2                                  | <i>Granadilla</i> ... ...                               | Tins  | "  | 4—6                                  |
| <i>Calliopsis</i> ... ...                          | Outdoors  | "  | 2—3                                  | <i>Gypsophila</i> ... ...                               | Outdoors  | "  | 2—3                                  |
| <i>Campanula</i><br>( <i>Canterbury Bells</i> )    | Tins  | "  | 3—4                                  | <i>Heliotrope</i> ... ...                               | Tins  | S  | "                                    |
| <i>Canary Creeper</i> ...                          | Outdoors  | S  | 2—3                                  | <i>Helichrysum</i> ... ...                              | Outdoors  | A and S  | 1—2                                  |
| <i>Candytuft</i> ... ...                           | "   | A and S  | "                                    | <i>Hollyhock</i> ... ...                                | Tins or Open  | "  | 2—3                                  |
| <i>Canna</i> ... ...                               | Tins or Open  | S  | 2—4                                  | <i>Hunnemannia</i> ... ...                              | Outdoors  | "  | 3—4                                  |
| <i>Cardinal Climber</i>                            | " "   | "  | 3—4                                  | <i>Ice Plant</i> ... ...                                | Tins  | S  | 2—3                                  |
| <i>Catananche</i> ...                              | " "   | A and S  | 2—3                                  | <i>Impatiens Sultani</i>                                | "   | "  | 1—2                                  |
| <i>Carnations</i> ...                              | Tins  | "  | "                                    | <i>Ipomoea</i> ... ...                                  | Outdoors  | "  | 2—3                                  |
| <i>Celosia</i> ... ...                             | "   | S  | "                                    | <i>Ipomopsis</i> ... ...                                | Tins or Open  | A and S  | "                                    |
| <i>Centaurea</i><br>( <i>Cornflower</i> )          | Outdoors  | A and S  | "                                    | <i>Isoloma</i> ... ...                                  | Tins  | Very early Spring  | "                                    |
| <i>Chrysanthemum</i><br>( <i>Annual vars.</i> )    | Tins or Open  | "  | "                                    | <i>Japanese Morning Glories</i>                         | Outdoors  | S  | "                                    |
| <i>Chrysanthemum</i><br>( <i>Perennial vars.</i> ) | Tins  | "  | "                                    | <i>Kochia</i> ... ...                                   | Tins or Open  | "  | 1—2                                  |
| <i>Chinese Lantern Plant</i>                       | Tins or Open  | S  | "                                    | <i>Lantana</i> ... ...                                  | Tins  | "  | 3—6                                  |
| <i>Cineraria</i> ... ...                           | Tins  | A  | "                                    | <i>Larkspur</i> ( <i>Annual</i> )                       | Tins or Open  | A and S  | 3—4                                  |
| <i>Clarkia</i> ... ...                             | Tins or Open  | A and S  | "                                    | <i>Lavatera</i> ... ...                                 | " "   | S  | 2—3                                  |
| <i>Cianthus Dampieri</i>                           | Outdoors  | S  | 4—6                                  | <i>Leptosyne</i> ... ...                                | " "   | A and S  | "                                    |
| <i>Cobaea scandens</i> ...                         | Tins or Open  | "  | 2—4                                  | <i>Linaria Maroccana</i>                                | Outdoors  | "  | "                                    |
| <i>Coleus</i> ... ...                              | Tins  | A and S  | 2—3                                  | <i>Linum</i> ( <i>Flowering Flax</i> )                  | "   | "  | "                                    |
| <i>Convolvulus</i> ...                             | Outdoors  | S  | "                                    | <i>Lobelia</i> ... ...                                  | Tins  | A and S  | 3—4                                  |
| <i>Cosmos</i> ... ...                              | "   | "  | "                                    | <i>Lunaria</i> ... ...                                  | Tins or Open  | "  | 2—3                                  |
| <i>Cynoglossum</i> ...                             | "   | "  | "                                    | <i>Lupinus</i> ... ...                                  | Outdoors  | "  | "                                    |
| <i>Cyclamen</i> ... ...                            | Tins  | S and A  | 4—6                                  | <i>Lychnis</i> ... ...                                  | Tins  | "  | 3—4                                  |
| <i>Dahlia</i> ... ...                              | Tins or Open  | S  | 2—3                                  | <i>Malope</i> ... ...                                   | Tins or Open  | "  | 2—3                                  |
| <i>Delphinium</i> ( <i>Perennial Larkspur</i> )    | Tins  | A  | 3—6                                  | <i>Marguerites</i><br>( <i>Shasta Daisy</i> )           | " "   | "  | "                                    |
| <i>Dianthus</i> ( <i>Pink</i> ) ...                | "   | A and S  | 2—3                                  | <i>Marigold</i> ... ...                                 | " "   | S  | 1—2                                  |
| <i>Digitalis</i> ( <i>Foxglove</i> )               | Tins or Open  | "  | "                                    | <i>Matthiola</i> ... ...                                | " "   | A and S  | 2—3                                  |
| <i>Dimorphotheca</i> ...                           | " "   | S  | 1—2                                  | <i>Matricaria</i> ... ...                               | " "   | "  | 2—4                                  |
| <i>Echinops</i> ... ...                            | " "   | A and S  | 4—6                                  |   |   |  |                                      |

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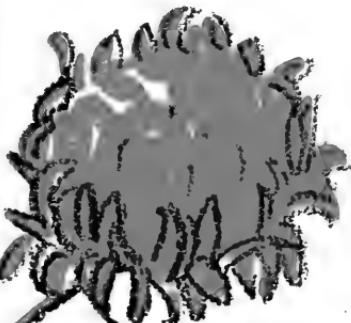
Sowing and Germination Table for Flower Seeds  
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| <i>Mignonette</i> ...           | Outdoors  | A and S            | 1 to 2   | <i>Rosa Polyantha</i> ...            | Tins               | A and S   | 4 to 6 |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Mimulus</i> ...              | Tins  | "                  | 2-3  | <i>Rudbeckia</i> ...                 | "                  | S   | 1-2    |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Mina Lobata</i> ...          | Outdoors  | S                  | 3-5  | <i>Salpiglossis</i> ...              | Tins or Open       | A and S   | 2-3    |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i> ...     | "   | "                  | 2-3  | <i>Salvia</i> ...                    | Tins               | S   | "      |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Myosotis</i> (Forget-me-not) | Tins or Open  | A and S            | "  | <i>Saponaria</i> ...                 | Outdoors           | A and S   | "      |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Nasturtiums</i> ...          | Outdoors  | S and early Autumn | "  | <i>Scabiosa</i> ...                  | Tins or Open       | "   | "      |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Nemesia</i> ...              | Tins or Open  | A and S            | "  | <i>Schizanthus</i> ...               | " "                | "   | "      |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Nemophila</i> ...            | Outdoors  | "                  | "  | <i>Smilax</i> ...                    | Tins               | S   | 4-6    |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Nicotiana</i> ...            | Tins  | "                  | "  | <i>Statice</i> ...                   | Tins or Open       | A and S   | 3-6    |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Nigella</i> ...              | Tins or Open  | "                  | "  | <i>Stocks</i> ...                    | Tins               | A   | 1-2    |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Œnothera</i> ...             | " "   | "                  | "  | <i>Sunflower</i> ...                 | Outdoors           | S   | "      |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Pansies</i> ...              | Tins  | "                  | "  | <i>Sweet Rocket</i> ...              | "                  | A and S   | "      |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Pelargonium</i> (Geranium)   | "   | "                  | 4-6  | <i>Sweet Sultan</i> ...              | "                  | "   | 2-3    |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Pentstemon</i> ...           | "   | "                  | 3-4  | <i>Sweet William</i> ...             | Tins               | "   | "      |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Perilla</i> ...              | Tins or Open  | S                  | 3-5  | <i>Sweet Peas</i> ...                | Outdoors           | "   | "      |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Petunia</i> ...              | Tins  | "                  | 2-3  | <i>Everlasting Peas</i>              | Tins or Open       | "   | "      |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Phlox (Annual)</i> ...       | Tins or Open  | A and S            | 3-4  | <i>Tithonia</i> ...                  | " "                | S   | 3-6    |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Phlox (Perennial)</i>        | Tins  | A                  | 6-20   | <i>Thalictrum</i> ...                | Tins               | A and S   | 3-4    |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Poppies (Annual)</i>         | Outdoors  | A and S            | 3-4  | <i>Valeriana</i> ...                 | Tins or Open       | "   | 2-3    |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Poppies (Perennial)</i>      | "   | A                  | 4-10   | <i>Verbena</i> ...                   | Tins               | "   | 3-4    |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Portulaca</i> ...            | Tins or Open  | S                  | 2-3  | <i>Vinca</i> ...                     | "                  | S   | 4-8    |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Primula</i> ...              | Tins  | Late Spring        | 2-4  | <i>Violet</i> ...                    | "                  | A and S   | 4-20   |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Pyrethrum</i> ...            | "   | A and S            | 2-3  | <i>Viola cornuta</i> ...             | "                  | "   | 3-4    |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Ranunculus</i> ...           | "   | Very early Autumn  | 4-6  | <i>Viscaria</i> ...                  | Outdoors           | "   | 2-3    |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Rhodanthe</i> ...            | Tins or Open  | S                  | 2-3  | <i>Wallflower</i> ...                | Tins               | A   | "      |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Ricinus</i> ...              | Outdoors  | "                  | "  | <i>Wistaria</i> ...                  | "                  | S   | 6-8    |  |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |

The quickest and surest way to raise all ordinary Vegetable and Flower Seeds is to sow them in a well-prepared Seed-bed outdoors, and to use some old sacks for covering. Keep sacks moist, so that soil below sacks never gets dry, but be careful to remove covering as soon as seeds start sprouting, so as to give air and light to the young seedlings.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114), and inside of Back Cover.

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## Capex Lime Sulphur Tree Spray

1-pint tins, 1/9 per tin 1-gal. drums, 5/- per drum  
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5-gallon drums .... .... .... .... 30/- per drum

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½-lb. tins, 2/3 per tin 10-lb. tins, 26/6 per tin

## Alboleum White Oil Emulsion

1-gal. drums, 8/- per drum 5-gal. drums, 33/- per drum

## Capex Arsenate of Lead Powder

1-lb. tins, 1/9 per tin 4-lb. tins, 4/6 per tin  
20-lb. tins, 18/- per tin

## Capex Bordeaux Mixture

1-lb. tins, 1/3 per tin 4-lb. tins, 3/9 per tin

## "Lion" Brand Tobacco Extract 7%

1-pint tins, 5/- per tin 1-gal. drums, 28/6 per drum  
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## Capex Codling Bands

50ft. reels .... .... .... .... 6/3 per reel

## Capex Ant Poison

In bottles, 1/- per bottle Pint tins, 1/9 per tin

## Perforated Waxed Paper Bags

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### STAMPS ARE ONLY ACCEPTED FOR SUMS BELOW 1s.

Amounts above 21s. should be sent by Money Order or Bank Draft, or when by Cheque

6d. should be added for exchange.

Our terms are STRICTLY CASH WITH THE ORDER, as we do not open book accounts for small orders, and can only send to the value of the money received.

All Orders for Seeds (IN PACKETS ONLY) of 5s. value and upwards which do not include heavy Seeds such as Peas, Beans, Farm Seeds, or Horticultural Requisites, &c., are sent Post Free to any place in the Union of South Africa when Cash accompanies Order.

All Orders of a smaller value than 5s., and all Orders containing Peas, Beans, Farm Seeds, or Horticultural Requisites, &c., and all Orders from places outside the Union where Postage is higher than the Union rates, must include Postage.

Wholesale Orders Postage or Railage Extra.

*When Postage is not provided for in the remittance as required, orders will be modified accordingly.*

**PLEASE NOTE.—**Agricultural Parcel Post rates do NOT apply to our Seeds.

Customers are respectfully asked to bear in mind that the labour and expense of booking and collecting small amounts is so great that in cases where Cash is not sent with the Order no notice of same can be taken.

**KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS, P.O. Box 6786, JOHANNESBURG.**

**Make Postal and Money Orders or Cheques payable to F. KIRCHHOFF & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.**

WHEN REMITTING STAMPS, PLEASE WRAP THEM IN OILED PAPER, if possible, to prevent their sticking together or to the Order.

# Aids to a Perfect Garden—Spraying Chart

| Disease or Pest.  | Tree or Plant Affected.   | Remedy.   | Dilution.   | Time of Treatment.   |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| <b>Aphids (plant lice or green fly).</b>  | Young shoots of all kinds—trees, plants, vegetables, grasses, and especially roses. | Katakilla.  | 1 carton to 10 gals. water.   | Spring or summer.  |
| <b>Woolly Aphis.</b>  | Apples, pears and deciduous trees generally.  | Lion Tobacco Extract 40%.   | 1—100 to 150.   | Spring or summer.  |
| <b>Australian Bug and Mealy Bug.</b>  | Citrus.   | Pestridol or Harbas.  | 1—800.  | Midwinter, when trees are completely dormant.                |
| <b>Scale.</b>   | Pears, apples and deciduous generally.  | Lion Tobacco Extract 40%.   | 1—20.   | Summer, when pest appears.                                   |
|   | Citrus and deciduous.   | Pestridol and Capex Lime  | 1—480.  | Summer, except when trees are blossoming and fruit ripening. |
|   | Deciduous trees.  | Alboleum.   | 1—80.   | Summer, when pest appears.                                   |
| <b>Beetles, Cutworms and other grubs.</b>   | Flowers, vegetables, fruit and field crops.   | Pestridol.  | 1—40 or 50.   | Summer, when trees are completely dormant.                   |
| <b>Mites—Bryobia, Red Spider, etc.</b>  | Deciduous trees generally.  | Seekay Soil Fumigant.   | 1 heaped teaspoonful in holes 4in. deep and 18in. apart; not in actual contact with plants. | When pest is troublesome.                                    |
|   | Deciduous trees and flowers, especially violets.                                    | Pestridol.  | 1—20.   | Winter, when trees are completely dormant.                   |
| <b>Bagrada Bug.</b>   | Vegetables.   | Alboleum.   | 1—70 to 100.  | Summer, as soon as pest appears.                             |
| <b>White, Black and Red Ants.</b>   | Trees, flowers, vegetable gardens, lawns, etc.                                      | Katakilla.  | 1 carton to 3 gals. water.  | As soon as pest appears.                                     |
|   | Seekay Soil Fumigant  | Ostico Banding Grease.  | 1 heaped teaspoonful in holes 4in. deep and 18in. apart.                                    | Spray during bright sunlight.                                |
|   |   |   | Place bands 2in. wide round trees and smear Ostico on liberally.                            | As soon as pest becomes troublesome.                         |
|   | Capex Ant Poison.   | Bait in packets attached to trees.                                    | As soon as pest becomes troublesome.  | As soon as pest becomes troublesome.                         |
| <b>Harvester Ant.</b>   | Lawns, bowling greens, golf courses, etc.   | Kynoch Garden Ant Killer.   | Small quantities should be strewn near the runways.   | As soon as ants become troublesome.                          |
| <b>Caterpillars.</b>  | Trees, shrubs and vegetables.   | Katakilla.  | 1 carton to 10 gals. water.   | As soon as pest appears.                                     |
| <b>Codling Moth.</b>  | Apples, pears, quinces, apricots and walnuts.                                       | Capex Arsenate of Lead, for caterpillars that cannot be hit by spray. | 3 lbs. per 100 gallons water.   | As soon as the pest appears.                                 |
|   | Capex Codling Bands.  | Capex Arsenate of Lead Powder.  | 3 lbs. per 100 gallons water.   | September to March. (Write for complete programme.)          |
| <b>Fungoid diseases such as Canker, Wither Tip, Scab, Peach Leaf Curl, Septoria Leaf Spot, Rust, etc.</b> | Trees, plants and vegetables.   | Capex Bordeaux Mixture.   | 12—16 lbs. per 100 gallons water.   | Spring or summer, at first signs of infection.               |
|   | Capex Lime Sulphur.   |   | 1—14 to 20.   | Winter.  |
|   |   |   | 1—25 to 100 according to hardness of plant.   | Summer.  |





# Classification of Flowers

To enable Customers to tell at a glance what Flowers are suitable for any special purpose and situation, we have classified all the Flowers of which we sell Seed into the following Lists.

## SHOWY FLOWERING ANNUALS for Beds and Massing (1 to 2 feet)

|                        |               |                    |                |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Ageratum               | Chrysanthemum | Hunnemannia        | Poppy          |
| Alyssum                | Cockscomb     | Linum              | Portulaca      |
| Antirrhinum<br>(Dwarf) | Cornflower    | Lobelia            | Ranunculus     |
| Asters (Dwarf)         | Dianthus      | Marigold (Dwarf)   | Salvia         |
| Balsams                | Erysimum      | Mignonette         | Schizanthus    |
| Calendula              | Eschscholtzia | Nasturtium (Dwarf) | Stocks         |
| Calliopsis             | Gaillardia    | Nemesia            | Sweet Sultan   |
| Candytuft              | Geranium      | Pansy              | Verbena        |
| Carnation              | Gilia         | Petunia            | Zinnia (Dwarf) |
|                        | Godetia       | Phlox              |                |

## EVERLASTINGS for Winter Bouquets

|                 |             |             |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Acroclineum     | Gypsophila  | Rhodanthe   |
| Catananche      | paniculata  | Statice     |
| Chinese Lantern | Helichrysum | Xeranthemum |
| Plant           | Lunaria     |             |

## TALL SHOWY ANNUALS

### for Backgrounds, Borders, and Grouping (from 2 ft. up)

|                    |           |                 |               |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Amaranthus         | Cosmos    | Marguerite      | Salvia        |
| Antirrhinum (Tall) | Dahlia    | Marigold (Tall) | Scabiosa      |
| Arctotis           | Larkspur  | Nicotiana       | Statice       |
| Asters (Tall)      | Leptosyne | Poppy           | Sunflower     |
| Callospis          | Lupins    | Salpiglossis    | Zinnia (Tall) |

## SHOWY FLOWERING PERENNIALS

### for Beds and Massing (1 to 2 feet)

|               |            |               |            |
|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Anemone       | Heliotrope | Pinks         | Violet     |
| Dianthus      | Matricaria | Sweet William | Wallflower |
| Forget-me-not | Myosotis   | Verbena       |            |

## TALL SHOWY PERENNIALS

### for Backgrounds, Borders, and Grouping (from 2 ft. up)

|           |               |           |            |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| Aquilegia | Chrysanthemum | Geum      | Pentstemon |
| Campanula | Delphinium    | Hollyhock | Pyrethrum  |
| Canna     | Digitalis     | Lupins    |            |

## PLANTS suitable for Edgings

|                 |                |                    |                 |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Ageratum        | Dimorphotheca  | Mignonette         | Senecio (Dwarf) |
| Alyssum         | Golden Feather | Nasturtium (Dwarf) | Verbena         |
| Bellis (Daisy)  | Lobelia        | Pansy              | Viola           |
| Candytuft       | Marigold       | Perilla            | Zinnia (Dwarf)  |
| Celosia         | (Dwarf vars.)  | Petunia            |                 |
| Centaurea cand. | Matricaria     | Portulaca          | Parsley         |

## CLIMBING VINES

### for Arbors, Verandahs, &c.

|                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Canary Creeper  | Granadilla      | Nasturtium      |
| Catkin Climber  | Ipomoea         | (Tall)          |
| Cobaea scandens | Mina lobata     | Sweet Peas      |
| Convolvulus     | Morning Glories |                 |
| Gourds          |                 | Scarlet Runners |

## SEEDS OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS

|           |           |             |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Asparagus | Cyclamen  | Isoloma     |
| Begonia   | Ferns     | Pelargonium |
| Cineraria | Fuchsia   | Primula     |
| Coleus    | Impatiens |             |

## LONG-STEMMED FLOWERS

### notably suitable FOR CUTTING

|               |             |                |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| Anemone       | Dianthus    | Pentstemon     |
| Antirrhinum   | Gaillardia  | Phlox          |
| Aquilegia     | Geum        | Poppy          |
| Arctotis      | Gladiolus   | Pyrethrum ros. |
| Asters        | Godetia     | Ranunculus     |
| Calendula     | Gypsophila  | Salpiglossis   |
| Calliopsis    | Helichrysum | Salvia         |
| Campanula     | Hunnemannia | Scabiosa       |
| Candytuft     | Larkspur    | Shasta Daisy   |
| Carnations    | Leptosyne   | Statice        |
| Chrysanthemum | Linaria     | Stocks         |
| Clarkia       | Lupins      | Sunflower      |
| Cornflower    | Marguerite  | Sweet Peas     |
| Cosmos        | Marigold    | Sweet Sultan   |
| Cynoglossum   | Matricaria  | Sweet William  |
| Dahlia        | Mignonette  | Violet         |
| Delphinium    | Nigella     | Zinnia         |

## FRAGRANT FLOWERS

|            |            |               |
|------------|------------|---------------|
| Alyssum    | Mathiola   | Sweet Rocket  |
| Carnations | Mignonette | Sweet Sultan  |
| Dianthus   | Nicotiana  | Sweet William |
| Erysimum   | Petunia    | Violet        |
| Freesia    | Stocks     | Wallflower    |
| Heliotrope | Sweet Peas |               |

## BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME WITH FLOWERS FROM YOUR OWN GARDEN

### To Successfully Produce Any Crop the Following are Positively Necessary:—

(1st) **SEEDS OF UNQUESTIONABLE QUALITY.**—The great reputation that Kirchhoff's Garden Seeds have attained has been from the great care annually taken in their selection, growth, and cultivation; they will always be found not only reliable but of the very finest quality. When you buy Kirchhoff's Seeds you don't indulge in a speculation, you invest in a certainty; you buy the best Seed which the world produces, tested for germination and guaranteed as regards purity.

(2nd) **CULTIVATION.**—Plan and care for your garden intelligently. Make the soil as rich as possible and keep the surface in a fine, smooth, and level condition. Mark the garden off into beds of convenient size to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same kind or crop occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. **Cover seeds not more than two or three times the diameter of the seed;** press the soil firmly over the seed; sow and plant in rows so that the starting seedlings can be seen easily, and **keep seed-beds shaded and moist.** Careful attention is required as soon as the seed is sprouted, that covering (shading) is removed, and that seedlings may not suffer for lack of moisture or of air. **Thin out early and liberally to prevent overcrowding,** and transplant surplus if convenient. Many minute plants from the finer seeds are killed by drenching with water while very young. In the first stage of their existence plants require moisture in a minute quantity only, often repeated. If there is any rain do not neglect the opportunity of transplanting any seedlings from previous sowings. After transplanting the seedlings should be watered and shaded from the sun for a few days until thoroughly established. During dry weather the constant use of a rake or hoe not only helps to destroy weeds but to conserve the soil moisture, but never cultivate plants when they are wet—they "catch cold," resulting sometimes in rust, blight, mildew, and other plant diseases. On account of our long hot summers and dry winters most of our gardens suffer for want of sufficient water, which should if possible be applied to the roots only. Allow plants plenty of room for development if you want the best results.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 34), and our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 112, 113, and 114).

1937-1938

*Salpiglossis*

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**KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS**

COR. JEPPE AND LOVEDAY STREETS

P.O.BOX 6786

**JOHANNESBURG**